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A
GAZETTEER
OF THE
STATE OF NEW-YORK;

CAREFULLY WRITTEN FROM ORIGINAL AND AUTHENTIC MATERIALS,
ARRANGED ON A NEW PLAN,

IN THREE PARTS:

COMPRISING,

FIRST--A COMPREHENSIVE GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE WHOLE STATE,
CONVENIENTLY DISPOSED UNDER SEPARATE HEADS:

SECOND--AN AMPLE GENERAL VIEW OF EACH COUNTY, IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER, WITH
TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLES, SHOWING THE CIVIL AND POLITICAL DIVI-
SIONS, POPULATION, POST-OFFICES, &c.:

THIRD--A VERY FULL AND MINUTE TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF EACH TOWN OR
TOWNSHIP, CITY, BOROUGH, VILLAGE, &c. &c., IN THE WHOLE STATE, ALPHABETICALLY
ARRANGED; AS ALSO ITS LAKES, RIVERS, CREEKS, WITH EVERY OTHER SUBJECT OF TO-
POGRAPHICAL DETAIL: FORMING A COMPLETE GAZETTEER OR GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY
OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

WITH AN ACCURATE MAP OF THE STATE.

BY HORATIO GATES SPAFFORD, A. M.

Author of a Geography of the United States,

A Member of the New-York Historical Society, and a Corresponding Secretary of
the Society of Arts.

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STATE OF
NEW-YORK

for Spall's Gazetteer.

SCALE

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Drawn by H^{rs} B C Spallford

Engr^d by P. Maycock, Newark N.J.

DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twelfth day of August, in the thirty-eighth year of the Independence of the United States of America, *Horatio Gates Spafford*, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit :

“ *A GAZETTEER OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK*; carefully written from original and authentic materials, arranged on a new plan—in three parts :—Comprising—*First*. A comprehensive Geographical and Statistical View of the whole State, conveniently disposed under separate heads.—*Second*. An ample general view of each County, in alphabetical order, with topographical and statistical tables, showing the civil and political divisions, population, post-offices, &c.—*Third*. A very full and minute Topographical description of each Town or Township, City, Borough, Village, &c., &c., in the whole State, alphabetically arranged; as also its Lakes, Rivers, Creeks, with every other subject of Topographical detail : forming a complete Gazetteer or Geographical Dictionary of the State of New-York : With an accurate Map of the State. By *HORATIO GATES SPAFFORD, A.M.*, Author of a Geography of the United States, a Member of the New-York Historical Society, and a Corresponding Secretary of the Society of Arts.”

In conformity to the act of Congress of the United States, entitled “An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the time herein mentioned.” And also to an act, entitled “An act supplementary to an act, entitled “An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints.”

Theron RUDD,

Clerk of the District of New-York.

Trans. coll.

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PREFACE.

WHEN I undertook to write a Gazetteer of the State of New-York, I was perfectly aware that it must be a work of very considerable labor; and I made my arrangements accordingly. In feeble health, however, and in the hope to receive some benefit from travelling, I prepared to visit the most populous parts, and most of the principal Towns, for the purpose of collecting the necessary information, and the proper materials for my Work. In this way I visited a large proportion of the several Counties, arranging my Correspondence with men of the best intelligence, and adopting such measures as appeared necessary to my purpose. After some months, and having collected a mass of matter, I began to write the Topographical Descriptions, and had made very considerable progress, before I discovered that, to satisfy my own mind, I must radically alter the plan of my Work.

A mere collection of Counties and Towns, with the usual topics in a work of this kind, in dry detail, forms, to my mind, but an uninteresting and unsatisfactory skeleton of knowledge;—of little dignity, and far less utility than the subject would seem to demand. To devise a plan that should obviate these objections, at least so far as was consistent with the original design, however desirable, would necessarily subject me to a great increase of labor, and that too at a time when my health and ability were rapidly declining, and left me very little of hope to encourage any exertion. My original materials were every day accumulating, and now formed a mass far greater than I had ever expected to collect. The public attention was aroused; letters poured in from all quarters of the State, bringing me important information for my Work, and already was public impatience calling for the Book!

At that moment I resolved to reject all I had written, to adopt the plan in which the Gazetteer now appears, and to write the whole anew. The result is, at length, before the public;—and although I have made my best efforts, under such circumstances, to render it worthy its high public patronage, am still constrained to apologize for its many defects, and to solicit the indulgence of the public.

The method I adopted to collect authentic materials, was to address Letters to men of the best information in every Township, and, generally, in every little Village also in the State. In these Letters were enumerated the kinds of information that I desired, in the form of questions, to be answered by Correspondents: and the very general and prompt attention which they received, demands my warmest thanks. The initial letters, subjoined to the Topographical Descriptions, will serve to indicate the liberality of my Correspondents, and the authorities on which the descriptions are founded; and they will, I hope, be regarded as a proper acknowledgment on the part of the Author, for so much generous zeal. For, independent of my own verbal collections, and those made by my immediate Agents,* the matter for this Work has been extracted from more than one thousand original Letters, written by attentive Correspondents, of the best information, residing in every County, Town, Village and Settlement, the subject of Description. Nor must I, while noticing the liberal aid and patronage of individuals, fail to acknowledge that of the State, which I shall long cherish in most respectful remembrance.

As a pecuniary enterprize, the history of my undertaking is very short;—it has employed near three years of my time, consumed more than all of my pecuniary means, and has, as yet, produced nothing. I have expended upon it more than seven thousand dollars, and am impatient, as I shall soon know, whether the public sentiment will adjudge me a remuneration.

HORATIO GATES SPAFFORD.

ALBANY, 8mo. 12, 1813.

* The Author sent one Agent, at his own expense, into every Town of three remote Counties, to make the necessary collections of materials.

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GENERAL GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

ARRANGED UNDER THE FOLLOWING HEADS.

SITUATION AND EXTENT. BOUNDARIES AND AREA. CIVIL DIVISIONS. GENERAL TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE. CITIES AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS. POST TOWNS AND POST-OFFICES. FACE OF THE COUNTRY AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION. MOUNTAINS. GEOLOGY. LAKES, RIVERS, AND CREEKS. CLIMATE, SEASONS, AND WINDS. INLAND NAVIGATION AND CANALS. BAYS AND ISLANDS. ROADS, TURNPIKES, AND BRIDGES. SOIL AND AGRICULTURE. VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL PRODUCTIONS. MINERALOGY: MINERAL WATERS. GOVERNMENT, CONSTITUTION, AND LAWS. FINANCES: REVENUE, AND EXPENSES; SCHOOL FUND. MILITARY STRENGTH. FORTIFICATIONS AND FORTS. RELIGION. MANNERS AND CUSTOMS. LANGUAGE. LITERATURE AND SCIENCE. REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY. EDUCATION: SCHOOLS; ACADEMIES; COLLEGES; UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK. BOTANIC GARDEN. BANKS. INSURANCE COMPANIES. PROGRESSIVE POPULATION. MANUFACTURES. COMMERCE AND TRADE. SOCIETIES; AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY, BENEVOLENT, &c. STATE PRISON, OR PENITENTIARY. NATURAL CURIOSITIES. INDIANS. HISTORY.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Greatest extent N. & S., 304,	between	{	39° 45' & 45°, N. Latitude.
Greatest extent E. & W., 316,			5° 47' w. long. & 47' E. long. from N. York: or
Exclusive of Long-Island.			5° 47' w. long. & 2° 10' E. long. with L. Island.

BOUNDARIES AND AREA. THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, is bounded southerly on the Atlantic Ocean, an extent of 128 miles right line; E. by Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont; N. by Latitude 45°, or Canada line; N. W. by the British possessions in Canada, an extent of 350 miles—the line being the channel of the St. Lawrence, Lake Ontario, Niagara River, and Lake Erie; W. by Pennsylvania, 28 miles; S. by Pennsylvania, 217 miles; S. W. by the Delaware river or Pennsylvania, 58 miles; S. W. by New-Jersey, 46 miles; W. by New-Jersey, or the W. bank of Hudson river. This territory comprises an area of 46,035½ square miles, equal to 29,494,720 acres; but this computation includes all the inland rivers and lakes; our half of Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence; excluding, only, all the waters below New-York-Island, and that part of the Lakes Ontario and Erie, which belong to this state. This gives 20.8 persons to a square mile. The area of England and Wales, is computed at 49,450 square miles, to each of which the aggregate population gives 192 persons. The area of Scotland, is 27,793 square miles; average population 57. The area of Ireland, 30,373 square miles; average population, 130 to a square mile.

CIVIL DIVISIONS. This state is at present divided into 45 Counties, and 452 Towns, including 4 incorporated Cities, New-York, Albany, Hudson and Schenectady. Counties and Towns, are tracts of land of various extent, organized for the purposes of civil government. See GOVERNMENT.

GENERAL TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE.

REMARKS.

Villages, Principal Places, Population, &c.—The County seat of Justice, is printed in *Italics*.

Names of Counties.	Election Districts. †	Population by the Census of 1810.		Population by the Census of 1800.		Senatorial Electors in 1810.		Numb. of Towns in 1811.	No. of Post-Offices in 1811.	The Town or Towns, in which are held the Courts for the respec- tive Counties.	Distance from Albany, on the best travelling route.	Remarks.
		E.	D.	P.	P.	S.	N.					
ALBANY,	E.	34,651	34,043	2,992	8	2	Albany,	p.o.	285	Albany City, 1450 houses and stores.—Colonic Vil., incorporated, 245 do.		
ALLEGANY,	H.	1,942		170	5	1	Angelica,	p.o.	150	<i>Chenango Point Village</i> , 45, p.o.—Owego V., 40; Colesville.		
BROOME,	H.	8,129	*	655	6	8	Chenango,	p.t.		Hamilton, McClure's settlement, Hoop's settlement.		
CATTARAUGUS,	H.	438		43	1			p.o.	170	Auburn V., 100 houses.—Cayuga V., 40 houses.—Aurora V.		
CAYUGA,	H.	20,840	21,636	2,460	8	10	Aurelius,	p.o.	360	<i>Marysville</i> —Canadaway, p.o.		
CHATAUGUA,	H.	2,381		303	2	2	Chataugua,	p.o.	100	<i>Norwich V.</i> —Oxford V., incorporated; Sherburne.		
CHENANGO,	H.	21,702	15,666	2,011	14	14	Norwich,	p.o.	170	<i>Plattsburgh V.</i> , incorporated.—Champlain, Peru, Cumberland-Head.		
CLINTON,	E.	8,032	4,252	571	5	4	Plattsburgh,	p.o.	34	<i>Hudson City</i> , 600 houses and stores.—Claverack, Clermont, New-Lebanon.		
COLUMBIA,	M.	32,370	35,322	3,742	11	8	Hudson,	p.o.	145	<i>Homer V.</i> , 45; Port-Watson, 23; Truxton, Virgil.		
CORTLANDT,	H.	8,793		851	6	7	Homer,	p.o.	70	<i>Dell V.</i> —Deposit, Franklin, Waterville, Harpersfield.		
DELAWARE,	M.	20,313	21,700	1,757	14	11	Delhi,	p.o.	85	<i>Poughkeepsie V.</i> , incorporated, 470 houses, &c.—Rhinebeck, Redhook.		
DUTCHESS,	M.	51,412	47,775	4,018	16	14	Poughkeepsie,	p.o.	130	<i>Pleasant Valley</i> , or <i>Essex Ct. House</i> , 20 houses—Essex V., 30.		
ESSEX,	E.	9,525	4,252	652	8	8	Elizabethtown,	p.o.	220	<i>Malone</i> , p.o.;—Chattaugus, Bangor, St. Regis.		
FRANKLIN,	F.	2,719		233	3	5	Ezraville,	p.t.	237	<i>Batavia V.</i> , 40 houses—Le Roy, Charlotte, Tonawanda.		
GENESEE,	H.	12,644		714	10	4	Batavia,	p.o.	40	<i>Catskill V.</i> , incorporated, 200 houses—Athens V., incorporated, 150 hou.		
GREENE,	M.	19,536	15,870	1,676	7	7	Catskill,	p.o.	78	<i>Herkimer V.</i> , 95 houses—Little Falls V., 50; Canal, &c. Fairfield.		
HERKIMER,	H.	22,060	14,479	2,114	10	8	Herkimer,	p.o.	176	<i>Watertown V.</i> , 50 houses—Brownville, 30—Sackett's Harbor.		
JEFFERSON,	H.	15,144		2,123	12	12	Watertown,	p.o.	167	<i>Platbush</i> , 100 houses—Brooklyn V., incorporated, 400 houses—Bedford.		
KINGS,	S.	8,303	5,740	663	6	1	Platbush,	p.o.	155	<i>Martinsburgh V.</i> , 30—Lowville, 45—Denmark.		
LEWIS,	H.	6,433		825	7	5	Martinsburgh,	p.o.				

MADISON,	11	2,204	11	9	Cazenovia V.,	p.o.	130	Cazenovia V., incorp. 70 houses—Hamilton V., 40—Peterboro' V., 35.
MONTGOMERY,	E 141,906	24,483	3,684	15	Johnstown V.,	p.o.	41	Johnstown V., incorp. 120 houses—Cahnawaga, Amsterdam, &c.
NEW-YORK,	S 96,372	60,489	3,756	1	New-York,	p.o.	166	New-York : Bloomingdale, Greenwich, Haarlem.
NIAGARA,	W 6,132	537	4	7	Buffalo,	p.o.	296	Buffalo V., 95 houses, and 15 stores—Manchester, p.o.—Lewiston, p.o.
ONEIDA,	W 33,828	22,047	4,175	26	Whitestown,	p.o.	97	Utica V., inc. 300 h. <i>Whiteborough V.</i> , 100 h. New-Hartford V., 60 h.—
ONONDAGA,	W 26,072	10,228	2,113	13	Rome,	p.o.	108	Rome V., 90 houses, stores, &c. Canal, &c.
ONTARIO,	W 42,026	12,584	3,620	24	Onondaga,	p.o.	149	Onondaga V., or <i>West Hill</i> , 48 houses, &c.—Salina V., 90; Liverpool V., 80.
ORANGE,	M 34,347	29,353	2,510	11	Canandaigua,	p.o.	208	Canandaigua V., 140 houses, &c.—Geneva V., 130 h.; Lyons, Palmyra.
OTSEGO,	W 38,667	1,788	3,506	21	Newburgh,	p.o.	95	Newburgh V., inc. 400 houses. } New-Windsor, West-Point, Montgomery.
QUEENS,	S 19,536	16,893	1,581	6	Goshen,	p.o.	110	Goshen V., inc. 50 houses.
RENSSELAER,	E 36,383	30,442	3,643	13	Otsego,	p.o.	65	Cooperstown, or <i>Otsego V.</i> , inc. 115 h. & stores, p.o.—Cherry-Valley, 85 h. &c.
RICHMOND,	S 5,347	4,563	509	4	N. Hempstead,	p.o.	180	North-Hempstead, or Q. C. H.—Jamaica, Flushing, Newtown, Oyster Bay.
ROCKLAND,	M 7,748	6,358	651	4	Troy,	p.o.	6	Troy V., inc.—Laurensburgh V., inc. 280 houses and stores—Greenbush.
SARATOGA,	E 33,147	6,889	3,229	14	Southfield,	p.o.	180	Richmond—Signal Hill, Old Town, Fort Hudson.
SCHENECTADY,	E 10,247	1,030	4	2	Ballston,	p.o.	132	Clarkstown, or New-City at R. C. H.—Warren, Tappan, Ramapo.
SCHOHARIE,	W 18,945	9,808	1,704	8	Ballston Spa V.,	p.o.	30	Ballston C. H. V.,—Ballston Spa V., inc. 110 h.—Watford, inc. 190 h.
SENECA,	W 16,609	1,174	7	9	Schenectady,	p.o.	15	Schenectady City, population, 5,909—Niskayuna.
STUYVESANT,	W 7,243	1,788	443	9	Schoharie,	p.o.	26	Schoharie V., 25 houses, &c.—Esperance, 20 h. and stores—Middleburgh.
ST. LAWRENCE,	W 7,894	888	12	11	Ovid,	p.o.	205	Ovid—Ithaca, 40 houses.
SUFFOLK,	S 21,113	19,464	2,255	9	Bath V.,	p.o.	245	Bath V., 50 houses—Ark-Port, 40 houses—Dansville.
SULLIVAN,	M 6,108	464	7	5	Oswegatchie,	p.o.	212	Oswegatchie V., 70 houses and stores—Hamilton V., 35—Columbia.
TIOGA,	W 7,899	7,406	490	9	Riverhead,	p.o.	226	Riverhead, or S. C. H. p.o.—Sage-Harbor, Huntington, F. Hampton.
ULSTER,	M 26,576	24,853	2,245	13	Thompson,	p.o.	110	Monticello V., 25, p.o.—Bloomington, Burlington.
WASHINGTON,	E 44,289	35,574	4,079	21	Spencer,	p.o.	190	Spencer, or <i>Drakes' Settlement</i> —Newtown.
WESTCHESTER,	S 30,272	27,428	2,318	21	Kingston,	p.o.	68	Kingston V., incorporated; population, 1082—Paltz, Hurley.
					Salem,	p.o.	46	Salem V., incorporated, 70 houses,
					Kingsbury,	p.o.	50	Steady-Hill V., inc. 50 to 70 h. and stores, p.o. } Fort-Ann, Glenville.
					Bedford,	p.o.	136	Bedford V., } Peckskill, Rye, New-Rochelle, Sing-Sing.
					White-Plains,	p.o.	146	White-Plains V., }

† E. stands for Eastern District, W. for Western, M. for Middle, and S. for Southern.

* The Counties left blank in this column, have been erected from the others since the Census of 1830.

CITIES AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS. New-York, Albany, Hudson and Schenectady, are incorporated as Cities. Besides these, there are many other incorporations of a second degree, denominated Villages. These are such considerable compact settlements, as have local interests to promote, distinct from those of the surrounding inhabitants. See article, GOVERNMENT. The name, and the number of houses in each of these, are given in the General Topographical and Statistical Table; enlarged in that of the respective counties, and described at large under the alphabetical order of their respective names. Other little Villages, unincorporated, are also indicated in the Tables—as are settlements, known by local names, and described under the same order of arrangement.

POST-TOWNS, AND POST-OFFICES. In the description of Towns, such as contain Post-Offices, are denominated Post-Towns. And where one town contains several post-offices, these are indicated by their respective names; and, in general, the distance from Albany, or some other noted place, is given in miles, on the nearest or most approved travelling route. It not unfrequently happens, that the post-office or post-offices are known by different names from that of the Town in which they are situated. In the Tables, such Towns as have a single post-office, of the same name as the Town, are marked P. O., in the column of post-offices; if one of the same name, and one other office of a different name, it is marked P. O. 1, and the name of the other, under the column of VILLAGES, REMARKS, &c. has a P. O., attached to it; if several, they are respectively indicated in the same manner. But if it have no post-office of its own name, and one or more known by different names, the *number* only, of those, is expressed in the column of post-offices, and their respective names have each a P. O., attached to them, as above.

In the General Topographical and Statistical Table, the number of post-offices in each county, is given in the 7th column; in the 8th, is the *official capital* of each County. If this town has a post-office of its own name, P. O. is attached to it; if not, but it contain a post-office known by a different name, P. T. is attached to it, to indicate that it is a post town; and the name of the nearest post-office must be sought, either at the right hand, under VILLAGES, &c., or in the County Tables. The 10th column of the General Table, gives the distance of each County Town, from Albany.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY; AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION.—No part of the science of Geography is more important than what may be termed the physiognomy of the subjects of general description; and no part is usually more neglected. Mountains, Lakes and Rivers, are strong features, easily impressed on the mind; and without distinct impressions, the study of geography presents but a useless confusion of figures, names, and forgotten and barren details. Looking on the Map, we perceive the general and irregular form of this state. In the S., Nassau, or Long-Island and Staten-Island, give us a great extent of Sea-board; at the N. E. we bound on and comprise one half of Lake Champlain; and at the N. W., bound on and comprise one half of the great St. Lawrence, Lake Ontario, Niagara river, and a small share of Lake Erie. The Hudson is wholly within this state; and opens a ship navigation without impediment, 142 miles; or large sloop navigation, 172; and a small one, as far as the influence of the tide extends, being 170 miles from New-York, or 182 from the Narrows, and 200 from Sandy-Hook. No river of Europe, carries the tide more than 70 miles; and though the Thames be said to be navigable for sloops of 90 tons, 138 miles, it is only rendered so by expensive locks, cuts and canals. The Mohawk opens a boat navigation far into the western region, which is much interspersed with small lakes, and abundantly furnished with rivers and creeks that afford important facilities of inland intercourse and navigation, and abundant conveniences for hydraulic works.

Impressed with these general outlines, we shall be able to conceive the prominent features of that diversified surface, that distinguishes the vallies and plains from the adjacent hills and mountains: But the *mountains*, a stronger feature, will be noticed under a separate article; as will, also, the *rivers*. Along the Hudson, from the head of Manhattan, or York-Island, the country is broken and uneven to Hudson. In the Highlands, mountainous and very rocky. And though there be extensive plains, and some large alluvial tracts along the rivers and creeks, the whole may be denominated broken and hilly S. of the Mohawk; at least when compared with the extensive western region of this state. From the Mohawk northward, the S. eastern part is hilly; and becomes mountainous toward the N., forming

the high lands that divide the waters of the Hudson and St. Lawrence; ranging parallel with Champlain, and at no great distance. W. of these, a fine country, at first hilly, then level and fertile, extends to the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario. From the Oneida lake, all those to the westward, occupy a more level tract; while the southern part, giving rise to the Susquehanna, Allegany, and other waters, becomes first hilly, and then mountainous, as we approach the N. line of Pennsylvania; more particularly on the waters of the Susquehanna—the hills being less rugged and steep as we go westward.

Long-Island merits separate notice, as its description is of a separate character. See *Long-Island, and Hempstead plain.*

MOUNTAINS. Treating of the mountains of the United States, Geographers have usually described them under the general appellation of Apalachian or Alleghanian mountains; while in more limited descriptions, of a smaller extent of territory, local names and separate descriptions have been assigned to various portions of these, as if the whole were not continuous. But the influence of extensive chains or ridges of mountains on the general and local climate, in producing modifications of temperature, winds, and weather, is becoming better known; and science and philosophy have been well employed in studying the physiology of various portions of the globe, tracing cause from effect, and solving many of the phenomena of nature which had been but partially understood. These remarks are rendered necessary, to introduce that plan of consideration, which leads me to treat of the mountains of this state, as being a part of the grand Apalachian chain, which extends from Maine to Georgia. Were it not for the fact, abundantly established by observation, that this range divides the Atlantic or eastern, from the inland or western climate, less attention would be due to general remarks under this head. See **CLIMATE AND SEASONS.** The Catskill, or *Catskill* † mountains, are much the largest and most extensive in this state; and are a main bifurcation of the Apalachian chain, which extends from New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, under the local names of *Shawangunk*, a principal ridge of great extent, and some others of less note. To describe all these minutely, is not the design of this work; though some general notices must form a part of a general description. And the description of the several counties which are traversed by the Catsberg mountains, or by the hills that extend from those, must be consulted for more minute and ample information.

At the Highlands, the Apalachian ridges occupy a tract of about 16 miles in width, lying obliquely across the Hudson, here penetrated by that river, and worn down to the level of its course. Preserving their general direction, these hills stretch across Dutchess, the eastern parts of Columbia and Rensselaer counties, or occupy the western borders of Connecticut and Massachusetts, till they resume their former magnitude and form the Green-Mountains of Vermont. Nor are these hills without some lofty summits. The Taconick mountains are lofty and very rugged; and Hoosack and Williamstown mountains, are well worthy the appellation. But the Catsberg, or Catskill mountains, which stretch off north from the Highlands, then curve westward through Ulster and Greene counties, present some summits of greater altitude than any others of the Apalachian chain, if we except the White hills in New-Hampshire. At the Highlands, the summit of *Butter-hill*, is 1432 feet above the level of the river; that called the *Crows-nest*, 1330; *Ball-hill*, 1391; West-Point plain, 176 feet; Fort Putnam, 561 feet. About 60 miles N., the *Round-Top*, is found to be elevated 3655 feet above the level of the river; the *Hill-Feak*, 3487. These summits are in Windham, Greene county, about 20 miles W. of Hudson, and in full view from that city. A turnpike road which crosses this range of mountains near those summits, winds up till it reach the astonishing altitude of 2274 feet; and from this spot, the view is inexpressibly grand. The description of Turnpikes and Mountains, do not belong to the same article; but it may be of some consequence to inform the indolent that his immense

† A contemptible name, when applied to a chain of mountains. *Kat*, in the language of the early inhabitants of this region, is *Cat—Kill*, is creek. So that *Catskill*, applied to the creek of that name, is tolerable—but by what whim of caprice a huge and extensive mountain should have received this name, it may not be easy to conjecture. *Kats*, or *Catsberg*, would be *Catsmountain*; and the Dutch, from whom these names have been derived, could not object to this change of appellation. If it be preferable to call a Mountain, a Creek, *Catsberg* will of course be rejected.

curiosity may be gratified at the expense of his horse. The general altitude of the *Catsberg*, or the Catskill mountains, may be computed at about 2900 to 3000 feet, across Greene County. From Greene, they pass into Schoharie County; but the ridges become less rugged, and spread over the southern part, less continuous and distinctly defined; some reaching N., but the general direction is towards the N.W., forming a detached mass of broken hills, gathered into a kind of knot at the Little Falls of the Mohawk. After forming the Little Falls, this range traverses Herkimer County, forming the rugged tract of the Royal Grants, and a range of broken ground on the N. of Black River, diminishing in altitude till it cross the St. Lawrence into Canada, at the Thousand Islands. But while the main chain thus curves to the westward, a considerable spur holds a northern course into Albany County, and along the eastern confines of Schoharie. These hills or mountains have also received their name from the early Dutch inhabitants; and were called the *Helderberg*, † or clear mountain. Instead of the lofty summits presented by granitic and shistic mountains, this range presents an elevated plain of considerable and very uniform altitude. Its sides, in many places, presenting high and lofty precipices, quite perpendicular; and the rocks abound with those muscular impressions, so common in calcareous stones; as also, in caverns of great extent, another common feature of calcareous regions. It only remains now to notice the Mountainous country around Lake George and to the W. of Lake Champlain, called the Peruvian Mountains; which furnish the northern sources of the Hudson, and form the height of land that separates the waters of the Hudson and St. Lawrence. The greatest altitude of any part of this tract, is found in some summits of Essex County. The highest of these, is probably that called *White-face*, in the Town of Jay, which commands a view of Montreal, at the distance of near 80 miles. The altitude of this summit, is little short of 3000 feet from the level of Lake Champlain. See *Jay*, or *White-face*, and also, *Giant of the Valley*, another lofty summit, in *Elizabethtown*. These mountains were named *Peru*, by the early French inhabitants, in allusion to their supposed mineral treasures, as were also their settlement and the Bay on Lake Champlain: and I see no good objection to the name. At any rate, since a mountain suffers not by a bad name, any one is preferable in Geography, and the purposes of description, to no name. They probably are richer in minerals, than any other portion of our mountains, if I may be allowed to judge from the various samples sent me by Correspondents.

Some brief geologic notices must now close this article, already too lengthy for my general design. But the mountains of this state, form a very important feature of its natural geography; and they have never been described with sufficient minuteness, nor duly considered in relation either to the general system of those of the United States, or their influence on our climate.

With some few exceptions, the whole country S. of the Highlands, is underlaid by rocks of granite, though superstrata of other rocks appear in the elevated tracts. There are some small tracts of limestone, and some of sand-stone; but these are too inconsiderable in extent, to obviate the general propriety of denominating this the granitic region. Some ranges of hills, on the W. of the Hudson, composed of sand-stone, are evidently underlaid by granite. But when we arrive at the Highlands, the sand-stone appears no more underlaid by granite; and the *Catsberg*, or the Catskill mountains, are a mass of sand-stone, similar to the Alleghany mountains in Pennsylvania, variously intermixed with lime, through their whole extent. The *Helderberg*, is calcareous, though some particles of sand-stone are very evident in some parts. N. and E. of the Highlands, the rocks are principally shistic, that form the substratum; while calcareous ridges of great extent, occupy the surface. The hills on the eastern border of Columbia and Rensselaer Counties, are formed principally of fragile shistus, variously intermixed with quartz, and occasional superstrata of limestone. On the eastern declivities of these hills, the limestone predominates, forming the marble quarries of Stockbridge, Lanesborough, &c., in Massachusetts. The N. western continuation of the *Catsberg*, presents a kind of calcareous granite, in which the absence of the feldt-spar is supplied by primitive limestone.

† This name from a mistaken etymology, is sometimes written *Helleburgh*, and *Hellebergh*, in terrible allusion to the dreary caverns. *Helderberg*, is the proper name, and the only correct orthography.

The Peruvian mountains, are principally granitic, though ridges of limestone, slate, flint, and sand-stone, appear not unfrequently in conglomerate masses, as if nature defied the art of man in defining her productions by the classifications of general theory. And these are the ridges that, detached from the regular ranges, abound most in mineral treasures. The pudding-stone, or farscite of Kirwan, is found in abundance in the ferruginous tracts of these mountains, and those masses are constantly growing by induration. The mountainous tracts that furnish the sources of the Delaware and Susquehanna, are of sand-stone like the Catsberg, but variously intermixed with limestone: and in some places the lime predominates, as it does at the Little Falls, and those of W. Canada creek. All the level country of the small western lakes, is calcareous. That northward of the Mohawk, granitic in general, but with many exceptions in favor of limestone, and fragile shistus. The Cohoes, the falls at Fort Miller, and Baker's falls, are formed by fragile shistus. At Glenn's, the lime and sand predominate. At Caldwell, around the head of L. George, the rocks are most singularly formed and intermixed with limestone, granite, and the calcareous granite above mentioned, with the sand-stone of Allegany and Catsberg, which may all be found within the space of a few acres. The Tauconick hills, that border the S. eastern part of Columbia Co., are granitic.

LAKES, RIVERS, AND CREEKS.—The rivers of this state, are numerous and extensive. But I shall only give a mere catalogue of the most important Lakes, Rivers and Creeks, in this place, and refer the reader to the Gazetteer, for their respective descriptions, under the alphabetical order of their names.

The HUDSON, claims the first place, and the MOHAWK, the next of any rivers of this state; and the SACANDAGA, the next largest branch of the Hudson, though little used now by reason of the present wildness of its borders, will ultimately extend important facilities of intercourse to a considerable population. The distinctions of *North*, and *N. E. branches* of the HUDSON, ought to give place to the continuous name of HUDSON; and SCROON RIVER, which is connected with Scroon and Brant Lakes.

Creeks of the HUDSON. The Battenkill, Hoosack, Poesten, Abrams' or Factory, Janssens' or Ancrem, Wappinger, Fishkill, Peekskill, Croton and Hawlem Creeks, are the principal of those which it receives from the east; as are *Fish*, or *Kyadavosserus*, which discharges the waters of *Saratoga Lake*; *Anthony's*, those of *Long Lake*; *Normans*, *Bethlehem*, *Coeymans*, *Coxsackie*, *Cats*, *Esofus*, *Rondout*, one of the largest, composed of *Walkill*, and *Shawangunk Creeks*; and *Murderers'*, or *Martlers' Creeks*, which it receives from the W.

Creeks of the MOHAWK. The principal of these are, on the N. W. and E. Canada, *Caraga*, *Johnstown*, *Chutenunda* and *Aelphaats'* creeks; on the S., *Oriskany*, *Schipeda*, *Otsquaga*, and *Schoharie* creeks, the latter being the most considerable; and indeed it might be classed with the rivers, but for common usage, which assigns the name of creek. *Coluskill*, is a branch of this stream.

The SUSQUEHANNA, rises in this state, and receives its waters from 5,250 square miles of our territory. The TUGA, its western branch, may well merit the name of river, while the *Tionghnioga*, the *Chemungo*, and *Unadilla*, the other principal branches, though occasionally called rivers, had better belong, in my comparative scale, to the class of large creeks. The largest of the other creeks of this river, are, *Canisteo*, *Caputa*, *Owego*, *Otselick*, *Nanticoke*, *Butternut*, *Shenvers*, and *Charlotte* creeks. *Otsago*, and *Schuyler's* or *Canaderaga* lakes, form the sources of the E. branch, or proper SUSQUEHANNA.

The DELAWARE, forms a part of our western boundary, and receives *Cookquago*, *Papachtan*, which receives *Beaver creek*, *Mongaup*, and *Navesink* creeks, considerable branches from the east.

The ALLEGANY, a main branch of the Ohio, rises in this state. The principal creeks that we furnish it are, *Connewongo*, *French*, *Cosdauga*, *Great and Little Valley*, *Olean*, and *Oil Creeks*. The *Chatauga Lake* discharges into *Connewongo Creek*. The *Catawagus*, and *Buffalo Creeks*, run into LAKE ERIE; *Tonewunda* and *Ellicott's Creeks*, into NIAGARA RIVER, which forms a part of our western boundary. LAKE ONTARIO, the half of which is within this state, receives the GENESEE, which aspires to the name of river, the Oswego, and BLACK rivers. *Allen's* is the principal creek of GENESEE.

RIVER, but it receives the waters of several others, and those of the little lakes, *Canusus*, *Hemlock*, *Moncyoye*, and some others.

THE OSWEGO RIVER, is constituted of many other streams, also dignified with the name of river; being the outlets of many lakes, which take their respective names. See the map. It discharges into the ONTARIO, the collected waters of the *Canandaigua Lake and Creek*, (or RIVER, if you please,) *Mad Creek*, *Crooked Lake and Creek*, *Seneca Lake and Creek*, *Cayuga*, *Owasco*, *Skeneateles*, *Otisco*, *Cross Lake*, *Onondaga*, and the *Oneida L.* which discharges those from the *Chittenango*, *Canaseraga*, *Limestone*, *Oneida Creek*, *Wood*, *Fish*, and some other smaller creeks, and the waters of *Linklaen Lake*. The Ontario also receives, *Old or Oak Orchard*, *Onyoscheeca*, *Gerundegut*, or *Teoronto*, one or two *Salmon Creeks*, one of which is dignified with river, by way of distinction, and several others of a still smaller size.

BLACK RIVER, receives *Moose*, *Beaver*, *Deer*, and many other smaller creeks.

THE ST. LAWRENCE, washes more than 100 miles of our N. western boundary. It receives the OSWEGATCHIE, which receives *Indian Creek or River*, and *Black Lake*; the *GHASS*, *RACKET*, and the *St. Regis Creek*, sometimes dignified with RIVER, though excluded on this comparative scale. The *Salmon*, and *Chataugay*, rise in this state, but discharge into the ST. LAWRENCE, N. of our line. These several rivers have many small creeks and lakes also, but of little importance to enumerate here.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN, is half ours. It receives from this state, *Chazy*, *Saranack*, *Sable*, and *Bouquet*, French names for considerable creeks, dignified with the name of river; besides the *Little Chazy*, the waters of *Lake George*, and *Wood Creek* of Champlain. *Parvlet*, and *Poultney Creeks*, are waters also of Lake Champlain.—Dutchess County, furnishes some small creeks that run into the Housatonick, in Connecticut; and *Bronx*, and *Byram Creeks*, rise in Westchester, discharging into EAST RIVER, which belongs to this state, to near where it opens into Long-Island Sound.

CLIMATE, SEASONS, AND PREVAILING WINDS.—Embracing an extent of territory, equal, in the extreme points, to 54° of Latitude, and 7° 57', or almost 8° of Longitude, with a very great diversity of surface and situation—an extensive sea-board of plain surface, including Long-Island; a narrow maritime district around New-York, and much fluvial along the Hudson, carrying tide-water and sea-air far inland; an extensive border on large lakes; an unexampled number of small lakes, and large and small rivers within our territory;—and having a range of lofty mountains, this state presents all those diversities of climate, temperature and seasons, which its extent and position would indicate. In the S. we have the Atlantic climate of 40° of N. Latitude; and, wafted by southerly winds, the sea-air travels fast to the N., and tempers the climate of the inland regions. On the northern borders, the temperatures of 45°, far inland from the ocean, where the southern air has little influence, and a few hours of N. wind, brings the temperatures of much higher latitudes. The N. winds are usually arid and cold. But, happily for America, that Apalachian back-bone which impedes the course of the mild and humid air travelling from the sea-board into the interior, also serves as a conducting medium for the S. western gales, generated to the W. of this spine, prevents their return to the sea, and causes the distinction of the *eastern or Atlantic*, from the *inland or western climate*. But the local modifications of climate in the sense here used, are innumerable: produced by localities of relative organization and position. And the local climate of a rich and fertile valley, differs little more from that of a barren hill, than do those of a rich, warm and fertile hill or dale, from a wet, cold, and sterile dale or plain. See SOIL AND AGRICULTURE.

Along the Hudson to the Highlands, the climate is little variant from that of the sea-coast; and indeed, to the head of tide-water, and above, the climate is considerably modified by the prevailing winds that traverse the Hudson. At Hudson, 130 miles from New-York, the agricultural crops of grain, &c., are usually from 10 to 12, and even 15 days earlier along the river, than they are 15 to 20 miles back; though some allowance must be made for difference of altitude, this being the western border of the range of hills before noticed. And the birds of passage, as well as those that winter there, together with the usual germinations of fruit and other vegetation, conform to about the same difference of period.

The above remarks are sufficient to shew the difficulty of accommodating any general observations on our climate and seasons, to the whole state, so extensive

and diversified : And general theories and observations are too often the popular vehicles of splendid error.

In the eastern climate, or all S. of the Highlands, where the prevailing winds are southerly through the warm seasons, the weather is very variable ; and the changes of temperature, governed by the winds, frequent and sudden. And as these winds traverse the valley of the Hudson, the same remarks are in some degree applicable to the whole fluvial district, penetrated by tide-water. The southerly winds, too, by prevailing along the river from 18 to 25 days more in the year, than over the country 15 to 20 miles back, give a distinct character to the meteorology of the valley, worthy of remembrance. While, therefore, southerly currents of air prevail in the basin of the Hudson, it is not unusual to observe a counter-current in the higher regions of the atmosphere. To the humidity of sea-air, thus carried into the interior, and the electricity of its vapor, are we indebted for the frequent showers in the middle and eastern regions of this state, collected by the attractive influences of our mountain district. During summer, a few days of southerly wind produces a great change in our temperature, and loads the atmosphere with vapor. At first, this is seen to gather around the sides or summits of the Catsberg mountains, (or Catskill if you please,) always conforming in this particular to the comparative densities of atmosphere ; till clouds are formed there, which produce showers of rain, usually attended with lightning. In this manner come, almost without exception, all our thunder-gusts. And this process is repeated through the summer, as often as several days of sultry weather occur, attended with southerly winds. These showers, very seldom go westward from the point of formation, but usually between the N. and E. points of the horizon ;—and thus fortunately extend over a great tract of country, indebted to this source for all its supplies of rain, *during summer* : for, in winter, spring and autumn, we have a large share of our rain from the S. E., and of snow storms from the same quarter, or between the E. and N. These are important facts ;—and during ten years that I have carefully observed them, am at length prepared to state them as such. At best, the seasons are but a mixture of regularity and chance ; and as much of the results of human efforts and industry, depend on previous knowledge of their modifications and changes, to understand these as far as practicable, has justly become a subject of scientific enquiry.

It can hardly be necessary to observe, that in the northern part of the state, the weather is less variable ; here the winters are long and severe, with a clear and settled sky. This region, extending from the southern extremity of Lake George, and westward to near Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, may be distinguished by the region of the *northern climate*. That of the *western climate*, comprises the great western region of this state, extending from the Catsberg mountains, (Catskill, if you choose,) to the great Lakes. Here S. westerly winds prevail, in a very large proportion throughout the year. Smaller showers collect more frequently, and gales of wind are much less common. A gentle current of air sets almost constantly from the S. W. ; and N. and easterly winds are nearly unknown. In this region, the average temperatures, are about three degrees higher than in similar latitudes, on the eastern climate. Such is the general character of the western climate of the United States ; and the distinction terminates, or nearly so, with the region about Lake Ontario. This current may be traced from the Gulf of Mexico ; and I have myself carefully observed and studied its progress through the western country, for a distance of more than 1000 miles. The western climate of this state is therefore warmer than the eastern, by about 3° of Fahrenheit : and the cause can only be sought in the greater prevalence of warmer currents of air from the S. W.—Every intelligent farmer, perceives and acknowledges these facts ; and the more readily, if he has previously had the same opportunity of acquaintance with the climate, temperature and seasons of the Atlantic states.

The following extracts from my memoranda, give the most important of the results of my observations on the temperature, climate, seasons, the weather, vegetation and agriculture of the region about Albany, during ten years spent in the Counties of Albany and Columbia.

The rigors of winter can only be said to commence about the 20th of December, and to end with February, or by the 10th March, at which time the ice usually breaks up in the Hudson. Between April 15, and May 5, most of the migratory birds appear ; and the lilac opens its blossoms about the 12, to 30 March, with the appearance of the robin and blue-bird. The phebe-bird and chimney-swallow, ap-

pear about the 15 of April; the barn-swallow, martin, king-bird, eagle, kingfisher and lark, about the 15 to 25, with the opening of the flower-buds of the peach;—those of the apple and pear, about the 25 to 30 of April. The usual range of the thermometer, is between 64° and 70° to 72° , in the middle of the day from the 10 of April, to the 15 of May. 90° is a high summer temperature, and never continues but for a few days in succession. Early wheat, is cut about the 12 July; and wheat and rye harvest completed about 15 August. Buckwheat, is cut in October; and maize ripens from the middle of September to the 10 or 20 of October. Oats are cut about the middle of August; and grass, from the 4 to the last of July. The seed for winter rye and wheat, is sown from the 20 August, to the last of September: and the thermometer often indicates 90° in September. In September, 1810, it was 92° to 93° in the shade, at 2 P. M. for three days in succession.

From the middle of March to the last of April, the weather is very variable; the changes of temperature great and sudden, though generally rainy, with long storms of easterly winds. May, is a variable month also, and the first half usually wet; with frequent changes of wind to about the 15th, when it becomes characterized by a milder aspect. June, assumes a summer character, about the 10th to 20th, with some thunder-showers, and a summer aspect of the clouds. In July, we have less southerly winds, and are most subject to drowth, though but little injury is usually sustained from this source. August, is more showery, with the greatest uniformity of temperatures of any month in the year; when the influences of the cloud-capt summits of the Catsberg or Catskill, become splendidly conspicuous, in sending frequent thunder-showers over the surrounding country—and thus diffusing health and plenty to millions.

To about the 15 or 20, September is much like August; assuming a different character however, with the equinoctial storm, which we usually have. But the latter half is mild, and very pleasant. October, is a pleasant month, and the best in the year for travelling, if we except June, which some prefer. Early frosts, sufficient to destroy the tender garden vegetables, occur about the 26 September, though corn ripens till the middle of October. The foliage of the forest trees suffers by the early frosts, though not generally killed before the 15 to 25th of October; and early flurries of snow commence about the same time. December, is usually cold and showery, with frequent and long storms from the E. and N. east, attended with rain, sleet, hail and snow, to complete the catalogue of early winter; though sleighs are little used till about Christmas, which brings us to the season of good-natured and mutual gratulation, domestic plenty and fire-side joys! The Indian-Summer, a peculiar and elegant feature of an American autumn, in connection with the splendid and rich variety of tint assumed by the forest foliage at that season, commences, usually about the last of October, and extends into December with occasional interruptions by eastern storms.

But it is a common and correct observation, that the temperatures and the weather are more variable, and the seasons not so clearly defined as formerly. This may probably be owing to opening the country by removal of the wood, allowing a greater circulation, and extending the influence of the winds. A general modification, favorable to our agricultural interests, has therefore taken place within the last 10 or 15 years. And though ancient people regret that we have less sleighing in winter than formerly, yet men of observation agree in opinion that the increased fertility of their lands, is more than a compensation. And this amelioration must progress with the extension of cultivation; and will be accelerated, not inconsiderably, by improved agriculture.

INLAND NAVIGATION, AND CANALS. The details under this article, are necessarily anticipated in a considerable degree, by those of the preceding articles. And as the rivers are minutely described under their respective names in the Gazetteer, a view of the inland navigation is exhibited in those descriptions.

It may be said, however, that no portion of the United States enjoys such facilities for inland navigation, as the State of New-York; combining, in the consideration, the objects and the means of intercourse. The Hudson, opens a good sloop navigation for vessels of 100 tons to Albany. And, passing the carrying place to Schenectady 15 miles, the Mohawk affords a boat navigation, with the aid of 2 short canals, that at the Little Falls, and at Rome, to Wood creek; thus extending the navigation through Oneida Lake and Oswego river, to Lake Ontario, with the exception of 2 other short portages in Oswego river; a distance of 203 miles from Schenectady; 218 from Albany, with but 15 miles, land carriage; and 393 miles

from New-York. The connection of the various lakes and streams, noticed under Oswego River, extend many facilities of inland intercourse to the surrounding population. Arks and boats descend the waters that this state furnishes to the Delaware, Susquehanna, and through the Allegany and Ohio, to Mississippi and New-Orleans.

The communication by Lake Erie, Niagara river, and the Ontario, with the St. Lawrence, is very important to the interests of a great share of our western population;—including the navigation of many streams that enter those waters. The Hudson, brings a vast supply of rafts from Fort Edward; and of lumber which is there made into rafts, from a great extent of country above, on its own waters, and even from Lake George and some from Champlain. And the navigation of Lake Champlain, is of considerable and increasing importance;—nor is the period very remote, when a canal will probably connect this lake with the navigation of the Hudson.

The *CANAL at Rome*, connecting the waters of the Mohawk and Lake Ontario, was completed in 1797. This canal is about 1 1-2 mile in length, with a lock at each end. It is fed by a lateral cut from the Mohawk, which enters the canal nearly a mile W. of the lock at that river. The lift, at the eastern lock, is 10 feet; that at the western, 8 feet. Connected with this plan, there are 4 other locks on Wood creek, within 5 miles of Rome. These are made by throwing dams across the stream, raising the water, and opening the communication through locks. The first of these, lifts 4 feet; the 2d, 6 feet; the 3d, 7 feet; and the 4th, 8 feet, making in all 25 feet; or 33 feet to the level of the canal. The 4th above mentioned, is near the mouth of Canada creek, from whence it was supposed there would be a sufficient depth of water. Batteaus, carrying from 3 to 15 tons, and drawing 2 feet water, pass the canal at all times; but in times of severe drowth, experience some difficulty below, both in the Mohawk and Wood creek. A well informed Correspondent, computes the number of boats that annually pass these locks, at 300; and that they carry 1500 tons of goods, produce, &c. The canal at the Little-Falls of the Mohawk, completed in 1795, has several locks, and extends the navigation by a fall of 42 feet, within one mile.

Under this head may be introduced the expense of transportation, from New-York to Oswego. From New-York to Albany, bulky articles pay about 40 cents per hundred weight; heavy, from 10 to 20 cents—say common freight, to average 25 to 30 cents per hundred. From Albany to Schenectady, 16 cents. From Schenectady to Utica, 75 cents; and from Utica to Oswego, \$1.25 per hundred, including lockage, portage-money, &c.—making in all, \$2.35 to \$2.40 cents per hundred weight through this whole distance.

The Western Inland Lock Navigation Company, has been incorporated by this state, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the western waters.

But, the project of a Great Western Canal, to connect Lake Erie and the Hudson by a boat navigation, is now a principal topic in this state. Commissioners have examined the country, and have reported in favor of the project, but on a plan which, to my apprehension, is generally impracticable. The object is certainly a desideratum of vast importance; and the magnitude of the undertaking is warranted by the ample means at our disposal. But the object is, or ought to be, a national one; and Congress will probably be induced to lend efficient aid whenever its practicability shall be satisfactorily demonstrated to that body.

BAYS AND ISLANDS. The Bays, properly so called, belonging to this state, are but few in number, exclusive of those of Long-Island, which are very numerous. For *Hungry bay*, the largest, and its several ramifications, see Jefferson County. This opens from the E. end of Lake Ontario, and Great and Little Sodus, and *Gerundegut** or *Teoronto*, *Braddock's* and some still smaller open from that Lake on the S. shore. *Aufer*, or *Iron-bay*, is formed by point aufer; as is *Cumberland-bay*, by Cumberland-head, on Lake Champlain; besides these *Peru-bay*, *N. W. bay*, and *W. bay*, are also on the W. shore of that Lake; as is *S. bay* at its southern extremity.

* *The Indian name of this Bay, is Teoronto; which signifies in the dialect of the Onondagas, almost lake: and these people still persist in that name, a much better one than Gerundegut. The French Presque, for almost, or Presqu'isle, for almost island, is universally received in Geography as a proper and designative name for a peninsula almost insulated. And Teoronto, for almost lake, is equally entitled to notice, though it come from the unpolished Indigenes of our western woods.*

And there is a *N. W. bay* also, on the W. shore of Lake George. There are some more expansions of the waters of the Hudson, known to sailors by the names of *Tappan*, *Haverstraw* and *New-Windsor bays*.

The Islands of this state, are numerous, and form an important feature of our Geography. Among those, *Nassau*, or *Long-Island*, claims the first place. To the possession of this, are we indebted for more than 100 miles of our sea-coast, many excellent harbors, and important facilities of trade and commerce. This Island is much indented with bays, some of which are very large. The principal of these on the S. side are *Jamaica*, *Rockaway*, *Parsonage*, *Jerusalem*, and *Shinecough* bays; and near the E. end, *Gardiner's*, a very large bay, embracing several islands, the western extremity opens into *Great Peconick bay*;—on the N. side, or next the Sound, *Drowned Meadow bay*, *Great Bay*, *Oyster*, *North-Hempstead bay*, *Corv bay*, *Little Neck bay*, *Flushing bay*, and *Clinton bay*, which forms Clinton harbor. Nor must the *Wallaboght* be omitted. The principal islands, belonging to Long-Island, in the same order, are, *Barren*, *Jamaica*, *Hog*, *Rockaway*, and *Swan* islands, on the S. side; *Gardiner's* and *Plumb*, at the E. end; *Shelter Island*, *Great Hogneck*, *Little Hogneck* and *Robin's islands*, in *Gardiner's* and *Peconick bays*. In addition to these *bays* and *islands*, the *heads*, *points*, *coves*, *ponds*, *inlets*, &c. are almost innumerable. But *Governor's*, *Bedlow's Ellis's*, and some other islands in the *bay of New-York*, must not be omitted. *Manhattan*, or *York Island*, on which stands New-York city; and *Staten-Island*, are of the next importance. The Hudson, has many islands, very rich and fertile, though principally small, and of little geographical importance. Those situated about the mouths of the Mohawk, are known to history, some fortifications having been erected there during the American war. And most people who have navigated the Hudson, are acquainted with the ducking celebrity of Pollapeli's Island, at the northern entrance into the Highlands. The islands of the Mohawk, and the other rivers, though numerous, are too small and inconsiderable for general notice. But many of these are important appendages to farms, and to the interests of agriculture. Those near Albany furnish vast supplies of luxuriant vegetables for that market.

At the E. end, and at the outlet of Lake Ontario, are some islands which belong to this state. These are *Stoney*, *Grenadier*, *Fox*, *Grandisic*, *Carlton*, and some others of less note, beside the multitudinous group called the *thousand islands*, situated 20 to 35 miles down the St. Lawrence, the largest part of which are E. of the channel of that river. There are also many others in the St. Lawrence, little known except to boatmen, though some of them are cultivated with success. And *Grand*, *Strawberry*, and *Goat Islands*, in Niagara river, lie within this state. In Lake Champlain, *Crab*, *Valcour*, and *Schugler's islands*, are the principal of those belonging to this state. Lake George, has a multitude of small islands; but *Long-Island*, is of course the largest; and *Diamond island*, has some celebrity, as being the resort of parties of pleasure from Caldwell, though little more than a barren rock, as are the most of those in Lake George. The group of little isles at the Narrows, deserve notice only as a curiosity; and as such they merit a distinguished rank.

ROADS, TURNPIKES, AND BRIDGES. I know not in what form to present the details of this article. The *roads* of this state, particularly those in the new parts, are certainly very good, and conveniently disposed; and when we take into view the recent settlement of a large extent of country, where they have been constructed, I can but believe they would bear a comparison with those of any other portion of the United States. And no state has been more liberal in making appropriations of public funds, for the purpose of extending good roads into every section of the state. Corporate bodies have also been multiplied for these purposes, till their nominal stock amounts to 8,067,000 dollars, in the charters for Turnpikes and Toll Bridges alone. A list of these, with the respective lengths of road, and nominal stock, would fill several pages. Nor could it be likely to afford any other than unsatisfactory information, such is the awkward confusion of names in the several charters. Another and important objection to this mode, arises from the defective construction of some of these roads: though I confess, and with pleasure, that many of them are well laid and wrought. And, as many of them are not yet completed through the whole extent of their contemplated distances, another objection arises from the difficulty of ascertaining the respective distances of finished and unfinished road.

The Charters for Toll-Bridges, (36 in number) have created nominal stock to the amount of \$ 509,000; and these and the Turnpike companies, 135 in number, are

probably authorised to erect about 450 toll-gates: But they have opened, and are opening about 4500 miles of Road! The principal Turnpikes and great leading roads, are shown by dotted lines on the Map; and a general view of them is noticed in the geographical descriptions.

The central position of Albany, as a place of trade, of commerce, of travel, and of general intercourse, renders it of course, the great point of concentration for all the great roads of this region. A bare enumeration of those which connect Albany with the surrounding countries, would fill several pages. But the great chain of turnpikes that extend from the E. line of the state, near the Village of New-Lebanon, through Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Geneva, Canandaigua and Batavia, to Buffalo, must not be omitted; a *distance* which sufficiently bespeaks the magnitude of the object—being 324 miles. From this grand avenue, turnpikes and country roads traverse the western country in every direction. And while the people have been progressively learning that too many turnpike companies were formed, they have much improved the country roads, by copying the turnpike manner of construction. And if evils or inconveniences have been found in the speculating extent of the turnpike system, that system has also done much good; and the evils bid fair to work their own remedy, in this case, though they may not end here. The rage for speculation that blew up the turnpike bubble, *and burst it*, is now transferred to manufactures.

From the best information that I can obtain, after much enquiry and research, I suppose we have now opened for travel, about 16 to 1680 miles of turnpike road! A vast extent—and some part of this system has proved of proportionate importance to the interests of the citizens, and the community at large.

The BRIDGES that have been erected within 10 years, and those too of very considerable magnitude, are almost innumerable—and of these, about 35 are authorised to collect Toll. But there are many other bridges on the country roads, that do great honor to the public spirit of the inhabitants.

The first bridge that crosses the Hudson, is at Waterford; the next at Fort-Miller, both toll bridges. A toll bridge across the Mohawk, one mile below the Cohoes, was completed in 1795, at the expense of 12,000 dollars. It is 1100 feet long, 24 wide, resting on 13 stone pillars. From here to Schenectady is one other toll bridge, across the Mohawk; and at Schenectady, one of the best toll bridges in the state. At Utica, there is a very good bridge across the Mohawk, and some others below. The Cayuga bridge was destroyed by the ice in 1807, and is not rebuilt. It cost 20,000 dollars, and was one mile in length. In every direction, where roads cross the numerous rivers and streams, bridges have been erected; and the plan of building is, in general, pretty good. Though I apprehend the use of more stone and iron would be found more profitable to those who pay the expenses, although it would considerably augment the first cost. In this particular, it would be well to copy the Pennsylvanians, in more instances.

SOIL AND AGRICULTURE. A deep, warm soil, rather dry than wet, affords the best rewards, in general, to good husbandry: because, this constitutes the best medium soil for grain or grass, and allows a change or rotation of crops; which if well adapted, enrich rather than impoverish the soil. Soil, in relation to land, or earth, constitutes the superstratum, of various depths and qualities. It is that portion of the surface usually penetrated by the roots of agricultural and other plants, and which affords to these their principal nourishment. But the roots of forest trees, though they derive their principal nourishment also, from the soil, often and indeed pretty generally, send some portion of their roots through this to the substratum on which it rests. The soil is of a much looser texture; and has various proportions of admixture with vegetable remains: in new countries and unexhausted soils, a very large, and not unfrequently an undue proportion. When this is the case, it constitutes a thick coat of vegetable mold, with a small proportion of earth, and is called *black muck* by the farmers in this country; and this soil, even with good husbandry, fails and becomes exhausted after from 15 to 20 or 30 years; nor can good husbandry, with manures, and all the arts of agriculture, again reclaim or restore it: The fault is not in the soil, nor in the management of the farmer; but exists in the substratum on which the soil rests, which is generally a hard, compacted earth, denominated *hard-pan*, by the farmers. This stratum has no vegetable mixture; is cold and usually stony. Its compactness and unporosity, prevents a due supply of moisture to the surface; while its coldness retards

the process of evaporation, and of putrefaction of decaying substances. Hence the accumulation on its surface, in the form of semi-putrified vegetables, instead of *earth*, to which they would have been reduced in a much less time, had they lain on a moist and warm surface. Such is the origin of black muck, and such the comparative value of this description of land. Its substratum is always of a cold nature, and supplies moisture only in scanty veins. A gravelly porous substratum, is usually warmer and moist. Its soil, in most countries, has an admixture of earth of vegetable origin, with sand or gravel, of a darkened hue, but not a *dark black*—like *muck*, that has deceived thousands in the choice of land.

The preceding articles, in which are noticed very minutely, the face of the country, its mountains, rivers, lakes, creeks, &c., must have exhibited such features of general outline, that little need be detailed of the soil in particular parts. The W. end of Long Island, is rich, fertile, and in a high state of cultivation; the eastern part, has a large proportion of sandy, barren plains. Below the Highlands, the soil is principally dry and warm—a gravelly or sandy substratum, or granitic rock. It may be called a good medium soil in general. N. of the Highlands to the Mohawk, the soil is dry and warm; either a gravelly or sandy loam in general—also a medium soil. But the rocks are, on the eastern border of the state, principally shistic; and a shistic gravel, forms much of the soil, which is warm and productive, though not deep. The alluvial flats of Columbia, and some part of Rensselaer Counties, are very extensive and rich: and the vallies, presenting a warm gravelly soil, are also extensive, and furnish much good medium soil. W. of Albany, are extensive sandy plains, interspersed with marshes, and rather cold and wet till we approach the Helderberg hills. This plain, is generally underlaid by clay; but the Helderberg hills are calcareous, and present a better soil, though broken and much diversified.

The agricultural products of this division of the whole territory of the state, consist of all the various productions of this country. The W. part of Long Island, and the counties of Westchester and Dutchess, are under very good cultivation. Of some part of Columbia, we must make an exception. But where the land is divided into small freeholds, possessed in fee by the cultivators, a spirit of improvement has become very conspicuous within a few years. Dutchess, is one of the best farming counties in the state; and probably derives a greater amount of annual receipts from agriculture, than any other county. The introduction of gypsum as a manure, has marked a new era in the agriculture and rural economy of this region. By this mean, and consequent attention and improvements, the products of the 2d or 3d quality of land have been nearly doubled within the last 10 years; and land of this description has risen in value 20 to 30 and 40 per cent. Farmers have found a new climate; and weeds and insects before so troublesome, have yielded to manure, a rotation of crops, and improved husbandry in every department. But the glory of this change, exists with the practical farmer; and instead of having had the new climate sent him, by a “change of winds, and a new direction given to the clouds,” he has been aiding in the formation of a local climate;—while farming is every year becoming more respectable as an occupation.

In the progress of these improvements, which have in some degree pervaded the whole state, the W. side of the Hudson, is considerably behind the eastern, in the region of which I am now particularly speaking. A summary view of our Exports, will better shew the extent and variety of our agricultural products, than detailed enumerations under this article. The southern part of Washington County, has a warm, gravelly medium soil, and abundant crops. Saratoga, has much good, but more waste land: Its general character is more sandy; and like that of Albany county, rests on clay. Around Lake Champlain, there is a large extent of clayey soil, extending to the hills that skirt the Peru mountains. Much of this country is comparatively new; but its inhabitants are actively engaged in the agricultural spirit of the southern counties. With the exception of its alluvial flats, which are extensive and rich, the soil of the country of the Mohawk, may be generally denominated a stiff loam, till we go W. of the Catsberg hills, (or Catskill,) at the Little Falls. Here it assumes a new character, and evidently belongs to the vast elevated plain of the western region, occupied by the small lakes. This distinction is made, because the mountainous district of the western region, requires a separate description and character. The soil of this mountainous tract, is very much diversified. The hills rocky and precipitous; the vallies deep and narrow, or spacious and rich. This tract furnishes considerable black muck, or deep ve-

getable mold, in the vallies. Its agriculture is respectable, as are its products; for the settlements are principally of recent date. The great western region, which I have denominated the elevated plain, is too extensive, and has too great diversities for one general character of soil. But it is not a topography of soil that I am attempting in these remarks; and a general observation may be correct, though it have exceptions. A very large proportion of the soil of this country may be denominated a rich mold, variously intermixed with earth of different kinds. And much of it is a good medium soil, equally well adapted for grain and grass. The alluvial flats are extensive, in general; and in no part more so than on the Genesee river. No part of the state is making more rapid advances in agricultural improvements than this western region; and the extent and variety of the products of agriculture, evince to the world the abundant success that attends the efforts of its rapidly increasing population.

The soil of the level country E. of Lake Ontario, and along the St. Lawrence, is a warm sandy loam; with a large proportion of the first rate of medium for agriculture. The British writers on national resources, attach a great degree of importance to the numbers employed in agriculture; while the superior and constantly improving style of this branch of wealth, furnishes a favorite theme. In no country is agriculture better understood, and in none more productive, than in England—and their horticulture or gardening, yields to none, if we except some parts of Flanders and Lombardy. These writers very justly boast of the extent and variety of their agricultural products; nor do they hesitate to ascribe the immense wealth of the fixed country population, to the productions of the soil. By an exact enumeration, made by order of Parliament and completed within a few years, obligingly furnished me by a Correspondent from the official books, it appears that in England and Wales, there are 39,100,000 acres of cultivated lands, and 7,883,778 acres of uncultivated. The same account gives the annual product of wheat, allowing 24 bushels to the acre, at 96,450,000 bushels; and in these countries, 2,800,000 persons are employed in agriculture. The overstocked population, and the high price of land, though there be yet near 2,000,000 acres fit for cultivation, lying in commons, copses of wood and pleasure grounds, necessarily compel 1,843,353 persons to seek employment as artisans. The cattle and farming stock, are valued at 100,000,000 pounds sterling. The number of freeholders, of the wealthy sort, 40,000 families; and of the poorer sort, 120,000 families; the aggregate population of which is 940,000. Nor do the British writers fail to ascribe much of their agricultural wealth and national resources, to the improvements lately introduced in the breeds and the management of cattle and sheep. The intermixture of green crops with those of grain, the irrigation of meadow and pasture lands, and the successive substitution of various crops adapted to the nature of the soil, form a chief excellence of English husbandry; and indicate the eminent superiority of this mode, when compared with perpetual succession. While some crops impoverish, others actually enrich the soil; and in adapting these with nice discrimination, consists a prominent feature of good husbandry. A soil may be exhausted for one crop, while abundantly nutritious and rich for another; as plants have each a peculiar nutriment which they principally imbibe. Clover, potatoes, and some other crops, actually enrich and prepare the soil with nutriment for wheat—corn for flax or hemp, with many other similar instances.

The rotation of crops, introduced more generally into the method of managing farm lands in this country within a few years, is so important that it marks a new era in our agriculture, of most propitious promise. But a radical error in our husbandry, still exists in the partial tillage of the soil. In exhausted soils, where the vegetable remains are small, fertility is best ensured by abundant tillage, next to manures—though well chosen crops will aid much in restoring nutriment. Ground of this description should never remain a summer without seeding; and naked fallowing is of little service, if any. Some plants imbibe a large portion of their nourishment from the atmosphere, and deposit more in the soil than they take from it. And these facts are important to be known in practical farming. New and improved varieties of grain are easily obtained, by a careful selection of seed from the most vigorous plants, and separate propagation. The same remark applies to grass, fruit, and most or all of agricultural products. The diseases of these products demand care, and call aloud for attention. Wheat, the national staple, is produced in vast luxuriance; and the weeds and other green vegetable matter carelessly gathered with it by the use of the cradle, ferment and heat in the mow, in-

juring the germ or chit of the seed, and thus engendering disease, entailed on the future plant, while the seed is also injured for flour. The ancient man who still adheres to ancient customs, lets his wheat stand till fully ripe, carefully gathers it with the sickle, cures the straw before he mows his grain, is seldom troubled with smut, or what is called dead flour; and the good wife maintains the ancient reputation of her house for excellent bread, cakes and pastry. Under this head it is proper to remark, that the exertions of the Agricultural Society of this state, have been very beneficial, though its publications are too circumscribed in circulation for their merits, and the general good.

VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL PRODUCTIONS. The Botany of this State, furnishes a very extensive theme—but treated scientifically and with the minuteness due to the subject, would fill a small volume. After attending to the preceding details, the vast variety of our vegetable productions may be well conceived.

The native forest trees, grow to a great degree of luxuriance, and we have them in profuse abundance and variety. With the exception of some extensive prairies, or unwooded plains, in the western region, principally in the vicinity of Buffalo, the whole continental territory was originally a vast forest. And the uncultivated parts, may still be regarded as forests, variously chequered with fields, farms, and human habitations;—settlements, villages, towns, cities.

The mountain region, is of course characterised by the greater proportion of evergreens; and the Peruvian mountains, and their Western borders, down to the valley of Ontario and St. Lawrence, have much the largest proportion of these.

The region of the western climate, is principally wooded with deciduous trees, and of the loftiest growth. Those of the eastern or atlantic climate, are deciduous, in general, but of a less lofty growth.

The most common forest trees, are oak, maple, beech, walnut, butternut, chestnut, birch, tilia or bass-wood, poplar, cherry, sycamore or button-wood, ash, elm, sassafras, hornbeam, sumach, elder, pine, spruce, larch, fir, hemlock, cedar, and in some parts, locust laurel, mulberry, black-walnut, cucumber-tree, crab-apple, and common thorn, of many varieties.

And of several of these trees, there are many varieties: of the oak, about 20; pine, 8; of the walnut, 7 or 8. The general characteristics of these trees, are well known; and there are but few of our farmers who are unable to assign to each its common choice of soil and position.

The state of New-York is essentially agricultural—and the splendid success that crowns the labors of agriculture, together with our superior facilities of trade, domestic and foreign, constitute the basis of its commercial character—unrivalled in America. And all these circumstances conspire to extend the variety and vast amount of our surplus products.

Wheat, seems the first object of our Farmers, and that article is cultivated with great success; as, is rye, maize, oats, flax, hemp, pease, beans, &c.—Most of the domestic grasses adapted to our country and climate, are cultivated with success; and our territory furnishes a considerable variety of native grasses, of considerable value in domestic economy.

Of fruits, we have a great variety. No country produces better, or more abundant crops of apples; and our cider, to be of the best quality, requires only the best management. The southern part, is the best for peaches; and they succeed very well in the region of the eastern or Atlantic climate, and in the southern parts of the western; but they can hardly be said to belong to the northern climate, though they are raised in some parts. The pear, like the apple, is a hardy fruit tree, and flourishes in every part, as do also the plum, some kinds of the cherry, and many smaller fruit-bearing shrubs and trees.

Of garden fruits, plants, roots, &c. that flourish with us, our territory furnishes a numerous catalogue—probably equal to any state in the union. There are some facts, intimately connected with the general interests of the community, that demand more strict and general attention. To every variety of plants, there belong certain characteristic distinctions; and each has its peculiar constitution and temperament, requiring care in the cultivator. A favorite fruit tree, from a soil and situation well adapted, yields fruit of that degree of excellence, only in a congenial soil. The Newtown pippin, and the Spitzenberg, deservedly esteemed, have most grievously disappointed many cultivators; and, transplanted to spots badly chosen, have failed to produce apples like the original stock. That kind of soil denominated a medium, well adapted to grain or grass, is generally the best for fruit—

and a wet, cold soil, invariably degenerates choice fruit, in flavor and excellence. The same remarks apply in some degree, to all the products of agriculture, though less perceptible; Grain and grass, are nutritious and pleasant, on a congenial soil, and bad in exact proportion to their remove from this.

The DOMESTIC ZOOLOGY of this State, presents a long catalogue of such domestic animals as have been found useful, in almost all parts of the world, situated in similar latitudes. The *Horse*, has been celebrated in all ages, as one of the noblest of animals domesticated by the care of man. The best breeds of this animal, have been sought in all climes; and those which we have, are derived from mixtures of blood and crosses of breeds, from the four quarters of the globe. And the varieties are now become almost innumerable, even in our own country. Of the *bovine* or *Cow kind*, our breeds are numerous, and considerably improved within a few years. This has been occasioned by the introduction of select breeds from abroad, and by better keeping and management. Though, in the vicinity of cities and large towns, it is still too common a practice to select the best calves for the butchers' stalls, as it is of lambs also. The introduction of the *Merino*, and other approved breeds of *Sheep*, from Europe, marks an important era in the agricultural history of this country. The high prices at which these have been bought by farmers, and distributed over the country, serves as an important stimulus to improvement and agricultural care and industry, in the management of farms and domestic stock.

Fine and good wool, can only be obtained in succession from any breed of sheep, by good husbandry, careful management, and full feeding, which perpetuates a vigorous and healthy succession. And independent of the intrinsic superiority of these foreign breeds, which must be acknowledged in many instances, no plan could be so effectual to secure the acquisition, as the enormous though now declining prices at which they have been introduced. While, therefore, the best lambs shall be reserved by the farmers for their select flocks, well fed, sheltered from storms, and carefully managed, our breeds will continue to improve—but that good husbandry furnishes good wool; and bad, a progressive depreciation of quality, from whatever stock, will only be generally learned from general experience. Considerable attention has also been paid to our breeds of *swine*; and this is the more important, as the products of this animal furnish large items in the amount of our domestic exports.

Of other domestic animals, we possess all that are useful and convenient, among those common to our climate. The following computations of the numbers of *sheep*, *neat-cattle*, *horses* and *swine*, are founded on the details of the census, and the information of well informed Correspondents. In some Counties, these items were omitted in the census. To supply this deficiency, I have applied to Correspondents in those Counties for estimates, according to the best information: and the ratio, thus obtained, falls a small fraction short of 1.5 sheep to each person in the aggregate. This gives 1,410,044, as the whole number of *sheep* in the state. The *neat-cattle*, according to the same authorities, may be computed at 863,298; the *horses*, 527,570; giving the enormous aggregate of 2,810,912 of these valuable domestic animals. The American Statist, the indefatigable Blodget, computes the whole number of neat cattle in the United States in 1809, at 3,660,000; horses, 1,400,000. The enumeration of *swine* in this state, was wholly omitted by the census; but an inspection of our list of exports, will show the importance of the products of this animal. Pork, hams, and lard, are consumed to a great amount among the farmers, where less beef and mutton are eaten than in towns and cities. We may venture to compute the number of *fattened swine*, slain annually, at 140,000; and of *beaves* slain here, or driven to market, at 220,000.

Originally, our country was a vast forest; and in passing from the domestic zoology to an enumeration of the WILD ANIMALS, the *Mammoth* first excites notice.—This animal seems to have been a species of the Elephant, of enormous size, now extinct. In the summer of 1801, many of the fossil bones of this monster, were discovered in the earth in the counties of Ulster and Orange, and removed to New-York. They are now in the possession of the ingenious Mr. Peale, the proprietor of the Philadelphia Museum; who has succeeded in obtaining the several parts, so as to form an almost entire skeleton. Its weight, is about 1000 pounds. The height of this skeleton, over the shoulders, 11 feet; the hip, 9. Length from the chin, to the rump, 15 feet; from the point of the tusks to the end of the tail, 31 feet, following the exterior curve: in a straight line, 17 feet 6 inches. Length of the under jaw, 2 feet 10 inches, which weighs 63½ pounds: Of the tusks, 10 feet 7

inches. A single tooth weighs 4 lb. 10 ounces. The *moose*, was a native of our northern forests ; and we have some reasons for supposing the *bison* also occasionally visited these regions. The *deer*, *bear*, *wolf*, and *fox*, still remain ; and the social and industrious *beaver*, has left many vestiges of his ingenuity and skill, though now principally driven from our territory. The *otter*, *wolverene*, *cougar*, *catamount*, *wild-cat*, *raccoon*, *martin*, are but rarely met with, and then only in the northern mountains. The *weasel*, *mink*, *muskrat*, *woodchuck*, *hare* or *rabbit*, of two kinds, *skunk*, and many varieties of the *squirrel* and *mouse*, are common to most parts of the country, where suitable local residences can be found.

The E. end of Long-Island, is still abundantly supplied with *deer*. And the wild tracts of the mountain region, and in the western country, still afford *deer* and *bear* in considerable profusion.

Of FISH, we have a numerous list. A bare enumeration of names, would be equally useless and uninteresting. The Salmon, no longer visits the Hudson ; and the period seems probably not remote, when he will cease to visit even Connecticut river, which yet furnishes a scanty supply. But our western waters supply the salmon of the lakes, in great abundance : while the northern abound with the salmon-trout, and trout, the next best for the pan, to the atlantic salmon. Vast shoals of shad and herring annually visit the Hudson, and constitute the basis of its principal fisheries. The sturgeon, may be said to abound, and is no where better than in this river. Bass, pike, and a considerable variety of others, visit Albany ; but neither the Hudson or Mohawk, can be called good for fish. In the Oncida lake, is the best fishing ground, of any of our western small lakes, if accounts be correct. The muscanunge, blackfish, the pike or pickerel, of the western lakes, are much esteemed ; and the cat-fish, makes excellent eating when skilfully drest.

In the southern part, the variety of fish is very great, having the stores of the atlantic : And no fish-market in the world is better furnished than that of New-York. The Oysters, have a high reputation.

The number of BIRDS, which either visit our extended and diversified territory, or reside with us, is surprisingly great. Long-Island alone, boasts a catalogue of 150 species, beside many others that spend but a short time there. Of migratory birds, that spend the summer in the western region, we have a great number. And of these, I have seen a large proportion of the whole, in the State of Virginia, during winter. The Virginia nightingale, the most elegant warbler of an American forest, and which spends a few weeks of summer in the western part of this state, has often enraptured my fancy on the borders of rivers and creeks in the western part of Virginia, during the months of January, February, and till about April, when they principally disappear. In our woods, they breed in the tops of the loftiest trees, are seldom seen, and are called the *red-bird*, or *wild-red-bird*. They are the *loxia cardinalis*, of Bartram.

Birds of passage, and migratory birds, are vague designations. All are birds of passage in some degree, except the few whose cold blood stagnates with cold weather, and they seek a warmer habitation in the water, in caverns of rocks, or huddle together in the hollows of trees, remaining torpid and without circulation till revived by returning warmth ; and some few others of so hardy a temperament that they endure the rigors of all climes. The wild-pigeon that leaves this country in autumn, winters at present, in the western part of Virginia and the region of the Ohio—migrating, as the weather becomes too cold for his temperament.—And in severe winters, few of them remain where they had before spent a mild one. In the winter of 1800-1801, I saw acres of ground so covered by these birds, around the head branches of the Hockhocking, a northern branch of the Ohio, that the limbs of trees and bushes were unable to sustain the one half of them. This was from the 14th December to early in January, and during a long S. E. storm of rain, sleet, hail and snow, when they were unable to fly but very little. Natural history, is not the design of this sketch ; but the object of migration, is food and health ;—and many of our wild quadrupeds also obey these impulses in some degree. The finny tribes of the deep, obey a native instinct, and constantly migrate in vast numbers, at various seasons of the year. Our rivers are thus supplied with fish from the ocean ; some in quest of food, some to deposit spawn. To enumerate all the birds that visit us, would fill more room than I can spare ; and the list would be of little use.

Of SERPENTS, our number is but small ; and the rattle-snake is the only one which is poisonous : its numbers, never very great, are constantly diminishing. We have

black snakes, water snakes, small striped snakes, green snakes of a few fingers' length in our meadows, and several others, perfectly inoffensive. But we have no garter-snakes, whoop-snakes, glass-snakes, joint-snakes, nor amphibæna, or snakes with two heads. The amphibæna, is a monstrous production, and no distinct species.

Of INSECTS, we have a considerable number—but the wheat-insect, of late so injurious to wheat, seems on the decline. Vigorous plants, are not so liable to injury from its attacks, as those of a feeble growth; and improved culture may have lessened its ravages. Partial injuries are sustained from several species of caterpillars; and the bot-fly, an insidious foe, may be rendered innoxious by simply scraping the nits from the hair on the legs of horses. The locust, occasionally appears, but does little injury, except by its punctures of tender limbs of fruit or other trees, to deposit its eggs. The canker-worm, does little injury to vigorous and healthy fruit-trees; but attacks those of the bad husbandman, as a consequence of diseased trees. It is produced from a moth, which finds its residence in the loose bark, and rotten decaying branches, and is easily removed. There are some local flies, as those at Salt or Onondaga lake; and the musquetoe and gnat, have a wide range.

MINERALOGY. It is a trite observation of general theory, that no country, rich in the products of agriculture, presents, at the same time, an opulent mineralogy. Our best mines, are found in the soil, and the facilities of extending its productions in amount of receipts. But nature has been bountiful in its supply of mineral stores also.

Although little attention has been paid to this division of our Natural history, yet it supplies a very extensive theme. *Iron ore*, of all others the most important to civil society, is found in vast abundance, and widely diffused. There are about 50 bloomeries in this state, principally supplied with ore from domestic mines, as are the smelting furnaces, 11 in number. See MANUFACTURES. The ore of Lake Champlain, has long held a high reputation. Our domestic *Salt Springs*, are an inexhaustible mine of great value. These supply about 700,000 bushels of salt per annum, and the manufacture may be extended to any desirable quantity. Their annual product is now about 200,000 dollars. The springs are confined to the counties of Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Ontario, and Genesee; with some small unwrought ones in Oneida. *Gypsum*, is found in the same region, of a quality equal to any of the imported. I have samples of the purest lamellated transparent kind, and of the common amorphous, from several places in the western region; but the mines principally wrought, are in Onondaga county. No doubt can be entertained of the abundance of this article in the western country; and it is already afforded in vast quantities, at reduced prices. *Limestone*, a most invaluable though common mineral, is abundantly distributed over the whole state. *Marble*, of a very superior quality, beautifully variegated, is found in Dutchess and Washington counties, beside some other quarries of a coarser texture. *Slate* quarries, of a superior quality for the roofing of houses, have been opened in Columbia, Dutchess, and Washington counties; and wrought to a great extent. Several other quarries have been opened on the shores of the Hudson below. Native *Brimstone*, is abundantly supplied by the Clifton Springs in Ontario county, and some others in different parts of the western country. *Coal*, has been found in small quantities. *Lead*, is found in the Highlands, in Columbia, Essex, Clinton, Herkimer, Ulster, and several other counties. Samples of this ore, in gangarts of pellucid quarts and blue shistus, have yielded 80 per cent of *lead*, with a small portion of *silver*. Ores of *Copper*, have been found; and of *Zinc*, we have some samples. Ores of *Tin*, have been found in the Highlands, and in Essex and Clinton counties. *Asbestos*, is found in Dutchess and Rensselaer counties. The Shawangunk ridge produces a stone of a similar appearance with that from which the French *Burr mill-stones* are manufactured, and on trial proves of an excellent quality. It is the arid quartz of Kirwan, and abounds on this mountain. The *Esopus mill-stones*, have long maintained a high reputation; and I have seen some of them in the State of Ohio. *Marle*, and *Peat*, are found in many tracts of the mountainous country. Of *Clays*, we have a considerable variety, already discovered; and indications lead us confidently to expect the discovery of more. I have some samples of a very fine white *pipe clay*, sent me from the Black river. Native *Alum*, is found in many caverns, of which we have a great number, some of which afford beautiful samples of *Calcareous*, and some of *Silicious Spar*. The varieties of *Calcareous Stones* and *Calcareous Soils*, in this state,

are very numerous and important. That variety of limestone, denominated primitive by Mineralogists, is the least common, except in the elevated tracts of the mountainous country. The *Calcareous Carbonate* denominated *lapis suillis*, or *swinstone*, appears to form a very general substratum of the rocks of the great western region, and to be underlaid by a stratum of fine blue fetid clay, containing very similar constituent proportions of matter with the stone. Indeed, stones and rocks are but indurated earths. Mountains present exterior masses of rock—and rivers and water courses are very usually confined by rocky or stony beds and shores.—But do we know that the mountain base is rock throughout or that the adjacent plains rest on rocks, because we see them on the margin of rivers? Induration alone, produces stones; and this process requires the combined action of the elements. But stones are constantly and progressively produced, under all the modifications of local and general action. The immense operations of Nature, viewed by Man with microscopic eyes, are seen only in parts. To observe and study their several and respective connections, properties and affinities, requires the exercise of sedulous and patient observation, guided by the deliberations of sober judgment, unbiassed by the errors of pre-conceived opinions. But, unhappily for knowledge, man is the creature of habit, the victim of popular opinion, and averse to the labor of this course; while the ingenuity of closet speculation, settles all these matters by a single sentence of general theory! This Swinstone, is a carbonate of calcareous earth, variously impregnated with sulphur—and Gypsum, with which the same region abounds, is a sulphate of calcareous earth. The fetid clay, is the basis of formation for both these products, varied in form and substance only according to local circumstances. And the process of formation is constantly going on, under the infallible superintendence of the great God of Nature. This Swinstone, and the fetid clay above mentioned, are met with in the deep cavities of water-courses, from Oneida to Niagara—a region of vast extent, and which yields, by the bounties and blessings of Divine Providence, as great a mass of natural benefits in all their varied forms, as any other portion of United America.

Calcareous petrifications, are very common in the calcareous regions; and masses of rocks and stones abound with muscular impressions, called also petrifications of marine shells. Shells may be petrified, and wood, and even flesh, and I have seen them so, attached to shistic and calcareous rocks of recent formation—but nature has a mode of producing these muscular impressions in stones, without the aid of any model, or other guide than the general principles of her operations. Domestic supplies of *Silicious Sand*, now furnish 10 large glass manufactories, which produce annually about 5,800,000 feet window glass; and the *Sand-Stone* for hearths, &c., is abundantly supplied from Rockland County. The Peruvian mountains of Essex and Clinton Counties, give indications of several valuable minerals, beside *iron*, *lead*, and *copper*. *Plumbago*, is found here in vast abundance. And a considerable variety of *Ochres*, or *Pigments*, of various colours, are found here and in other parts of the state. *Mica*, is found in many forms; and some *Ising-glass*, and *Magnesian Stones* of this class, are of use in the arts. The *Amianthus*, of Patterson in Dutchess County, is the purest, and presents the best texture of any samples that I have seen from any part of the world. Some beautiful specimens of *Serpentine*, are found in New-Lebanon. The *Black-Flint*, used for muskets, is found in the western counties. And I mention it only as an incentive to research, that I found some beautiful samples of fine *marble* near the outlet of Seneca lake, in the summer of 1797. Some samples of *Molybden*, have been sent me from Essex County, and a great variety of *iron* and *copper pyrites*. *Emery*, of a superior quality, is found in the vicinity of Lake George; and *Magnetic ores of iron*, and some *ores of Zinc*, have been found in the northern mountains. Ores containing small proportions of *silver* and of *antimony*, have been found. Beautiful *Rock Crystals* abound, and these *diamonds* are often collected and offered for sale!

But a chief glory of our Mineralogy is found in the MINERAL WATERS of this state, which are universally acknowledged to excel in richness and variety. No *Medicinal Waters* of the Eastern continent, possess equal claims to celebrity, with those of Saratoga; and in no form is medical exhibition calculated for such general efficacy, as in that of medicinal waters of known properties—ready furnished from the chemical laboratories and store-houses of nature. These springs are very numerous, and widely diffused over Saratoga county. They hold no copper in solution, nor other mineral unfriendly to health, when used with discretion. The Ballston Springs contain *carbonic acid*, or *fixed air*; *mineral* of

soda, or common salt; and carbonates of lime, soda, iron, and magnesia. The Rock Spring at Saratoga, 7 miles N. of Ballston, contains carbonic acid, carbonate of soda, muriate of soda, super-carbonated lime, and a carbonate of iron. They are nearly transparent, emit great quantities of carbonic acid gas, and many of them are kept constantly bubbling by its discharge. Their temperatures are various; those being the warmest, that emit and contain the largest proportions of carbonic acid gas, and vent the most water. They are from 50° to 52°, 55°, 58°, and even 67° of Fahrenheit.

Beside the springs of Saratoga, there are many others of merited celebrity. The spring at *New-Lebanon*, is much resorted to for Bathing, and it is a pure thermal water of the temperature of 72° of Fahrenheit. This also discharges considerable air, which keeps the water in constant ebullition. The air, unlike that of the Saratoga waters, is *azotic gas*; and the waters of this Pool are freely used in all the culinary and other purposes of house-keeping. We have an almost infinite variety of *Sulphur Springs*, from those of *Clifton*, in Ontario, to the little *sulphuretted hydrogenic springs* every where diffused over the regions of clay, shistus and limestone, though less abundant in the last. The *Seneca oil*, from Cataraugus and Allegany counties, is a petroleum very nearly resembling the British oil of commerce. This liquid bitumen, is a product of induration—the oil of stones, (if I may be allowed the expression) which becomes indurated but very slowly, and then forms a species of mineral coal. And it is this product which so universally deceives miners, searching in our shistic rocks, for mineral coal, a most important desideratum in this state. But unfortunately for the success of our researches, the abundance and celebrity of British coal, has stamped with *infallibility* the knowledge of British miners; while the mineralogy and geology of the British isles, and of the continent of America, are not exactly modeled on the same plan.

It is the business of medical men, to treat of the medicinal uses of mineral waters. But those of Saratoga county, are universally acknowledged to have been efficacious in the cure of dyspepsia, calculous complaints, phagedenic and gangrenous ulcers, chronic rheumatisms, general debility of the system from whatever cause, in chlorosis, and other affections arising from debility of the uterine system; and dysentery, is occasionally benefited. Cutaneous affections and herpetic sores are frequently relieved; and people in the vicinity, who use the waters in abundance, are confirmed in a belief of their being a specific for the cure of salt rheum, or palmata; and very useful in scrofulous affections, and in the cure or removal of worms. The hypocondriasis, yields to their efficacy, as do some other nervous affections contracted from indolence and luxury. Dropsy, paralytic, and scorbutic affections, and intermittent fevers, are supposed to have yielded under their use, and the consequent habits and regimen. And I am enabled to add three other important cases of their efficacy, from my own personal knowledge. The one, a confirmed catarrh of long standing; the other an inflammation of the brain, occurring at about the same season of two successive summers, but with diminished violence. And I notice these cases with great deference and emotion. The waters were prescribed by my learned and ingenious friend, Doctor J. M. Mann, of Hudson, now deceased, or I should have left these remarks to his better knowledge and judgment. He was perfectly convinced of their very great efficacy in each of the above cases.

But we have too much reason to fear that serious ill effects result from an unadvised use of waters of such active properties. Of the sulphur springs, and the sulphuretted hydrogenic, more commonly diffused, little else is known than that they cure itch, and some other cutaneous eruptions; and have been useful in some scorbutic humors.

GOVERNMENT, CONSTITUTION, AND LAWS. As is common to each of the confederated States of the American Union, the State of New-York has a written Constitution. This was adopted by a Convention of Delegates, April 20, 1777; and revised in 1801, when some trifling alterations were made. Its character is Republican; and while it forms the original compact between the people and their rulers, it serves also as a Declaration and a Bill of Rights. The Constitution of the United States, was acceded to by this state in 1788, by 30 against 25 votes. See HISTORY.

The Supreme Executive power is vested in a Governor, and a Lieutenant-Governor, who is President of the Senate, and performs the duties of the supreme executive, during any vacancy. They are elected every three years, by freeholders, possessing a clear estate of 250 dollars, as are the Senators also. The Lieutenant-

Governor has none but a casting vote, in case of equal division in the Senate. Both are elected by a plurality of votes.

The supreme Legislative powers, are vested in a Senate and House of Assembly, who meet at least once in each year. The Senators, are elected for four years; the Members, or Representatives, as they are called, who compose the House of Assembly, are elected annually. The number of Senators, is limited at 32; of Members, may not exceed 150. It is now 114; with an annual increase of two members. For the convenience of electing Senators, the state is divided into four great Districts; the *Southern*, which elects 5 Senators, and contains 6 six counties; the *Middle* 7 S., 8 counties; the *Eastern* 8 S., 9 counties; and the *Western* 12 S., 22 counties. The General Election, is held on the last Tuesday of April annually; when the State, County and Town Officers, are elected, except in a few instances for local convenience, or in compliment to ancient usage. Electors of Governor and Senators, must possess clear freehold estates of the value of 250 dollars; electors of Representatives or Members of the House of Assembly, consist of the Senatorial electors, and all such other persons of full age as have resided within any county of this state for six months previous to the election; freeholders to the value of 50 dollars; and those who have rented tenements of the yearly value of five dolls., and have been rated and paid taxes within this state;—and such other persons as were freemen of the cities of New-York or Albany, previous to the 14th of October, 1775. A census of the electors is taken every seven years, and the Representation apportioned according to the numbers in the respective counties; increasing the number of Representatives each year by the addition of two, until they amount to 150. The Senators are divided into four classes, numbered 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th, elected at different periods; so that some new Senators are chosen annually. The Legislative forms, are nearly allied to those of England. The Governor is Commander in Chief of the Militia; and *Admiral of the Navy*, of this State; he has power to convene the Legislature; to grant pardons and reprieves for other crimes than treason and murder; and can suspend the execution of sentences in these cases, till the sitting of the Legislature, which alone has the right to pardon.

A Council of Revision, consists of the Governor, the Chancellor, the Judges of the Supreme Court, or any two of them; whose duty it is to revise all bills about to be passed into laws; and if they object in writing to a bill, a re-consideration takes place, and the same must be amended, or approved by two-thirds of both Houses before it can then become a law. And this is the negative of the executive power. If the council neglect to return a bill, in 10 days it becomes a law, unless the Legislature has previously adjourned.

A Council of Appointment, consists of the Governor, and a Senator from each of the four great districts, chosen annually by the Legislature. In this council, the Governor presides, with only a casting vote. The right to nominate, is vested concurrently in the Governor and the other members of the council. The list of officers annually appointed by this council, is enormous; and consists of most of the subordinate officers of the state.

The Chancellor, holds courts of equity, and appoints the officers of his court. The Supreme court, is a court of law. It consists of a Chief-Justice, and four associate judges. County courts consist of a first judge, and a number of associate justices. Circuit courts are held in the respective counties, by a judge or justice of the supreme court, and the judge and justices of the county. Justices of the peace, have cognizance of trials for the recovery of debts to the value of 25 dollars; and in New-York, to the value of 50 dollars. The right of habeas corpus is preserved, and the trial by jury. Appeals lie from all courts of record to higher courts, and only terminate in the court for the trial of Impeachments and the correction of Errors, which consists of the President of the Senate, and the Senators, the Chancellor, and the Judges of the Supreme court. To this court are brought appeals from all the others, and its judgement is final. There are also, a court of Probates, Surrogate courts for each county, a court of Exchequer, courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, and of quarter sessions. Under the Federal system, we have four annual sessions of the District Court of the United States, which has cognizance of cases that arise under the general laws of the Union.

The great officers of State are, the Governor, Lieut. Governor, a Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Surveyor-General, Attorney-General, Council of Appointment, Commissioners of the Land Office, the Regents of the University, &c. for the department of state.

Judiciary officers of State, a Chancellor, 5 Judges of the Supreme Court, and a Judge of Probates. For Military officers, see **MILITARY STRENGTH**. There are 7 Major Generals of Infantry, 1 of Cavalry, 1 of Artillery, a Quarter Master General, Adjutant General, and a Commissary of Military Stores. The Governor is ex-officio, Capt. General. All other military officers are appointed by the Council of Appointment, and only hold their offices during its pleasure. The Chancellor, Judges of the Supreme Court, the 1st Judge of each County, are so appointed, but hold their offices to the age of 60 years, unless impeached. The Treasurer is appointed by the Legislature, as are the Senators to the Congress of the United States. The Secretary, Comptroller, Surveyor-General, and Attorney-General, by the Council. Judges and Justices of county courts, and of the peace, Sheriffs, Coroners, a Surrogate for each county, whose doings are subject to appeal to the Judge of Probates, and a numerous list of county officers, are annually appointed by the Council. The Regents of the University, which see, are appointed by the Legislature.

The Laws of this State are voluminous; and though often revised under the direction of the Legislature, fill many volumes. And though the spirit of our laws be good, and the administration and courts very respectable, yet they may be characterised by too close an adherence to the technical forms and legal expressions and formula of British Jurisprudence. Their circumlocutory expression and language calls more for legal interpretation, than common understanding. And the mysteries of legal knowledge, of course require many men versed in the arts of legal cunning, which constitutes the basis of a most lucrative learned profession. Wherefore is it that the science of law is stationary, in regard to progressive improvement, common to all other departments of science and knowledge? Since the year 1778, the various sittings of the Legislative Assembly, have passed 3443 chapters of laws, some of which fill 50 pages of close print octavo. But the numerous, important, and ever-changing interests of the state, and a vast and rapidly increasing population, demand many laws—there are so many separate interests to be provided for, that the laws may well be numerous—and they might as well be more intelligible to common sense.

After all their defects, I believe they are as free from error, as those of most other states—and there certainly has been as much intelligence employed in their adaptation. In no state, are the public interests better understood, or those of the community—and perhaps in no one better preserved by the administration of justice, the great object of laws.

For the general convenience, and the better administration of justice, the whole territory of this State is subdivided into Counties, and these into Towns. And what may be termed the municipal regulations of our constitution and laws, relative to the conservation of the public peace, and the general and individual welfare of those districts, may well deserve commendation, and the consideration of other States. Counties, are territorial districts, of various extent, according to the local and general interests. Towns, are the next subdivision of Counties, and of various extent also, for the same reasons. Other subdivisions of Towns exist, by special incorporation of a portion of their territory. Compact settlements have local interests to promote, different from those of the surrounding and more diffused population—and thus a City or Village is specially incorporated, within a Town, and restricted to a smaller area; and invested with certain privileges and immunities according to the separate interests: Thus it constitutes a civil, integral part of the town or county. And those are the only civil divisions of the state;—though a vague and unsatisfactory distinction has been in some use between a Town and Township—confining the latter to districts of a definite and limited area. Town, is strictly, and even by our laws, a civil or communal district—Township, a territorial.

The area of Towns, will continue to be diminished, as population increases; and the tract of country comprised within the limits of a Town, will, and may with propriety, continue to be designated as that Township. It is now vaguely said that a Township is a tract of 6 or 10 miles square. By this scale, many Towns of small dimensions, opulent and very populous, are totally deprived of any designation. They are not cities, nor even villages! What are they? They are organized for Town purposes, elect Town officers, pay Town, County and State taxes, and some of these have even Town-houses, where the public business is transacted!—Civilly, they are Towns; territorially, Townships, whatever their form or area.

Sheriffs, the Judges of County courts, &c. are county officers; and a County Clerk and Treasurer, is appointed in each County by the Council of Appointment.

All meetings for the purposes of Election, are held by the Electors of each civil subdivision respectively; the election being general throughout the State, on the same day, with some few exceptions. The votes taken for State officers, are returned from the respective Towns to a County Officer, who transmits the whole to the seat of government of the state. At this general election, the votes for Governor, Lieut. Governor, Senators and Representatives to Congress, Representatives to the House of Assembly of this state, are respectively taken, so often as all these officers are to be elected. And the town officers also; these consist of a Supervisor for each town, a Town Clerk, Assessors, Collectors and Constables, Commissioners of highways, Overseers of highways or Road masters, Fence viewers, Pound masters, Overseers of the poor, and in such numbers as shall be found conducive to the public interests, each for one year respectively. The powers and duties of town officers, extend to all objects of the communal welfare. The Supervisors, when met in convention, form a board of assessment for the county taxes, as the assessors and the respective supervisors and town clerks do for town taxes. The general tax list of state, county and town taxes, is thus made out by the supervisors, and accounts against the public, audited by them. Each supervisor brings with him a list and valuation of taxable property in his respective town, furnished by its board of assessment and valuation, of which he is one member; when a state tax is called for, the per centage is determined by the Legislature, transmitted to the county clerks by the Comptroller, and by them to the board of Supervisors: and on these data and amounts, the whole list is made, and put into the hands of the several collectors, who are town officers. Some of the constables are usually chosen collectors also, who give bonds to the town, for the faithful performance of their duty.

Representatives to the House of Assembly, are chosen by counties; each county being entitled to a number proportioned to its population. Their respective numbers at present, are given in the county descriptions. Each county has a separate civil commission; and constables are town officers, but their jurisdiction for the service of process, extends also throughout the county in which they belong. Supervisors are town officers; and, in convention, important county officers also.

The basis of this plan of division, was laid by what was termed the General Organization Act of the Legislature, passed so early as March 7, 1788, when the whole territory was divided into fourteen counties, and those subdivided into towns, and separately organized on the present plan. Previous to this general division, a vague and singular confusion of designative names prevailed; originating in the caprice of settlers, the grants of patents or large tracts of land, and every other cause that could aid in promiscuous confusion. Excepting the names given to certain patents of land, District, Parish, Precinct, and Manor, were the most common. Borough, in imitation of the British, was a name considerably used; and it had been better if this name had been retained for such compact settlements or villages, as are incorporated; leaving the broader term of Village, for unincorporated compact settlements. Utility, is at all times worthy Legislative consideration; a consideration too, which is duly and honorably regarded in this state.—Our neighbors, the Pennsylvanians, have found it convenient to retain this distinction of Borough, from City, the larger corporation, with more extensive privileges. Such had long been the growing confusion of names, together with the difficulty of defining boundaries, that other acts of general division were passed in April, 1801, making new divisions. By these, the whole state was divided into 30 Counties, and 286 Towns. Successive subdivisions, have since increased the number of Counties to 43, and the Towns to 452, including four incorporated Cities; which are also Towns, for the usual purposes of this organization, and having such Town Officers, as the general interests require. The Cities, are governed by a Mayor, appointed by the council of appointment, and by aldermen, &c. chosen by the citizens. The incorporated Villages, or Boroughs, by a President and Trustees, appointed and chosen as in cities.

REVENUE, EXPENSES, AND TAXES. Agreeable to the very able Report of the Comptroller to the Legislature of this State, during its annual session in 1811, the productive funds, invested in stock of banks, United States stock, &c. securities on lands, &c. &c., amount to \$4,191,803.25. These funds produce an annual revenue to the state, amounting to \$278,439.96. To this amount of funds, great as it is, we may add that of the School Fund, excluded from the above, as being set apart for a special purpose, though subject to the disposition of the Legislature, and

owned by the state. It amounts to \$483,326.29; and produces an annual income, to be added to that fund, of \$36,427.64. The state still owns about 1,000,000 acres of land; subject, also, to the disposition of the Legislature. If, for the sake of aggregate computation, we estimate these lands at two dollars per acre, there appears the enormous amount of \$6,675,129.54, now actually belonging to this state, in permanent funds. The detailed account of the revenue and expenses of the government, for the year 1810, cannot be better given than by following the Report of the Comptroller. Though too lengthy for my plan, yet as this document exhibits the amount of the funds, and of revenues, with the sources from which they arise, together with the amount, nature and object of the expenditures and disbursements, I shall copy the principal details, necessary to my purpose, at full length.

FUNDS OF THE STATE.

The debt due from the president, directors and company of the	
bank of New-York,	\$1,262,091 46
three per cent stock of the United States,	779,655 96
152 shares of the capital stock of the bank of the United States,	60,800
100 do. do. do. New-York,	50,000
100 do. do. do. Albany,	40,000
600 do. do. do. Farmers' bank,	28,000
800 do. do. do. New-York State do.	40,000
1000 do. do. do. Manhattan company,	50,000
loan of 1792, made to individuals, on landed security,	500,000
balance due on the loan of 1786,	77,956 6
loan of 1808, also to individuals, in a time of severe and oppressive scarcity,	449,076
loans to individuals,	26,390 89
mortgages on lands in Brothertown,	31,695 76
Cayuga and Onondaga,	254,383 40
Oneida,	213,575 19
various other tracts,	100,973 35
Bonds for the consideration money of lands sold by the	
surveyor-general,	135,205 18
950 shares of the stock of the western inland lock navigation company,	92,000
	<hr/>
	\$4,191,803 25

REVENUE.

The annual revenue of the state, may, for the present, be estimated at \$278,489 96 arising from the following sources:

Interest, on the debt due from the bank of New-York,	75,725 48
on the three per cent stock of the United States,	23,389 67
on the loan of 1792, made by order of government to individuals,	27,400
on the loan of 1786, do. do.	2,772 80
on the loan of 1808, do. do.	26,944 56
on loans to individuals,	1,583 46
on mortgages on lands in the reservations,	28,077 52
do. Brothertown tract,	1,901 74
do. various other tracts,	6,058 40
on bonds,	8,112 31

Dividends on bank-stock, exclusive of surplus profits, viz.

United States	\$4,864
New-York	4,500
Albany	3,600
Farmers' bank	2,520
New-York state bank	3,600
Manhattan company	4,500
	<hr/>
	23,584

Duties on sales at auction, exclusive of the appropriations for the support of foreign poor in the city of New-York, and for the support of the New-York hospital,	35,000
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Fees of office to be accounted for by the secretary and surveyor-general,	500
Onondaga salt springs,	7,000
Rent of the government-house in the city of New-York,	1,750
Rent of lands leased,	690 2
Quit-rents,	8,000
	<hr/>
	\$278,489 96

Monies received into the treasury in 1810.

For interest on the debt due from the bank of New-York, \$75,725.48; interest on 3 per cent stock of the United States, \$23,386.37; interest on loans of 1792 and 1808, \$53,888.13; interest on various mortgages, bonds and loans, \$30,539.98; for principal of various mortgages, bonds and loans, \$11,421.60; principal and interest on the loan of 1786, principal of lands sold, &c., \$36,332.82; for dividends on bank stock, exclusive of that appropriated to the school fund, \$33,323.62; from the superintendents of the Onondaga salt springs, \$3,087.31; for loans obtained to meet the extraordinary expenditures of government, from the bank of New-York, and bank of Albany, \$160,000; for vacant lands, rents, arrears of quit rents and commutations, loan to Union College in 1806, and sundry other small items, \$40,035.26; for arrears of taxes, interest on do. and pedlars' licences, \$19,677.80; duties on sales at auction, \$127,774.1; from several lotteries, \$10,850.50; making in all, \$626,042.88. Or, independent of the loans to meet the extraordinary expenditures, \$466,042.88.

During the year 1810, warrants were issued for the payment of sums amounting to \$606,157.22, to satisfy the various demands on the government, in current expenses, disbursements, &c., for that year. The following is the state of the treasury therefore, on the 31st of December, 1810.

Balance remaining in the treasury, January 1, 1810,	\$ 4,291 46	
Amount received into the treasury during the year 1810,	626,044 88	
	<hr/>	630,334 34
Deduct warrants drawn, during the year,	606,157 22	
Deduct do. drawn in 1809, and unpaid till 1810,	171 00	
	<hr/>	606,328 22
Balance in the treasury, including bills of credit, emission of 1786, 1788,		<hr/> 24,006 12

Estimate of the expenses of government, for 1811.

Salary of the Governor, \$3,750; * rent of house and taxes, \$800; incidental expenses, \$750; and usual compensation to his private secretary, \$624.50—in all \$5,924.50; salary of the Chancellor, \$2,500; salaries of Judges Supreme Court, additional compensation, and salary of Reporter, \$16,250; salary Secretary of State, and expenses of his office, \$3,650; Comptroller, expense of his office, and postage of official letters, \$3,600; Treasurer, and his clerk, \$2,000; Surveyor-General, \$1,750; Attorney-General, \$2,000; compensation to District-Attornies, \$9,000; to Sheriffs, \$7,000; to Printers, \$8,000; salary Judge Court of Probates, \$250; Adjutant-General, and for postage of official letters, \$880; salaries of Brigade Inspectors, \$2,200; of the Commissary and Deputy Commissary of military stores, \$1,750; repairs of arsenals, cleaning arms, &c., \$2,800; for surveys of public lands, and salary Clerk Commissioners Land-Office, \$1,750; compensation to Members and Officers Legislature, contingent expenses, for indexes to journals, door-keeper, Councils of Appointment and Revision, \$45,160; compensations to County Clerks, messengers for returns of votes, &c., \$1,800; allowance for professorship anatomy Columbia college, \$500; salaries of the agent, clerk, and keepers, State-Prison, \$7,400; pay guard, and clothing, \$8,200; salaries of attornies to the Oneida, Onondaga and New-Stockbridge Indians, \$200; annuity for support of schools at New-Stockbridge, \$300.02; annuities to Indians, and expense of pay-

* To save room, I shall include the usual additional allowances, which depend however on annual appropriations by the Legislature, in the gross amount of salaries, compensations, &c. The increased labors of public functionaries have, in many instances, required additional compensations, which, established by precedent and annual usage, are included in the permanent expenses.

ment, \$13,892; expense of entertaining Indians visiting the capital, \$200; sundry small items, \$744.57; making \$149,701.09. *To which must be added*, for interest on the debts due to five banks, \$52,800; and also, unexpended balances of former appropriations, for purchase of arms, &c.; defence of New-York; and for completing the capitol or government house at Albany, \$16,910; balances due county treasurers, \$4,454.13; belonging to school fund, \$326.33; due Chamberlain of New-York, for support of foreign poor, \$18,886.34; printers for publishing tax notices in 1810, sums erroneously paid into the treasury, belonging to the school fund, to be refunded to the Regents, and for premiums for the best specimens of woolen cloth, \$25,288.33; amounting to \$118,665.13; which, added to the above, forms an aggregate amount of \$268,366.22, for the expenses of government and necessary disbursements for the year 1811, exclusive of any extraordinary appropriations that may be made for defence, or other objects of national expenditure, during the session of 1811. This estimate, liberal as it is, leaves an excess of revenue, amounting to \$10,123.74; and, including the balance in the treasury, February 16, 1811, of ready funds, to the amount of \$34,129.86.

DEBTS. The debts due from this State, exclusive of unliquidated demands to a small amount, and the balance claimed by the United States, are, to the Bank of New-York, \$ 595,000; Manhattan company, 150,000; Merchants' Bank, 75,000; Bank United States, 50,000; Bank of Albany, 10,000; in all, \$ 880,000. The loan made in 1808, to the citizens of this state, the large appropriations for purchase of arms, ordnance, &c., defence of frontiers, fortifying the harbor of New-York, and various other objects of increased expenditure, are the causes of this large amount of debt.

SCHOOL FUND. This is composed of the following items; Bonds and Mortgages for consideration money of lands sold by the Surveyor-General, \$ 232,702.97; 2370 shares of capital stock of Merchants' Bank, \$ 118,500; Mortgages for loans, \$ 103,341.12; cash in the Treasury, \$ 326.33; interest due on loans, bonds and mortgages, \$ 28,455.87; making in all, \$ 483,326.29. The Revenues of this fund arise from interest on bonds and mortgages, \$ 20,162.64; dividends on bank stock, \$ 10,665; Collections from Quakers, refusing to do military duty, \$ 1,600; net proceeds of the Clerks' offices of the Supreme court, \$ 4,000; and amount to \$ 36,427.64.

It will be recollected that the individual states derive no revenues from commerce, which belong solely to the general government of the Union. And it may be proper to observe that the actual payments into the United States' treasury, between April 1, 1801, and April 1, 1805, for Revenue collected in the port of New-York, amounted to \$ 12,862,020.87; and that its Exports, amounted in one year, to \$ 23,482,943. In 1805, we had 166,363 tons shipping. Since the year 1806, about 160,000 dollars have been appropriated by this state, to the purchase of arms, ordnance and military stores, building of Arsenals, Magazines, &c.; beside 100,000 dollars for fortifying the harbor of New-York, in conformity with the plan of the general government; and many liberal appropriations for internal improvements, various public works, and other objects of national interest and general utility. From the above details, it must be evident that the Treasury of this state is one of the richest in the Union; while they exhibit abundant proof that the fiscal concerns have been ably managed. But the Financier had ample means for the present prosperous state of the public finances, in duties on commerce, previous to the surrender of this source of revenue to the general government, in confiscations, and the public lands. This subject is important also, to the statesman, as it shows the price we pay for the union of the States. Possessed of exclusive sovereignty of all our national resources, this state would hold a towering supremacy over the other states of the Federal union; and might rank with many of those of the eastern continent, at no remote period. Possessed of such resources, derived not from factitious, but from natural and permanent causes—with a most singular coincidence of circumstances in defining the form and extent of territory, so perfectly adapted for reciprocity in the interests of agriculture, commerce and trade, it would be gross stupidity that should deny to New-York, the first rank in the Union. It is the key-stone in the political arch; as it is the natural emporium of surplus products, and contains the great mart of foreign commerce, which must forever remain the commercial metropolis of America. No *State tax* has been called for, since the year 1800; and the county and town taxes, are very light, and scarcely felt by the inhabitants. On a general average, they do not exceed one mill on a

dollar, at a fair valuation of property. For the mode of assessment and collection of taxes, see GOVERNMENT, than which no plan can be better adapted.

MILITARY STRENGTH. The *Militia* of this state, consists of every able bodied male inhabitant, between 18 and 45 years of age; and the laws have made an honorable exception in favor of those whose religious opinions are averse to war. Agreeable to the annual return of the Adjutant General for 1809, the enrolled Infantry amounted to 95,324; the Artillery, 3,102; the Cavalry, 3,642; total 102,068.

The Governor is ex-officio Captain General and Commander in Chief; and the active duties are assigned to subordinate officers. The whole Infantry is arranged into five Divisions, commanded by five Major Generals; these into 37 Brigades, commanded by 37 Brigadier Generals;—Brigades are constituted of Regiments, commanded by Lieut. Colonels, of which there are 145; those are constituted of Battalions, commanded on parade by Majors; Battalions by Companies, commanded by Captains. There are, therefore, 1 Capt. General, 5 Major Generals of Infantry, 37 Brigadier Generals, 145 Lieutenant Colonels, 287 Majors, 1262 Captains, and 87,188 privates; 56,685 of which were present at the annual inspection. There is 1 Major General of Artillery, 1 Brigadier General, 3 Lieut. Colonels, 3 Majors, 58 Captains, and 2,730 Non-commissioned officers and privates. There is 1 Major General of Cavalry, 2 Brigadier Generals, 7 Lieutenant Colonels, 14 Majors, 72 Captains, and 3328 Warrant officers and privates. Since the date of this return, the Artillery has very much increased in numbers.

The *Military Stores*, are distributed over the state in Deposits or Arsenals, for public safety and convenience. A large Arsenal has been recently built near N. York, with work-shops, a laboratory, &c., at an expense of 24,000 dollars; a capacious Magazine of stone, has also been built near New-York, at an expense of 8,000 dollars. A large Arsenal is erected in Albany, and a Magazine for powder erected in 1811. Smaller Arsenals have been erected near the northern and western frontiers, and military stores deposited in them, ready for any emergency. Since 1806, more than 100,000 dollars have been expended in the purchase of cannon, small-arms, and other military stores: and 100,000 dollars have been expended by this state, in conjunction with the General Government, in fortifying the harbor and port of New-York. In magazines connected with these fortifications are deposited a large amount of the warlike stores belonging to the state. Agreeable to the annual report of the Commissary of Military Stores in 1811, there were deposits at New-York, Fort Richmond, Fort Columbus, Bedlow's Island, York-Island, in the vicinity of New-York; at Albany, Rome, Watertown, Onondaga, Canandaigua, Batavia, and in St. Lawrence, Clinton and Essex counties: Beside 41 brass 6 pounders; 7 brass 4 pounders; 45 brass 3 pounders; 2 brass 2 pounders; in all 95 pieces of brass field ordnance, completely mounted and fit for service, delivered the commandants of the different corps of Artillery throughout the state. Among the immense mass of warlike stores, contained in the several arsenals and deposits, I notice 153 cannon and mortars, and 8,409 stands of small-arms; making 248 field-pieces of various calibre, from 32 down to 2 pounders; beside a vast quantity belonging to the United States.

FORTIFICATIONS AND FORTS. The regular Fortifications recently erected for the defence of the harbor of New-York, will be noticed under New-York. They have been constructed on the plan of the General Government, with the co-operation of this state, and at an enormous joint expense. The fortresses known to history, from the events of the Revolution and former wars, are very numerous and were once important. But they are now principally in ruins. West-Point, the Gibraltar of America, was strongly fortified during the war; Ticonderoga, Crown-Point, Oswego and Niagara, were the principal regular works. But the remains of other fortifications on Long-Island, York Island, at White Plains, Stony Point, Verplank's point, Peekskill, about Albany, near Waterford, at Fish Creek, Bemas's Heights, Fort Miller, Fort Edward, Fort Ann, Skenesborough, now Whitehall, Fort George and Fort Wm. Henry in Caldwell, and other places on the northern waters, are very numerous. At Schenectady, Fort Johnson, Fort Hunter, Fort Plain, Fort Anthony, Fort Herkimer, German Flats, Fort Schuyler, at Utica, and Fort Stanwix, along the Mohawk; Fort Bull, Fort Riekey, Fort Brewerton, and at Onondaga, and many other places in the Indian country. Many of these fortresses were of much less magnitude than importance; mere embankments, stockades or barricades, of little use in the progress of well ap-

pointed modern armies. The fort at Onondaga was built about 1690, by the English; and the French had previously had small colonies there, engaged in wars, and who had probably erected some military defences. To these colonies, their wars, collections and dispersions, are we to attribute a large portion of those antiquities, and metallic remains in the western region. Onondaga was long the seat of the Iroquoise confederacy, the indigene capital of savage legislation and power; till the accursed jealousy of rival power, and the more odious fanaticism of conversion, led Christians to extirpate and disperse those whom they could not convince by force, nor persuade by violence. A captain's command keep garrison at F. Niagara, and W. Point has a few waiting soldiers, for the accommodation of a military school.

RELIGION. The Constitution provides for the free exercise of Religion in this state, in the 38th section of that instrument. "*And whereas*, we are required by the benevolent principles of rational liberty, not only to expel civil tyranny, but also to guard against that spiritual oppression and intolerance, wherewith the bigotry and ambition of weak and wicked priests and princes have scourged mankind: This convention doth further, in the name and by the authority of the good people of this state, *ordain, determine and declare*, that the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever hereafter be allowed within this state to all mankind. Provided, that the liberty of conscience hereby granted, shall not be so construed, as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of this state." The 39th section *ordains, determines and declares*, that no minister of the gospel or priest of any denomination, shall ever hold any civil or military office or place, within this state. In April, 1804, a law was passed authorising all religious denominations to appoint Trustees, for the purpose of superintending the temporal concerns of their respective congregations. And these trustees, become a body corporate, by that general act, capable of all legal transactions in behalf of the congregation.

All denominations, therefore, are left at liberty to support their own Ministry, and maintain the order of their worship, in such way as is most agreeable; and every congregation may designate from three to nine of its members as trustees, who are, with little trouble, invested with corporate powers in behalf of the whole, and authorised to hold estates producing an annual revenue of 3000 dollars. This free toleration has not produced more sects in this, than in other states, less tolerant of religious opinions. There are many sects, however; and in the enumeration of those, no regard is paid to comparative numbers. There are English Presbyterians, Dutch Reformed, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Quakers, Baptists, Methodists, German Lutherans, Moravians, Roman Catholics, Shakers, Jews, and a few of the Universal Friends, or the followers of Jemima Wilkinson, Scotch Cameronians, Anabaptists; and christian charity would include some Indians, beside those, who profess christianity. But it is worthy of remark that many of the above sectarian distinctions, exist merely in name, while their tenets differ less, perhaps, than those of the same religious society, in the individual opinions.

And while it is honorable to religion and the christian character, that all those sectarian denominations live in more or less of promiscuous intercourse, with good harmony and mutual good faith; it also affords demonstrative evidence of the wisdom of the original design of the government;—a tribute of just respect to the memory of those who formed the Constitution.

If religion be characterised by piety, and piety consist in full conviction of the sovereignty of Deity, and the justice of his government; in humble and devout submission to his will, according as it be made manifest to the best illumination of our understanding, and in conformable devotional exercises, then must christian charity extend toward all intelligent beings, the sympathies of christian good-will. When the untutored Savage forsakes his darling pleasures, reforms his habits and manners, lives more temperately and soberly, cherishes moral sensibility, and moral rectitude as a primary virtue, in obedience to a settled sense of duty, he believes it is religion, and adores the invisible God of his faith with pious and fervent reverence. All knowledge is progressive. The remnants of Indian tribes that still remain in the western part of this state, exhibit traits of reformation and of character, vastly important in the developement of the history of the human mind. They seem passing from the lights of savage, to those of civilized life—and in some instances of considerable numbers, exhibit a firmness in faith and hope, honorable to their character, and highly interesting to the benevolent mind. And it may be

a subject worthy the serious and deliberate consideration of the Philanthropist, the Philosopher and the enlightened Christian, whether our pious zeal for the conversion of the Heathen to the lights of Revelation, should first be employed in efforts to civilize, or to make them comprehend the mysteries of our holy religion. If the latter, what sect shall first be employed in the propagation of its doctrines ! If we civilize the heathen, the stores of our knowledge are accessible to him ; and his mind, enlightened by progressive knowledge, may then comprehend our faith, and partake of its blessings.

I am aware that many men, and pious christians, have doubted of the propriety of leaving the support of religious worship to its several professors ; believing rather that public patronage, Legislative aid, was essential to its preservation. And there have been professors, who have zealously contended that an ecclesiastical national establishment was indispensable to the public welfare. Morality, forms one essential feature of the success of christianity ; and the moral character of the citizens of this state, will not, I am fully persuaded, suffer by a comparison with that of other states. Nor does there appear less reverence for the Divine character of Jehovah, and the attributes of Divinity, if we may be allowed to form a judgment from the habits and practices of the various professors of religion. In general, there is a very laudable attention to meetings for public worship, among all classes of people ; and Congregations are rapidly increasing in number.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS. The manners and customs of the people of this state, are rendered somewhat peculiar, by the varied character of its original population ; and by a distinct preservation of their national characters to this time. Among those who planted the colony of New-York, and of those who became settlers during many years, a very large proportion were Dutch families from the Dutch Netherlands. Arriving in considerable numbers, with many entire families, they formed Dutch societies here as soon as they arrived, and thus merely translated the rural economy of the population of the Netherlands, of Holland, and of the Banks of the Rhine, to those of the Hudson. As yet, the spirit of general migration had not appeared ; and the Father and Son, with the whole family connection, must either emigrate together, or remain so *at home*. The object was to colonize a far distant country ; and whole colonies embarked together, bringing with them brick faithfully burnt with Dutch peat, to a country of clay and wood, with other prepared materials for their houses. They were a trading, commercial people ; ships were freighted with brick ; and every habitation was furnished at first with a dwelling modelled from those they had left, and with store-rooms for trade, like those of Amsterdam, and of the trading towns at home. And thus at New-Amsterdam, now New-York, at Beaver Wyck, Fort Orange, or Williamstadt, now Albany, were to be seen in a few years after the arrival of these colonists, rows of houses exactly like those of Holland, built of imported brick—peopled by Dutch families from there, with all their love of neatness, order, industry and frugality, with the same long pipes, and all the implements of domestic economy. There are yet standing in Albany, many of those houses built of the best of small red bricks ; and there are also some in New-York, and at a few other early settlements along the Hudson. A stone Church was erected in Albany, at an early period, and the pulpit was imported entire from Holland, and is still preserved, though the church is demolished. These colonists, may well be characterised as a pious, devout people—and the church becoming too small for the increased congregation, was most curiously enlarged. Another stone-wall was founded, surrounding the ancient church, on which was raised the larger one enclosing the other, which was then demolished and removed, with only the loss of public worship for three sabbaths. The *modern* church was in the Gothic style of building, 1 story high, and stood in the open area formed by the angle of State, Market and Court-streets, about ninety-two years, and was only demolished in 1806. The stone has been since employed in the erection of the South Dutch Church, a most superb edifice. But these minutiae of detail, belong to the Topographical part of this work—while the traits of character that we learn from them, are important in this article. There are, probably, in this state, more men of opulence, whose wealth is derived from confirmations of Colonial possessions in the descendants of the ancient colonists, than in any other portion of the United States. And this circumstance has also been conducive to the preservation of national habits, through a longer succession.

The accession of numbers after the conquest by the English, in 1664, gave a

new turn to affairs, and immigrants flocked from all the nations of Europe. From this period, less can be learnt of the origin of national habits, as immigrants became more numerous, and cherished less of their foreign and national distinctions. The arrival of the French Protestants, about 1685, proved a considerable acquist of knowledge; as did that of numbers of Merchants from Bermudas, about 1740, of wealth, commercial knowledge and enterprize. About 100 families arrived at New-York in 1710, of poor Palatines, from Germany: 60 or 70 of those settled Germantown on the E. bank of the Hudson, some immediately opposite, and some at Esopus, now Kingston. Other early German immigrants settled on the Mohawk, in Orange county, on Long-Island, and many other parts where their descendants still remain. The early English, principally in New-York, and on Long-Island. The French, at New-Rochelle, in Westchester county, and on Staten-Island. The Scotch, during the early periods, about Albany, and in Washington county. Considerable numbers from Massachusetts, formed settlements on the eastern part of Long-Island, about this time, and their descendants form a large share of the present population. As the Dutch were the original proprietors and first colonists, so their numbers were the greatest, as were their possessions also, and the most valuable. No foreign emigrants selected for richness of soil with so much care—and next in this respect, were the Germans. Nor have any others preserved their ancient possessions so entire, in the line of posterity as those; nor their distinct national manners and habits. With the exceptions above noticed, we may regard the choice, and especially the alluvial tracts along the Hudson, as originally occupied by the Dutch, and a considerable portion of those tracts formed by its small tributary streams. The patents of land, granted to the Dutch, were numerous, and in many instances of vast extent. And these facts explain the origin and etymology of a numerous class of our names of things and places: nor are they without importance in settling their orthography. The Mohawk, un-navigable at its lower extremity, and sterile, was left to the later German, with some exceptions, principally about Schenectady; though their long-pipe-sagacity, as it was significantly styled by the Mohawk Indians, led them early to settle at Rome, the western navigable extremity of that river.

But the revolution produced great changes in this state, which was constantly a principal theatre of the war, and often that of its sanguinary conflicts. No part of the union, felt more of its immediate consequences or better sustained its American character in that period. And the changes produced by the revolution, were, in general, favorable to the character of the state at large. That the principles of civil government and rational liberty were well understood here, the Constitution, and its adoption at that early period, furnish conclusive evidence. To diffuse and perpetuate this knowledge, the municipal plan of the government, became a most efficient mean—for dignity of character is a natural consequence of self-knowledge, and individual consideration. The prosperity that succeeded the peace, widely diffused a spirit of enterprize and of emigration; and the successive increase of population and wealth in this state, is without a parallel in modern history. Of the immigrants added to our population during this period, a large portion have come from the eastern states, principally agriculturalists, to settle the new lands of the western region, though many others are mechanics, merchants, traders and professional characters. Every part of the state has received them; and Europe has also yielded considerable numbers, from all parts. These detailed views of our original population, will serve to exhibit the various traits of national character, and the origin of those diversified habits, manners and customs, justly ascribed to us by accurate observers. Nor need it be concealed that those features and traits of character usually denominated national, are founded in national prejudices.—There are many excusable follies of opinion, if not even amiable weaknesses, in the composition of character, both *individual* and *national*. And though philosophy may contend that prejudice is founded in error, in folly, in the weakness of intellect, and teach that the wise should spurn its sway,—yet let them remember that family prejudices keep families together; the prejudices of distinct societies, cherish the bond of their union; and those of communities and states, form the medium by which political existence is cherished if not preserved. And what is that universal love of home, but preference?—what patriotism, but preference of country? And how often do these plainly appear to be but prejudice! An assimilation of manners, customs and habits, is often spoken of as being very desirable in this

state ;—but if we examine this subject, we may be surprized to learn that such is the constitutional debility of the human understanding, that those very prejudices which speculative philosophy affects to despise, form an important barrier between actual prudence and folly, virtue and vice. For though humanity may sigh to acknowledge it, and reason, elated with the cobweb speculations of philosophy, deem it madness, yet the relations of civil society cannot be preserved but on a basis so weak and humble, however derogatory. These form the inclosures that surround the relationships of civilized association, equally essential with those that surround their respective possessions. By drawing closer the ties and the bond of union, best promote minor assimilation, social happiness and individual worth. Though it were desirable that each and all would abridge the number of bad habits and foolish prejudices, of which all, probably, partake in some degree.

The new character imparted by the influx of imigrants, is beneficial to the whole—and with the New-England people, have come their improved agriculture, their enterprize, their ingenuity in the arts, and their social habits. And through their perseverance and zeal, they are rapidly gaining a vast ascendancy in the state. From these, much has been learnt by the more ancient inhabitants, and something has been added to the general stock of knowledge from all those, who have come from many nations. And while we allow to each its share of merit, candor will see in the distinct preservation of national character, the best guarantee for public health, and general and national prosperity.

In the habitual diet of any people, originate many of their habits, though imperceptible in their progress of formation. And while the use of one description of diet provokes to thirst, and increases the appetite for strong drink, another may allay thirst, and lessen the relish for ardent liquors. And those who select their diet for wholesomeness of food alone, are little addicted to intemperance in drink.

The increasing use of ardent spirits, calls for consideration of these matters ; but to examine the characteristic diet of our varied population, would be deemed invidious. If breweries of malt-liquors were multiplied over the country with the rapidity of small distilleries of grain and fruit-spirits, the increase might prove a national blessing instead of a curse. I do not know that intemperance is more prevalent in this, than in the other American states ; but I know that social meetings depend too much on the bottle for their convivial pleasures ; and that hilarity is dearly purchased, when obtained from this source.

The amusements of the theatre, are confined to large cities—and stage representations are becoming favorite exhibitions of our colleges, academies, and schools. Public exercises, in commemoration of the birth-day of our national independence, are sometimes excluded from houses of worship ; and their doors thrown open to the village tutor, while his pupils *act a play*, and swagger and swear and fight in public, on a temporary stage thrown over the pews ! Dancing has long been a favorite amusement of the New-England people, and is perhaps, one of the most innocent diversions of any age. Games of chance, horse-racing, and private lotteries, are forbidden by law, as of immoral tendency ;—but public lotteries are authorised every year to a great amount ;—a species of legalized gambling, differing from those in moral turpitude, only by aggregate comparison, and the sanction or violation of the laws.* The vast number of inns, taverns, and groceries, licensed to retail strong drink, is a growing evil, felt most in cities, but extends in some degree to every *borough*, village, town, and settlement in the state. By an actual enumeration in 1811, of those in the city of New-York, there were 1303 groceries, and 160 taverns. A small revenue, is collected from licenses, but it is the moral duty of the Legislature to attempt a remedy for the growing evils of intemperance, the source of numerous ills. It is presumed that Albany has as large a proportion of these houses as New-York ; and there is hardly a street, alley, or lane, where a lad may not get drunk for a few cents, and be

* *A preamble to an act of the Legislature in 1783, recounts that, "whereas, experience has proved, that private lotteries occasion idleness and dissipation," &c. The same act declares that private lotteries are common and public nuisances, indictable offences, punishable by fine, forfeiture, and imprisonment, and places other games of chance on the same footing. Has experience since taught that public lotteries have no immoral tendencies ?*

thanked for his custom, without any questions how he came by his money, or perhaps any care. Parents and guardians feel the evils of this system most sensibly, and first perceive the deep wounds thus inflicted on the public morals.—The inn, is the traveller's home, and groceries are also convenient, if duly restricted in number, and well regulated. But the multitudes of mere grog-shops serve only to encourage idleness, dissipation, intemperance,—and as the prolific nurseries of vice.

The style of Architecture, though of a compound character, is much improved within a few years, and seems arrived to great perfection in the populous towns. And the domestic architecture for houses throughout the country, equals that of any portion of United America. Combining the New-England lightness and elegance, with Dutch heaviness and durability, the houses are durable, commodious, and sufficiently elegant. And with the improvements of agriculture, the domestic economy of families is proportionably improved; though in nothing more so than in the fabric, variety and amount of household manufactures. In dress and clothing, a wide range is allowed to fashion, and probably something to folly; while an almost infinite variety prevails. In large and populous places, British fabrics are principally worn, and Villagers conform as far as convenience will permit; but the use of American goods, is every day becoming more common, and much less intolerable, even among the votaries of gaiety and fashion. In the country, among those immediately employed in husbandry, a large part of the clothing is *home-made*, while sabbaths and holidays are set apart for *boughten clothes*, a distinction much used for American or common, and foreign or finer dress. Though sabbathday coats and suits, “made by my wife, sisters, or daughters,” are not uncommon, of a good wool and manufacture, and shown with laudable pride. Whole families, also, exhibit their various dresses of their own fabric, and the ladies are entitled to great commendation. Though the graver matrons find much fault with the gala attire of the belles in populous towns, and say they had better wear more clothes for comfort, and less for mere ornament: and these ancient folks have the presumption to dispute the prerogatives of fashion, in prescribing a form so lean and spare, as the standard of taste and elegance. The customs and manners of people, are always considerably modified by their respective occupations; and it would be well, perhaps, if the distinctions were even greater than they are. The best British writers on their civil policy, have long held it as a maxim, that the welfare of the community, rendered it desirable that the distinctions of habits and manners arising from mere occupation, should be especially cherished. Certain it is that the luxury of living introduced among the merchants and professional characters of this country, more involve in general ruin the more laborious and indigent of farmers, mechanics, &c., were they to conform to such examples: and the justice of these observations will be felt by thousands of those. No occupation in life, is so honorable as that of the husbandman—and when this sentiment shall be duly honored, the period will prove a happy one for our country. Nothing conduces more to the preservation of liberty and honorable sentiments, than the independence procured by industry—and no dignity of character is so valuable as that of conscious worth. There are, in this state, about 100,000 freeholders—and freehold estates are known to produce their proprietors, from 30,000, down to 50 dollars per annum. This fact, forms also a peculiar feature of the civil habits, manners and customs, of the population of this state. And this feature is a prominent one in the list of objections raised by our Eastern brethren. The multiplication of small freeholds, is doubtless desirable, in every point of view. And disparities of wealth, degrees of opulence, are also essential to the general good—they are especially so in a government founded on public opinion. But it is of infinite importance to the civil and political interests of individuals, society, and the state at large, that the opulent landholders should be men of worth—of plain and domestic habits. For the influence of wealth, though considerable in the sway of public opinion, is infinitely greater in that of private morals, which stamp the moral character. The allodial tenure of lands in America, forms a distinguished excellence of our civil character; and by an undivided profit to cultivators, forms a better guarantee for domestic happiness, and the perpetuity of our civil compacts, than all our laws and constitutions combined. It is these tenures that first inspire considerations of self-respect, and cherish and diffuse among cultivators, that spirit of independence which bids defiance to tyranny,

the usurpations and encroachments of despotism, and the misrule of political or religious anarchy.

LANGUAGE. The preceding article which indicates the parts of the state settled by immigrants from the various nations and countries, will supercede details that would otherwise belong to this article. The English language, is principally in use, though the Dutch and German, are considerably spoken by people of the Dutch and German descent. But with the promiscuous intercourse, and the influence of a large majority of those who speak English, these and other dialects are falling into disuse. Public business is wholly transacted in the English language, records are kept in it; and there is little printing or publishing done in any other. In a few instances, public worship is performed in Dutch, German, and the Welsh dialect; but there are few among those congregations who do not understand English, though their national attachments cherish the mother-speech. It will be recollected, however, that with a numerous population, widely diffused, and composed of English, Irish, Scotch, Dutch, German, French, Swiss, and immigrants in smaller numbers from almost every other portion of Europe, beside Jews, and vast numbers of English Americans;—and retaining many remnants of the Indigeneal tribes with a numerous class of names derived from them, our language must be tinged with idiomatic distinctions and inflections almost innumerable. Critical disquisitions, are foreign to the nature of this work; but it may be proper to observe that most European languages are derived principally from the Latin or Gothic; and each boasts a numerous progeny. But the European English, or British, from causes that constantly operate on all living languages, participates in some degree, of both these grand sources; and, in various degrees, of most of the languages derived from those. There is scarcely a language or dialect known in the history of the whole globe, but has yielded some words or idioms to this language; and though some difficulties arise from these sources, yet the copiousness, force, dignity, and melody thus acquired, are more than ample compensation. But while the combined action of revolutions in states, changes in social and civil relations, improvements in science and arts, new discoveries and inventions, have been progressively effecting these changes in European English, common to all living languages, a new era in the history of nations and language has arisen in the new political character of the American States. And this new combination of events, with the progress of years, and times, and seasons, has wrought with us considerable changes, in the English language of our own country. And though minor criticism may sneer at it, yet candor and knowledge will own that the stores of learning are constantly enriching the English language from the various languages, dialects, usages, and records of knowledge, of all the nations and countries of the globe. And is it strange that a language thus universally diffused, embracing every region and clime, spoken by at least 23 millions of people, should be subject to modifications and changes? The additional words, sanctioned by utility and usage, confer a legitimate claim on those of all nations. Whatever may be pretended, the English language is as correctly spoken and written in this state as in any other; though in no other, does there exist so great a diversity of speech. The capacious pride of mother-country, provincial criticism, will little relish to be told that English elocution acquires force and gracefulness from the idiomatic expression of our best orators of Dutch extraction. But candor and truth must own that common error has corrupted the language, while taste and study, have been contributing to its improvement.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE. Young in political existence, this article affords less latitude to enumeration, than is due to merit. To name the living, might be deemed invidious, or perhaps give rise to suspicions of partiality. Some brief notices of the present state of literature and science in this state, must therefore limit this theme, though some partial retrospections are even permitted under all these restrictions. If the literature were estimated by the quantity and variety of publications that issue from the press, we should be entitled to a high rank. If by learning, and original composition, we must enumerate the works of living writers, and even descend to minute details of gazettes, pamphlets, and a great variety of periodical publications. The state of learning, has undergone considerable changes within a few years; and with a more general diffusion of letters, a taste for classic and elegant literature has increased. The stores of

knowledge imparted by science, have been found to give a new impulse to enquiry; and a taste for the study of general science is beginning to prevail among large numbers.

The plan of common-school education, is still defective in this state; but it is progressively improving, and we may venture to anticipate a rapid progress. An accumulating fund devoted to this object, will form a better mean of utility in a national view, than a few splendid pensions to individuals. For though these might create a higher literary character for the state abroad, they would dispense the means of acquiring useful knowledge but to a few. The grand object of learning, is the acquisition of knowledge, subservient to the purposes of life. And a community of mere literature, would be worse than useless, however brilliant in sound; while science diffuses a radiance of real and more general utility. In original genius, this state furnishes good comparative examples, in many departments of knowledge. But the attractive splendor that learning imparts, should be estimated by its uses; and grades of genius, of talents, destined for different spheres of action, become distinguished by proportionate degrees of knowledge. Nothing, therefore, can be more unfair, or more prejudicial to knowledge than to estimate the literature of a state, by the number of men devoted merely to literature, or by the number and splendor of its literary establishments. General diffusion, and utility, are the criterions by which to estimate the literary character of a community; and this state of society, while it requires for all some learning, will necessarily produce some men of genius and talents who will rapidly mount to higher, to the original sources, and diffuse the stores of ancient literature. But it is important to remember that learning is not knowledge, except in a very limited sense, though it aid essentially in its acquirement.—The number and extended circulation of gazettes, and periodical publications, forms a distinguishing feature in the literary character of the American States. There are about 100 printing establishments in this state, and 69 gazettes, beside a very considerable number of other public journals, which widely diffuse information of various kinds. The first newspaper published in this state, was the New-York Gazette, in 1725, and the increase to this time is surprisingly great. Books, pamphlets, &c., are probably published now to the annual amount of near a half million of dollars, by the capital employed in printing, book-selling, &c. Nor are we destitute of claims to respectable notice from the character of our literary journals, and those more immediately devoted to science. A very useful mean of general intelligence might be readily supplied from the journals of several agricultural and other societies, whose publications are now too limited in circulation, but which produce a considerable mass of useful knowledge.—There are now published in this state, 69 gazettes or newspapers: 6 daily, in the city of New-York; 7 semi-weekly, 5 in New-York, and 2 in Albany; and 56 weekly, in the cities, boroughs, villages, and country towns. In 28 counties, there are now published weekly papers; and the warmth of political zeal, is constantly establishing new ones, and extending the circulation into every section of the state.*

In the style of printing, engraving, &c., the state of the arts may be seen by inspection, to have greatly improved within a few years. In architecture, painting, and sculpture, we are not without substantial claims; nor in mechanical genius and inventive enterprize. The Steam-Boats, bear honorable testimony to this; and the many excellent mills, and improved machinery every where springing into existence, with other successful efforts, must fully justify all our pretensions. And posterity will be enabled to distinguish the present age as exuberant of genius, and artists, of deserved celebrity. A new impulse is imparted to original genius, its energies are aroused from mental servility, and no longer repose in

* *Sailing on a common course we fail to notice the counter-currents, till shipwreck with all its horrors, stares us in the face: Would any observe the course and the secret impulses that sway, let him stand alone on the land. Our ship sails with a convoy, sag such party; and party welfare is paramount to national, when engaged in party controversies. The angry passions are excited and fed by the profligacy of political warfare, and the arts of its agents, who feed a devouring flame. Well conducted public journals, may contribute largely to public intelligence, while they promote harmony and disseminate useful information. But the distorted views of angry minds, while they misrepresent facts for party purposes, insensibly pervert the public sentiment, till the general interests are forgotten in the pursuit of minor objects.*

the arts of imitation. Among the illustrious political fathers of the American republic, biography will record many revered names from this State, whose memories will die but with the history of their country.

REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY. In 1784, an University was instituted in this state. In 1787, a repeal of that act took place, by a new act of institution, under the title of the "Regents of the University of the State of New-York." This was merely a literary society of 21 gentlemen, appointed to superintend the interests of literature, and invested with adequate powers. By several amendatory acts, their powers have been somewhat extended; and they now have the distribution of considerable sums of money among the literary institutions of the state. The Governor and Lieut. Governor, are members *ex-officio*. The other Regents are appointed by the Legislature, and vacancies are so filled. They choose a Chancellor, and Vice-Chancellor of the University, from their own number, who preside at their meetings. They are a corporate body, have a common seal, and appoint a Treasurer and a Secretary, who keeps a journal of all their doings. It is their duty to visit all the colleges, academies and schools; to inspect the system of education, their state and discipline, and make yearly report thereof to the Legislature: to visit each college once in each year; to make by-laws, to appoint Presidents thereof in case of vacancy, and Principals of academies, and report also to the Legislature. They meet annually at the Assembly chamber, on the second Thursday after the annual meeting of the Legislature, and as often thereafter as occasion shall require. They are authorised to incorporate colleges and academies, to confer degrees by Diploma, of a higher order than Master of Arts, and Medical degrees, and to apply the funds of the institution, in such manner as they shall think most conducive to the interests of literature, and the advancement of useful knowledge within this state. The Regents are therefore, the literary and scientific censors of this state, and the institution has been of extensive use. Agreeable to their last Report, they had received the regular returns from 20 of the incorporated Academies, and Columbia and Union Colleges, all in prosperous circumstances. The funds which they distribute, amount to about 2,000 dollars annually, among the academies. Academies' not reporting, precludes them from a share in this distribution. No new academies are incorporated until endowed with a permanent fund, producing an annual revenue of 100 dollars: and until incorporated, draw no dividend of the monies distributed by the Regents. They have also resolved that no College shall be established until endowed with permanent funds amounting to 50,000 dollars, yielding an annual income of 3,500 dollars. The Regents have power to erect colleges from academies, whenever they think proper to do so, authorising the trustees to choose a President. No Religious test can be required of Presidents or Professors. No Regent can be a President, or Trustee, or Principal of any College or Academy in this state.

EDUCATION. No topic of geographic detail is more important than that which relates to education—the nursery of learning and knowledge, of habits and manners, modes of thinking and acting, both intellectual and moral, and which last as long as life. At this age of history, none can doubt that the best instructed communities are the most happy, and the least turbulent and indocile. The great desideratum of knowledge, whether in the moral or political world, is to promote individual happiness: and those are the best proficient in learning, who contribute most to the general diffusion of its lights.

By referring to the article **REVENUE AND EXPENSES**, it will be seen that an accumulating fund, appropriated to the advancement of common-school learning, amounts to about half a million of dollars, and produces an annual revenue of 35,000 dollars.—A most liberal provision—and it is devoutly to be wished that the method of its application may be worthy the enlightened policy of the appropriation. For the lights so widely diffused by modern literature, we are not so much indebted to original efforts of the human mind, as to a thirst for classic fame. And while we have been cultivating our acquaintance with the Grecian and Roman Classics, through a long succession of ages, this foreign origin has had a very serious influence on the progress of modern knowledge. As these supplied the materials, so they have the form of our studied compositions. But they were good models, and it only occasions regret by too great a waste of time and talents devoted to mere imitation. And this enthusiasm

for ancient lore, so commendable in some, has engrossed too general attention; for but few minds are organized for critical learning on so broad a scale: nor can it be proper for all to neglect present times, for investigation of the past, and withdraw the energies of mind from present objects. Such, however, was too long the case, through the influence of the learned, who became a separate order of men;—and while that philosophy despised the common affairs of common men, science was of course confined within the walls of a cloister, the college;—or veiled in mystery by the abstract speculations of learned metaphysicians, to the entire exclusion of the great mass of the people. By an affected display of foreign learning, the use of foreign languages became a matter of course; and useful enquiry, thus superceded by barren speculation, necessarily debarred the public access, and closed the doors of knowledge on the world. With a vast fund of foreign literature, the learned had less acquaintance with the language, the history and genius of their own country, than that herd of common men whom they so much despised. Hence, through the pedantry of learning, the chief energies of the human mind were withdrawn from science, and reason left to grope its way in the darkness of ignorance. The common people must take their opinions from the learned, who even labored to envelope the stores of scripture knowledge, in the inexplicable mystery and nonsensical jargon of the schools. None were permitted to read, and much less to expound the sacred writings, but the learned;—and when reason and common sense are thus proscribed, and when learned disputation usurps the right of reflection, fanaticism and gross superstition have a foremost rank on the dark catalogue of natural consequences. But, happily for mankind, the revolutions of states first broke through terrible convulsions, the chains of learned tyranny;—and taught the world that common concerns were proper subjects for common observation and study, which opened the way for a diffusion of knowledge. It is the prerogative of man, not only to think, but to think methodically; to preserve an order in his ideas, a successive train in his mind. And philosophy is never better employed than when aiding to diffuse the lights of learning and knowledge over the world. None will deny the importance of ancient literature, nor doubt the propriety of an acquaintance with the stores of ancient knowledge; but wherefore, since we have fully availed ourselves of these, continue the practice in perpetual succession, of such a sacrifice of time? Are the human powers so vastly enlarged, that we have mental stores for the sport of idle profusion? Or does the acquisition of useful learning, present a field of sufficient amplitude? It is the province of education to determine on these matters; as also, what is useful. In general, that is individually so, which subserves the immediate purposes of life. Then what is the grade of talents, and the sphere of action, determines the choice: and happy is it for man to conform to these dictates. The God of nature has variously endowed our minds—and perfect equality exists only in natural rights. The public health is inseparably connected with individual happiness, and this with utility. The education should, therefore, be adapted to the pursuits in life, and the sphere of action. More than this, is productive of evil—less, is ignorance. And after all that learning boasts, the unlettered are often the best instructors of the learned. In modes of thinking, original energy of mind has been maturing its powers, while learned folly was busy with his books; and thus it too often happens that the lettered pedant must yield, in the real treasures of knowledge, to the unlettered sage. The gift of reason has hardly drawn a broader line of distinction between man and beast, than the exercise of it, between man and man. That period is probably still remote, when the state of learning, of knowledge, and general intelligence, can be fairly estimated by the productions of the press. That universal benevolence which the gospel inculcates, should prompt all to endeavor that the blessings which we enjoy, should be extended to all—and that the lights of science, like those of heaven, should extend to universal diffusion.

At present, the modes of common-school instruction in this state, are liable to many objections. In this respect, we are considerably behind the New-England states, who have reduced this branch of education to a system. But their method is rapidly gaining ground, and common schools have considerably increased in number and respectability within a few years. And this amelioration is more perceptible in the country, than in populous towns, where our schools, for the elements of a common education, are not so good as in the country. The wealthy, spare

no expense in the education of their sons, principally at academies and colleges; though some continue the practice of former times, having private tutors in their families. The yeomanry, and the ranks of middling wealth, resort to day and boarding-schools; the most common kind being the former, supported either through the year, or only in winter. And too little attention is paid to the qualifications of instructors. Where good elementary schools are liberally supported, few graduates from universities and colleges can be found, who do not understand the orthography of the language of their country. The rudiments of an English education, forming no part of the plan of instruction in higher schools, should be restricted to the elementary ones, where a thorough acquaintance ought to be acquired, at least with the spelling-book, that little thing regarded as too insignificant for the notice of the favorites of fortune. Unhappily for those, the mind of man rises to knowledge by a series of gradations; from particular and minute, to more general—from parts to systems—from systems, his views may embrace a world. Some of our best scholars have received a liberal education under the private care of an approved tutor, passing to his care from the elementary schools; and for those who design an expensive education as a mean of acquiring knowledge, no plan seems preferable to this, though not calculated for general use. The recent introduction of schools on the plan of the benevolent Lancaster, promise very beneficial results to the poor in populous towns. At present, these are confined to the cities of New-York and Albany, and their patrons may be regarded as benefactors, entitled to the gratitude of the community.

Female education, is liable to the same objections in general, or is subject to the same remarks, being governed by a similarity of views and circumstances with that of the sons, among the different classes of the community. The rich, spare no expense, and much time is spent in the frivolous accomplishments of a genteel education, to little purpose. Music and drawing, except in cases of decided propensity, are of little ornament, and less utility; though they may amuse the idle, expand the mind formed for expansion, and afford elegant and agreeable diversion, when cultivated with taste. Dancing, practised with elegance, is a pleasing, and very innocent diversion, common in all classes of society. And French *Professors* of language, dress, address, and dancing, are much better paid than the New-England teachers of psalmody, and other music. But, with the improved polish of this age, though it has certainly added to the gracefulness and ease of our manners, yet a fashionable, a genteel education is rather calculated for perennial youth, than the certain progressive mutations of age. Though if this generation produce less of domestic worth in the sober age of womanhood, it may take some consolation from the prettier pictures it has produced to decorate the walls. And a perfect similarity in education, habits, and pursuits in life, is as little desirable as perfect equality. To the opulent, belong different habits in some degree, from those of mere competency; and the indigent must better their fortunes by industry. The good country mother who blesses her family, occupied in the labors of agriculture, by household frugality, temperance, industry;—and at length yields to the fashion of the 'Squire's family, sends her daughters to town for their education, will find in her good old age, that education, and the scenes of life where it has been acquired, fix the habits, the turn of mind for life;—and that her pride and judgment have been at unprofitable variance. Luxury, is a reigning passion of the age, though not by any means so peculiar to this, as some would imagine.

There are some *Free, Charity, and Boarding Schools* in New-York, respectably spoken of, and several boarding schools in other parts of the state entitled to notice. Of these, the Friends', or Quakers', in Washington, Dutchess county, is probably the largest; and public opinion has given it a very respectable character. It was opened in 1797, and usually has about 100 scholars.

ACADEMIES. There are a few *Grammar Schools*, of considerable promise, and about 45 Academies. The following list is composed of such as are incorporated, and which, by conforming to the requisitions, were included by the Regents in the annual distribution of their funds, agreeable to the report of 1811. The amount was 2000 dollars, apportioned according to their respective numbers of students, &c. To Fairfield Academy, in Herkimer Co., \$100; Kingston, Ulster Co., \$150; Newburgh, Orange Co., \$100; Union Hall, \$100; Canandaigua, Ontario Co., \$100; Lowville, Lewis Co., \$100; Oyster-Bay, Queens Co., \$75; Hudson, Columbia Co., \$100; Ballston, Saratoga Co., \$100; Hamilton-Oneida, Oneida Co., \$125; Cayuga, Cayuga Co., \$100; Montgomery, Orange Co., \$75; Erasmus-Hall, Kings Co., \$100;

Cherry-Valley, Otsego Co., \$100; Catskill, Greene Co., \$75; Clinton, \$100; Dutchess, Dutchess Co., \$150; Johnstown, Montgomery Co., \$75; Lansingburgh, Rensselaer Co., \$75; and Farmers' Hall, \$100. Beside these, there are many similar institutions in different parts of the state.

From the incorporated Academies, scholars are admitted into the various classes of the Colleges, according to their respective qualifications, on examination by the president and professors; but the privileges of this course, are confined to such academies as conform their discipline and course of instruction to the discretion of the Regents. By this system of regulation, the scholars pass, in due time, to the colleges, also subject to the discretion of the Regents: whose ample powers and the distribution of considerable funds, give to this Court of Literature, a high and useful ascendancy.

The UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK, may now assume a rank with the most respectable institutions of this kind, on the American continent. Indeed COLUMBIA COLLEGE, has claimed a high reputation; and some new regulations of the Legislature and the Regents, have connected the various schools under new and beneficial modifications. Columbia college, is of ancient date; the first charter was given by Governor Delancey, October 31, 1754, and the institution called *King's College*. It was designed for the education of youth in the learned languages, and in the arts and sciences. With the increase of revenue, successive improvements have been introduced, and the plan enlarged. In 1787, the Legislature of this state, by a modification of the charter, gave the institution the name of Columbia college, and placed it under the care of 24 trustees, confirming the powers of the government. Originally, its funds were collected by subscriptions, and voluntary donations. The Episcopal church and congregation in New-York, were among the most liberal of its benefactors. Joseph Murray, Esq., a first trustee, and an eminent counsellor at law, left his library and fortune to this college, amounting to about \$25,000. Since the peace, large appropriations have been made by the state, and the annual revenue is now about \$4000. Under these successive extensions and improvements, there have been two faculties established in this college.

The *Faculty of the Arts*, consists of the president, professor of moral philosophy; a professor of classical literature, who also lectures on Grecian and Roman antiquities; a professor of mathematics, natural philosophy and astronomy, who also teaches geography and chronology; and a professor of logic, rhetoric, belles-lettres, &c.

The *Faculty of Physic*, agreeable to the new arrangement which annexes the college of physicians and surgeons to the university, has a joint professorship of anatomy, surgery and physiology; a professor of the theory and practise of physic and clinical medicine; a professor of chemistry; of obstetrics and the diseases of women and children; of therapeutics, and clinical medicine; of the institutes of medicine; of natural history; of medical jurisprudence; and of mineralogy and pharmacy.

The *Elgin Botanic Garden*, in the vicinity of New-York, now the property of the state, is entrusted to the care of the trustees of the college of physicians and surgeons, by direction of the Regents. This establishment, purchased expressly for the purpose of promoting medical science, constitutes an important addition to the means of acquiring knowledge in every department of science. And it forms an appendage to our schools, honorable to the character of the state.

The COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, grew out of a medical school established by some private gentlemen, as early as 1769, who delivered lectures to a considerable number of students. Among its patrons, was the venerable Dr. Bard, now president of this college. After the war, the plan was revived by individual enterprise; and in 1792 the present medical school was organized and appended to Columbia college. In 1791, the regents were authorized by act of the Legislature to erect a college of physicians and surgeons within this state; but they did not exercise that power till 1807: and in 1808, 20,000 dollars were granted by the state for the use of that college. Unhappy feuds existing among the professors, and rival jealousies, rendered the institution less respectable and prosperous than was expected. From 1793 to 1810, but 34 graduates received the degree of doctor of medicine: and the friends of learning became convinced of a radical error in the organization of the schools. Not only the literary character of the state was deeply affected, but the reputation of the Regents and other friends

of science, was at stake, and likely to suffer by existing evils. The rival medical schools of Philadelphia, during the same period, had been very prosperous, and obtained a high celebrity that extended their fame over the world; yielding only to those of Edinburgh. The subject was deeply interesting; and in seeking a remedy for existing evils, the experience of those schools furnished a guide.

The Botanic Garden in New-York, had recently been purchased by the state; and the Regents of the University, after deliberate investigation, proposed a remodeling of the institution, combining the Medical School of Columbia College with that of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and erecting some new professorships, with a new list of officers and professors. The design was to combine the talents of both schools, to place them on a more respectable footing; and, under the more immediate care and patronage of the Regents and the Legislature, to foster the interests of the University. The list of Professorships which I have given, is taken from the minutes of the Regents of the University, of April 1, 1811. The government of this College is vested in Trustees appointed by the Regents, who may not exceed 25 in number, and to which government belong also, a Treasurer and Secretary. The former professors and members, are constituted Fellows, with all the privileges and means of public instruction; and the Trustees have power to elect other Fellows, to the same privileges. The Regents have also placed the Botanic Garden under the care of these Trustees.

Agreeable to the last Report of the Regents, Columbia College was entitled to its former high standing, and had 103 students;—25 in the Senior class, 28 in the Junior, 36 in the Sophomore, and 14 in the Freshman class. The degree of M. D., was conferred on 8 young gentlemen, by the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in May, 1811.

The College edifice is of stone, three stories high, with four stair cases, and 12 apartments in each story; a chapel, hall, library, museum, an anatomical theatre, and lecture rooms. Large additions have lately been made to the chemical apparatus, a laboratory has been erected and the lecture rooms enlarged. The Philosophical apparatus, is extensive and valuable, and for the purposes of mechanical philosophy, and astronomy, well adapted;—large additions have lately been made to the library. The edifice stands on a gravelly eminence, between the Park and Hudson river, which it overlooks, commanding a fine prospect of York harbor, the town, and surrounding country.

UNION COLLEGE, at Schenectady, was incorporated by the Regents in 1794, and took its name from the union of various religious denominations in its establishment, though the Dutch were its most liberal benefactors. It is placed under the direction of 24 Trustees. The principal officers of state, are ex-officio members of its board of Trust. This institution is liberally endowed by private munificence, and by that of the state. Its funds, together with the expense of building, and appendages of the institution, exceed 200,000 dollars. There are three college edifices belonging to the institution; one of which is of stone, one of brick, and one of wood; affording accommodations for about 150 students. The President, Professors and Tutors, constitute the faculty. There are now, a professorship of the Greek language; one of the Latin language, and one of the French, Spanish, and Italian languages. Also a Professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; and one of Rhetoric and Chemistry. The Museum is in its infancy. The Philosophical apparatus is very respectable; and the Library contains about 5000 volumes; besides which, there are two society libraries, containing 2000 vols. each. The number of students, is now about 130. For admission into the Freshman class, it is necessary to read, construe and parse Virgil's *Æneid*; Cicero's select orations, the Greek testament, and to understand English Grammar and Arithmetic. The studies of the Freshman year are Xenophon, Horace, Cicero's offices, and Arithmetic: Of the Sophomore year, Geography, Sheridan's lectures, Logic, Cicero de Oratore, *Collectanea Minora et Majora*, and Euclid's Elements: of the Junior year, Tacitus, Longinus, Moral Philosophy, Blair's Lectures, Locke, Algebra, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, and Conic Sections: of the Senior year, Homer, Kaim's Elements Criticism, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Stuart's Philosophy of the Human Mind. The Collegiate year, is divided into three sessions, and the annual commencement is on the fourth Wednesday in July. The yearly expense of the students, including books, is about \$115.* Students under

* *Whether it be good policy to reduce the expenses of a Collegiate education so low, remains to be learnt.*

pecuniary embarrassments, are furnished with books gratis, and their tuition is paid from a fund provided by the state. The system of government is strict; the officers reside within the College territory.

The plan of the institution, is that of a literary seclusion. The youth are secluded from intercourse with the town, nor may they leave the College yard, except in hours allotted for recreation. Honors are distributed to meritorious students. Those of a different character are liable to fines, admonition, rustication, suspension or expulsion. Transgressions of the laws, and neglects of collegiate duties, are minuted, and copies transmitted to the parents or guardians, at the close of each term. Before any student can become a member of the institution, he must first remain one term on probation. * This institution is in a flourishing condition; and it may with just pride be reckoned among the most promising and respectable in the Union.

From the preceding details it will be clearly seen that the means of acquiring a liberal education in this state, are ample, and the institutions of a most respectable character, much to the honor of the state and its agents. With such a system of superintendence of literature, and revisal of the modes of instruction; together with an acknowledged ascendancy in professors and teachers of eminent worth and attainments, we can but anticipate the happiest results. No hostility to literature, prompts the remarks under this article, which may by some be so construed—but mere literature, is too often rendered useless, and even worse, by injudicious selection. And though this form no good objection to its acquirement and use, it ought to excite to greater care in choosing the subjects. Many a weak head is turned by the mazes and labyrinths of ancient literature, and the ridiculous fables and fancies of Heathen mythologies. Aspiring to higher sources, sought for distinction only, the student returns from Greece and Rome, laden with notions beyond his comprehension; and while the principles of education, and of christian morality are lost in indiscriminate absorption, his usefulness is destroyed for life. None but superior minds, can tread, without injury, the devious and intricate paths of classic pilgrimage; while such may still find intellectual stores and hidden treasures, in the relics of dead languages, and of extinct nations. The object of literature, is to open to the mind the stores of knowledge, by presenting a field for the exercise of all its powers. And all that I would contend for, is the general propriety of adapting this field to the ability for intellectual culture; with merely observing that English literature affords sufficient scope for ordinary capacities, and for the far greater number of those in the ordinary pursuits of life. To such as possess no uncommon share of intellect, nor decided propensity for literature, a good English education opens a field of sufficient amplitude. And while this, which proves sufficient for the purposes of life to a large majority of the whole, sufficiently occupies the intellect, it is perfectly evident that a wider range, by dividing attention, must weaken that vigor of effort, which ensures success. None are formed for actual excellence in all attainments; and learning, undigested in the mind, without peculiar arrangement, forms useless lumber there—a greater mass of indistinct ideas and half recollected, half forgotten impressions, of little or no service.

BOTANIC GARDEN. The Elgin Botanic Garden, in the city of New-York, the first institution of the kind in the United States, is now the property of the state, having been purchased agreeable to an act of the Legislature of 1810, and conveyed by deed during that summer. Among the distinguished friends and patrons of science in this state, a common sentiment had long prevailed, friendly to the establishment of a Botanic Garden. Several unsuccessful attempts had been made to engage public aid for this purpose; and their having failed, while it detracts nothing from the reputation of the state, has ensured a better success to the institution, growing up under the zealous efforts of individual enterprize, which will ensure lasting fame to its principal founder. In 1792, a distinct professorship of Botany was established in Columbia college; and Dr. Mitchill, who was chosen professor, continued in that place until his resignation in 1795. During these periods, the friends of science had publicly advocated the establishment of a Botanic Garden, and the Agricultural society of the state, of which the members of the Legislature were ex-officio members, had entered the decided opinion of that body on its journal for 1794.† On the resignation of Dr. Mitchill, Dr. David Hosack, was appointed professor of Botany; and on the death of Dr. Smith, in 1796, joint professor of Botany and Materia Medica in Columbia college. The

* *MS. Letters*, 1811. † *V. p. xxxix, 4to., Introduction, Vol. 1.*

experience of four years, only confirmed his opinions of the inadequacy of the present facilities to the important objects of his department. And in 1801, having failed in all attempts for public aid, the zeal and enterprize of Dr. Hosack, determined him to attempt the establishment on his own account. Accordingly he purchased 20 acres of ground of the corporation of New-York, situated on the middle road between Bloomingdale and Kingsbridge, three and a half miles from that city. The soil is diversified, and peculiarly well adapted to the cultivation of a great variety of plants. The whole was immediately enclosed by a stone wall, and put in the best state for ornamental gardening; and a conservatory erected for the preservation of the more hardy green-house plants. A primary object was to cultivate the native plants, possessing any valuable properties, found in this country; and in 1805, this establishment contained about 1500 valuable native plants, beside a considerable number of rare and valuable exotics. In 1806, it contained in successful cultivation, 150 different kinds of grasses,† an important article to the agricultural people. This enumeration includes the varieties of wheat, rye, oats, barley, rice, and the meadow and other grasses, all being so denominated in the language of Botany. A portion of ground was set apart for agricultural experiments; and all the friends to experimental science and a diffusion of knowledge, saw that the institution promised all that had been expected from it; and that the professor's knowledge and genius were occupied on a congenial field. But to his purse, he found the burden inconveniently heavy; and in 1810, offered the garden to the state, at a fair valuation. This application was accompanied by memorials from the state Medical Society, the corporation of New-York, the governors of the New-York Hospital, several of the county Medical societies, and many eminent private gentlemen, recommending the purchase. In March, an act passed, authorizing the purchase for the state, under the direction of the commissioners of the Land Office, who appointed a committee to make the appraisal under oath. The committee accordingly returned their estimate at \$49,968.75, for the garden, being 2,500 dolls. per acre, and \$24,300, for the buildings. These buildings and improvements, consisted of hot-bed frames, the conservatory or green-house and its appendages, the dwelling-house, hot-houses, &c., lodges, gates, fences, &c. The committee estimated the delay of payment under the act, equivalent to five and a half years, and reported a valuation under these circumstances, of \$103,137. But the commissioners excluded the commutation, and accepted the deed at \$74,268.75. The valuation was to exclude all plants, trees, shrubs, garden tools, &c. These have since been estimated by competent judges, at upwards of 12,600 dolls.—and by a botanist, at 14,380 dollars.

The view from the most elevated part of Elgin ground, is extensive and variegated. The aspect of the ground, is a gentle slope to the E. and S. The whole is enclosed by a well constructed stone wall, lined all round by a belt of forest trees and shrubs. The conservatory and hot-houses present a front of 180 feet. The various allotments of ground, are chosen with as much taste as good judgment for the varied culture;—and the rocky summit, the subsiding plain, and the little pool, have each their appropriate products. The herbarium, the kitchen garden, the nursery of choice fruits from all quarters and climes, and the immense collection of botanical subjects elegantly arranged and labelled, display the industry, taste and skill of a master. A very extensive Botanical library belongs to the late proprietor, who is now a professor in the University, and delivers a summer course of lectures on Botany. In 1806, a catalogue of the plants was published by the founder, when they amounted to about 2,000, native and exotic. A new edition has recently been published by that gentleman, with a full catalogue of all the plants cultivated in that establishment, arranged in alphabetical order.‡ In this are given the generic and specific names of Linnæus, the synonyms of various authors with their names attached, and the popular appellations of the whole. The garden is now committed to the superintendence of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, without any charge to the state.

BANKS. There are in this state, 15 Banking companies, with an enormous amount of capital stock. During the annual session of the Legislature, in 1811, a "Committee, appointed to report the amount of capital authorised by law, in this state, REPORT, that the capital allowed to the bank of New-York, in the act of incorporation, is \$1,050,000;—to the bank of Albany, \$280,000; bank of Columbia, at Hudson, \$160,000; Manhattan bank, including the expense of supplying the city

† *F. Governor's Speech*, 1806. ‡ *Swords*, N. Y. 1811, 65 pages, 8vo.

of N. York with water, \$2,000,000; Farmers' bank, at Troy, \$300,000; New-York State bank, at Albany, \$460,000; Merchants' bank, at New-York, \$1,350,000; Mohawk bank, at Schenectady, \$200,000; bank of Hudson, \$300,000; Mechanics' bank, in N. York, \$1,500,000; making in all \$7,490,000. In several of the original acts for incorporating the above banks, a right was reserved to the state to subscribe certain sums, and the capital of such banks was to be encreased to the amount of the sums so to be subscribed.* The committee further state that they have not ascertained the amount actually subscribed by the state, but that the permission exceeds 400,000 dollars, the most of which is subscribed. "The acts incorporating the banks of this state, with the exception of the Manhattan bank, declare, that the total amount of all debts which the said corporations shall at any time severally owe, over and above the monies then actually deposited in the bank, shall not exceed three times the sum of capital stock subscribed and actually paid into the bank. Thus, therefore, the bills which may legally be issued and circulated by the above banks, exceed 23,000,000 dollars.† During the session of 1811, and after the date of the above report, the Union bank in the city of N. York was incorporated, with a capital stock of \$1,800,000; the Mechanics' and Farmers' bank, in Albany, capital stock \$600,000; with a right reserved to the state to subscribe for shares to the amount of 40,000 dolls. making 640,000 dolls.; the Troy bank, capital \$500,000, with a like right of 50,000 dolls. to the state, making 550,000 dolls.; the bank of New-Burgh, capital stock \$400,000, do. to the state of 50,000, making 450,000 dollars; the Middle District bank, at Poughkeepsie, capital stock \$500,000, with a right reserved to the state to subscribe for stock to the amount of 50,000, making 550,000 dollars; with a branch bank for discount and deposit at Kingston: 7 of the 21 directors are to be chosen from Ulster county. The capital stock of the Mechanics' bank in New-York, was also encreased 500,000; and the bank of Hudson authorised to establish a branch for discount and deposit in the village of Catskill. The actual capital stock of banking companies, was thus encreased during that session, \$4,300,000; and when the state shall have subscribed its shares, which amount to 190,000 dollars, the aggregate increase will amount to 4,490,000 dollars. If to that sum be added the amount of stock above reported by the committee, of 7,490,000 dollars, we have 11,790,000 dollars, as banking capital stock;—to this we may add \$400,000 principally subscribed; and 190,000 dolls. reserved to be subscribed by the state, which then make an aggregate of bank stock authorised in this state, of 12,380,000 dolls. This amount, assuming the same ratio, authorises the emission and circulation of bank bills, to the enormous amount of 37,140,000 dollars; or 35,370,000, exclusive of stock owned by the state.

The Manhattan bank, has established a branch for discount and deposit at Utica. The bank of Troy, has 17 directors, 3 of which are appointed by and on behalf of the state: the remaining 14 are apportioned, 6 to Troy, 4 to Lansingburgh, and 4 to Waterford, chosen from the stockholders. The president is elected from the number of directors.

If the whole amount of bank stock were subscribed, paid in, and bills issued to the extent of the charters, the amount of paper currency in circulation would exceed 38 1-2 dollars to each individual in the state. This description of money forms a much more convenient medium of trade than specie; and the immense commercial operations of this state have been greatly facilitated by banks, while they in their turn have been indebted to commerce for their uniform prosperity and extensive credit. While none but commercial states can derive any benefit from the banking system, it seems pretty clear that to those, banks are almost indispensable to the public health. The revenue produced to this state in 1810, for dividends on the profits of bank stock owned by the state in 7 banks, amounted to \$33,323.62. In those banks where the state owns stock, a right is reserved to appoint a number of directors, proportioned to the amount of stock; thus identifying the government with its monied institutions. Several of the principal officers of state are ex-officio directors, in the banks of the capital where they reside. The Comptroller is authorised to draw on all banks and other companies and institutions, in which the state owns stock, for all dividends and profits declared due to

* Report, Feb. 15, 1811. † *Ibid.* Though the principle assumed by this report seems incorrect, or deficient in knowledge, yet as I must conform to it, so I choose to pursue the principle without alteration in the whole summary. Banking men will readily see if there be any error, and where it originates.

the state, which is placed to the credit of the treasury. It appears by the Comptroller's last report, that the state then owned \$387,300 dollars of bank stock. If this species of stock be equally productive to other proprietors, the annual dividends in this state, of clear profits, amount to \$1,032,473; on the supposition that 12 millions of stock are now actually employed in the business of the several banks, though it probably falls considerably short of this amount. How this circulation shall be sustained, and what the policy of recent extension, can only be seen by experience. For commercial facility, while it call for banks, must somewhere define their limitations, lest cupidity and too splendid success should ultimately endanger the whole system. Nor are public bodies exempted from the individual errors of private action.

INSURANCE COMPANIES. There are 11 incorporated insurance companies in this state. The *United Insurance Company*, in the city of New-York, was incorporated in 1798; with a capital of \$500,000. The *New-York Insurance Company*, incorporated 1798; capital \$500,000. The *Columbian Insurance Company*, in N. Y., incorporated 1801; capital \$500,000. The *Marine Insurance Company*, in N. Y., incorporated 1802; capital \$250,000. The *Commercial Insurance Company*, in N. Y., incorporated 1805; capital \$500,000. The *Mutual Assurance Company*, in N. Y., incorporated 1798; The *Eagle Fire Company*, in N. Y., incorporated 1806; capital \$500,000. The *Washington Mutual Assurance*, in N. Y., incorporated 1802. The *New-York Fire-Men Insurance Company*, incorporated 1810; capital \$1,000,000. The *Hudson Insurance Company*, incorporated in 1811; capital \$200,000. The *Albany Insurance Company*, incorporated in 1811; capital \$500,000. And the *Phoenix Fire Company of London*, have established a branch office in New-York, with agents in the principal towns. The objects of these institutions, is insurance against losses by fire, by sea, &c.; in consideration of the payment of a small premium, varied in percentage of valuation, according to the supposed hazards. And it is desirable that insurance of property should become a more common practice. The several companies have agents in the principal towns, from whom policies of insurance are obtained.

Were people in general better informed of the routine of this business, and the rates of premium, I apprehend a very great extension of the business of insurance would be the natural consequence, for reciprocal advantage. Nor ought the good citizen to forget that patriotism demands a preference for insurance in American companies, so long as these shall afford equal security and facility on as favorable terms. And let not cupidity meanly decry this remark, or attempt to stigmatize considerations of national interest with the name of party and narrow-minded prejudice: without some national preference, we have no patriotism, which constitutes one essential feature of a good citizen—without national patriotism, we cease to deserve a nation's name, and character, and rank, amongst other nations; and soon must lose our political existence. Such are my political sentiments—to what party now in existence do these belong?—God grant us an American party, that shall absorb all minor distinctions.

PROGRESSIVE POPULATION. The population, according to the census of 1800 and of 1810, is given in the tables; but for the purpose of a general view, will be exhibited here also. The earliest census, or any authenticated computation of the population of this state, then a British colony, which I have found, is one taken in 1731, when the whole territory which was then settled, was divided into 10 counties. The city and county of New-York, then contained 8,628 persons; Kings Co., 2,150; Queens Co., 7,995; Suffolk Co., 7,675; Richmond Co., 1,817; Westchester Co., 6033; Orange Co., 1,969; Ulster Co., 3,728; Dutchess Co., 1,727; and the city and county of Albany, 8,573. At that time, Albany Co., comprehended all the territory of the Colony, N. and W. of Dutchess and Ulster counties, which area now contains a population of about 750,000 inhabitants, and near 150,000 freeholders. The population of the Colony in 1731, was therefore 50,291; of which number 7,231 were blacks. In 1756, the population was enumerated by the Sheriffs of the several counties, and the amount was 96,765; of which number 13,542 were blacks. In 1771, the population had increased to 163,338; in 1786, it was 238,896; of which 18,889 were blacks. The population in 1790, was 340,120, when the blacks numbered 21,324. In 1801, population 586,141; the Blacks, 20,615. In 1810, 959,220: of this number about 15,000 are slaves, and the blacks may number, in all, 18 to 20,000. The increase was therefore, from 1731, 46,474, in 25 years; or 1858 persons annual average for each year. In the next 15 years, the increase was 66,573. From 1790 to 1800, the increase was 246,021; from 1800 to 1810, increase 373,079: or an average annual increase, for the last 20 years, of 30,955 persons in the state:

and during the last 10 years, the average annual increase amounts to 37,397 persons, or 10.2 persons to a day! The city of Albany contains now, 1811, more persons than the whole province probably did 100 years ago; and the present population of the city and county of New-York, exceeds that of the whole territory of the state, only about 53 years since! From some transcripts of records; made about 1660, there appears pretty good ground for a supposition that the whole population at that time, did not exceed 5,000 persons, exclusive of Indians. By referring to the article *BOUNDARIES AND AREA*, it will be seen that the average population of the whole state, is 20.8 persons to a square mile; and the ratios of the two last censoral returns, double the population in less than 16 years. We may safely venture, therefore, from these data, to compute the whole population of the state at 4 millions, by the middle of this century.

After considerable labor to collect materials for separate enumeration of the several classes of inhabitants, designated by respective occupations, I am obliged to omit the attempt in this edition, though I intend to pursue the design as forming a most important political barometer. There are probably now in this state, more than 100,000 freeholders; in 1793, there were 36,333; in 1801, 52,058; in 1808, 71,159. In 1793, there were 64,071 electors; in 1801, 85,983; in 1808, 121,348. In 1810, 81,488 Senatorial electors, possessed of freeholds of the value of 250 dolls. In 1731, there were but 10 counties in this state; in 1785, 12; in 1791, 20; in 1801, 30 counties and 305 towns; in 1811, 45 counties and 452 towns, including 4 cities, and about 350 villages of 20 houses each and upwards, to 600 houses. It may appear extravagant to some, nay mere wild conjecture, but the present value of the whole state of New-York, in lands, houses, &c., stock, furniture, and every description of property, at a fair valuation, would fall little short of \$500,000,000.

MANUFACTURES. This subject, which at present excites much interest, and very general attention, demands more of detail, and is worthy of closer examination, than my limits will permit. Young as we are in the arts, though by no means deficient in mechanical genius, we have yet to learn in the school of experience, not only how to consult our convenience in relation to manufactures, but our combined interests. For much less of mechanical genius is requisite in large manufactories, than of mechanical drudgery, and a kind of servile, automaton patience and menial dependance. Situated as we are, no plan of policy appears to me more prejudicial, than that of neglecting the soil, for a popular pride of extending our manufactures to a rivalry of the toy-shop productions of Europe. Nor can I find cause for much exaltation in the prevalent passion for large manufacturing establishments. It would, however, prove beneficial in the end, if we would consult our judgment more than our pride and jealousy, in the extent and variety to be attempted. Agricultural nations have ever found the most profitable branch of their trade, in that of raw materials; and improved agriculture, with an over-stocked population, must precede that period when a nation can beneficially engage in extensive manufactures. Yet there are many articles which we have usually received from foreign manufactories, that we can better supply from our own establishments; and time and experience must determine what these are. The cotton manufacture is unquestionably one of the number, as is glass, leather, and paper also; while many of those attempted, are of dubious expediency at present, except in some small degree. Was it the care of the Legislature, and of patriotic individuals, to extend and improve the household manufactures, in preference to large and extensive manufacturing associations and establishments, more durable results might be anticipated, with greater public advantage. Those are the best patrons of the state, whose exertions contribute most to the increase of individual happiness; and this is best promoted by the efforts of industry, guided by the lights of appropriate knowledge. It is the moral duty, also, of those who are selected to watch over the national interests, to weigh well the moral tendencies of such plans of national policy or aggrandizement, as they may choose to propose. After all that I fear from this system, I confess that more arises from speculation in the stock of companies and associations, than any other source: for neither experience, or good sense, are much consulted by those who are impatient to aid in blowing up the bubbles of speculation, and eager in the pursuit of monied consequence.

The improved state of our manufactures, and their rapid increase in extent and variety within a few years, afford, however, a wide range to detail, and a subject for just encomium. Of the first importance are those manufactures, which are the product of domestic or household industry. The following Table, formed, principally, from the returns of the Census of 1810, exhibits a combined view of the principal manufactures, in the respective counties.

GENERAL VIEW OF NEW-YORK.

[illegible]

* No returns of amount carded, but from free machines.

derable portion of manufactures, excluded from the above table, are underneath. The several tanneries produce 61,618 tanned sheep-skins, \$1.12; about 200,000 skins of Morocco leather are dressed annually, and 40 to 50,000 yards tow-cloth may be added to the amount of 10 to 37 cents a yard. There are 10 Glass works, which make glass the amount of \$1,200,000; 20 Rope walks, value manufactures, about \$600,000; 10 Sugar Refineries, value of manufactures about \$500,000; 50 Cut-Nail Factories, value manufactures exceed \$300,000; the Bloomeries produce about 2000 tons bar-iron; and there are several Rolling and Slitting Mills. But these notices are necessarily incomplete, after all the enumerations that have been attempted. Many establishments are wholly omitted. Leather is wrought in shoes, saddles, harness, &c., equal to the whole consumption. Iron is wrought in a very great variety of forms, besides the supplies for agricultural uses. The following list of bare enumeration, will exhibit the variety in some considerable degree, and this mode occupies more room than I can well spare for this purpose.

Tanned, tawed, and dressed leathers, shoes, boots, slippers, harness and saddlery of all kinds, portmanteaus and trunks, leather breeches, gloves, muffs and tip-pets, parchment and glue.

Bar-iron, nail rods and nails, implements of husbandry, stoves, pots, &c., and castings of iron of almost every description for cookery, and for machinery; steel and iron work for carriages, and ship building, scale-beams, and weights, tools for artificers, and arms of various kinds; carding and spinning machines, steam engines; ships, cabinet-wares and turnery, wool and cotton cards, and a great variety of machinery for manufactures and husbandry, coopery wares of every kind; bricks, tiles, and common pottery, and stone wares.

Ardent spirits and malt liquors. Paper, hats, of fur and wool; bellows, and cards. Women's stuff and silk shoes; bonnets. Refined Sugar. Glass, window and bottles; Chocolate; animal and vegetable oils; Soap and Candles. Copper and brass wares; military caps, &c. Clocks, mathematical instruments; tin wares; carriages of all kinds; snuff and tobacco; starch, and hair powder. Lampblack and painters' colours; gunpowder; printing ink, presses and types; books in profuse abundance, and in various languages. Church, and small bells, combs, buttons, Surveyors' compasses, slate for roofing of houses, various and improving manufactures of marble, mill-stones, salt, silk, cloths of various kinds and qualities, &c.—Ploughs, hoes, axes, scythes, and other implements of husbandry. But, besides the above manufactures which are carried on as regular trades, there are a vast many others, connected with agriculture, such as flour and meal of all kinds, salts of ashes, pot and pearl ashes, lumber of all kinds, maple sugar, cider, &c. &c.; and a vast scene of household manufactures that yield annually a great amount, and which is rapidly increasing. The amount of goods manufactured in the State-Prison, is about 60,000 dollars annually. About 700,000 bushels of salt will be made this year from the salt springs in the western region. The manufacture of woolen cloth, has been much extended and improved within a few years. From all the above mentioned manufactures, we may safely compute an amount for 1811, equal to \$30,000,000, and it is honorable to the character of the inhabitants, that about 12 millions of this sum is produced by household industry and enterprise. Let it be observed, that persons employed in agriculture, most usually clothe themselves in cloths manufactured in their own families, at a much less expense than they can be obtained from any manufactories, foreign or domestic. And until our population amounts to 100 or more to a square mile, we cannot exchange the cultivation of the soil for the work-shop profits of extensive manufactories, without essentially neglecting our best interests. But it is important to bear in mind the constant fluctuations and changes of political events and relations, while we endeavor to meet them by prudential regulations or restrictions. The present time is big with events, of a new and unforeseen character. How long the present state of our foreign relations may continue, or to what new contingencies they may lead, must be left to time and experience. To foster the national interests as far as human foresight can extend, is all that can be expected. That some systems of national policy are better than others, must be admitted on all hands; while time only can fully test their comparative merits. And much of the duration of our independence, rests with the good or ill success and practical wisdom of our national measures. It is a primary duty to encourage such manufactures as are essential to our comfort, and such as will lessen our dependence on European commerce.

COMMERCE AND TRADE. The port of New-York, yields about one fourth of the revenue of the United States' government collected from commerce, which is extended to every part of the globe. The *Tonnage* of New-York, agreeable to the Books of Registry at Washington, amounted, on the 31 Dec. 1899, to 252,065 tons; of which 243,539 belonged to the port of New-York; and the remainder to Hudson and Saggs-Harbor. The tonnage of Philadelphia at the same period, was 121,443; of Boston, 133,257; of Baltimore, 102,434; of Charleston, S. C., 50,820; of Norfolk, V. 40,940. At the close of the year 1803, the gross amount of New-York tonnage, was 149,158; in 1805, 183,670. In 1793, 683 vessels entered the port of New-York from foreign ports, and 1381 coasting vessels, making 2064; in 1794, 791 from foreign ports, and 1523 coasting vessels, making 2314; in 1795, 941 from foreign ports. The *Exports*, in 1791, amounted to \$2,505,465; in 1795, \$10,304,580; in 1799, \$18,719,527; in 1801, \$19,851,136; in 1804, \$16,081,231; in 1805, \$23,482,943; or 8,093,060 dollars, of domestic origin; in 1810, the domestic exports amounted to \$10,928,573—foreign \$6,313,757, total \$17,242,330. The exports, exclusive of articles from foreign countries, consist principally of beef, tallow, pork, hams, lard, wheat, maize, rye, butter, cheese, pot and pearlshes, flax-seed, pease, beans, horses, cattle, lumber, flour and meal, bread and biscuit, which constitute the domestic exports. The foreign, is composed of imported articles; and while it formerly swelled the exports to an enormous amount, held out a deceptive view of commercial prosperity. In 1805, the articles of foreign origin, re-exported, amounted to 15,384,883 dollars; and which in 1810, had depreciated to 6,313,715 dollars, while the domestic had increased to almost 11 millions. It would be well to observe that the decrease of the amount of exports of late years, is principally in foreign articles; while those of domestic, or our own surplus products are constantly increasing in amount. But the position of New-York, and its commercial ascendancy, necessarily collect there a large share of the products of the adjacent territories of other states; beside concentrating much of foreign commerce, from other ports, through the natural influence of its immense capital and long established system of foreign trade. Wheat, the national staple, is exported annually to a very great amount; and about 6 millions bushels on an average, after deducting the supplies for the country, are sent to market, from the surplus product of this state: though a considerable portion of this amount, by entering other channels, is still consumed here.

The trade on the Hudson, employs a vast number of sloops, schooners, and other vessels; and the gross amount of property of every description, annually afloat on this river, probably exceeds 50 millions dollars. Indeed from spring to fall, it is crowded with sails of shipping, and displays a scene of business vastly superior to any other river of America. During the summer of 1811, near 200,000 dollars' worth of coarse grain, principally maize and rye, has been bought up, in Troy alone, destined for Europe. The trade of the western lakes, Ontario and Erie, already yields a large amount of profits to New-York, and is rapidly increasing. A single cargo of furs which arrived at Buffalo in 1811, was valued at 150 thousand dollars. The inland trade through the Mohawk and the small lakes, opens extensive avenues for commercial diffusion and trading enterprize; while that by the Ontario and St. Lawrence, is of very great amount. The trade by the Delaware, Susquehanna, and Allegany, is of considerable importance, and all these avenues keep up a brisk circulation in every part. The salt trade, yields considerable revenue to the state, and employs a great number of persons.

The average annual payments into the United States' treasury, for duties on imports, tonnage, &c., exceed 4 millions of dollars from the district of New-York. See REVENUE AND EXPENSES.

SOCIETIES. The *Agricultural Society of the State of New-York*, was instituted in 1791, for the purpose of promoting a knowledge of agriculture, manufactures and the arts. The act of incorporation having expired, a new one has been obtained, changing the name to the *Society of Useful Arts*, but the objects remain the same. This society has a list of officers, and the members of the Legislature are ex-officio members. Several volumes of its transactions have been published, and it has been beneficial to the interests of the community. The meetings are held at the seat of government. It is much to be regretted that this society does not adopt a plan of more general diffusion of its researches. A monthly magazine, would yield much more of general utility; and if well conducted, should give also a faithful

abstract of news, domestic and foreign, for the use of farmers and mechanics. On this plan the evils at present existing, would be in some degree counteracted, while knowledge would be extended, and domestic happiness increased. This subject is so important that I take the liberty to urge it particularly for the consideration of the Society of Useful Arts, knowing its zeal to do good.

Other Agricultural societies have been formed in some counties, but their transactions are little known to the public.

A *Chamber of Commerce*, was instituted in New-York under the colonial government, by a patent from the king of Great Britain, in 1770 for promoting the success of commerce. In 1784, a confirmatory act of the legislature, continued the corporation, with enlarged privileges.

Medical Societies, have been instituted here, and attended with very beneficial consequences to the interests of medical science. There is a State Medical Society, and County Societies are organized in most of the counties in the state. The state society, meets annually at the seat of government, and deputies are sent to attend its deliberations from the county societies. This society is about to publish a volume of its transactions.

Within a few years, a *Historical Society*, has been established in New-York, on a plan well calculated to form an useful depository of historical knowledge, and to foster the interests of literature. From the zeal and ability of its patrons, the institution is entitled to a high character, and much is anticipated from its labors. An *Academy of Arts*, has also been established there of a very respectable character.

Bible and Missionary Societies, are formed in New-York, Albany, and some other counties; and the *Benevolent, Charitable and Humane Societies*, are very numerous, respectable and useful. The Ladies have charitable societies in several counties, which dispense considerable sums among the widows and fatherless. There are about 40 benevolent institutions in the city of New-York; and if some political policy lurk in the design of some of these, the charity of the purse is enlarged as much as that of opinion is restricted by their operations. The *Mission Society*, was instituted for the protection of the injured rights of humanity. But it would swell this article to an inconvenient extent, by mere enumeration of names; tho' the *City Hospital*, the *Alms House*, the *Free School*, the *Dispensary*, the *Humane Society*, the *Lancaster School*, and many other excellent institutions, ought not to be omitted. Nor must the *Society of Teachers* be omitted, an institution calculated for extensive utility. And Albany deserves a high character for a bountiful distribution of charity, and associations for humane purposes. Its *Lancaster School*, a recent establishment, confers high honor on the liberal patrons of utility and the benefactors of the humble and indigent. There are several benevolent societies here, and some in most of the populous towns throughout the state. There are Library Societies, in New-York, Albany, Hudson, Schenectady, Troy, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Newburgh, Utica, and in most of the large towns; beside a considerable number in other parts of the country, a peculiar feature of the New-England social character, while the Dutch, in general, have less taste for various reading. Perhaps there is no mean of such extensive utility, which comes within the limited means of every small society, as social libraries; and it were much to be desired that their number in this state, should be increased. Reading is essential to knowledge; and Gazettes have become the mere vehicles of party declamation, political cunning and paltry and narrow-minded jealousies. At least, this is too generally the case, and their influence is too pernicious to escape animadversion. See LITERATURE. The manufacturing societies are very numerous and rapidly increasing.

STATE PRISON, OR PENITENTIARY. The State Prison is about two miles from the City-Hall in the city of New-York, on the E. bank of the Hudson; built in 1796-7; and, with the buildings and courts comprises four acres of ground. The principal front is on Greenwich-street, 204 feet in length; from the rear of each end, a wing extends toward the river, and from these are other wings, making 200 feet depth. There are two stories above the basement, each 15 feet in height. The whole fabric is of the Doric order, the walls of free-stone, covered with slate, and a handsome cupola crowns the pediment. It contains 54 rooms, 18 by 12 feet for prisoners, each of which may accommodate 8 persons. In the N. wing is a large room with galleries, fitted for public worship. The centre apartments are appropriated to the use of the Keeper of the Prison. At the end of each wing are solitary cells, 14 in all; each 8 feet by 6, and 14 in height. Parallel to the front along the rear

of the yard, is a building of brick 200 feet by 20, two stories high, which contains all the work shops. The whole is enclosed by a masoned wall of stone, 23 feet high next the river, 14 in front. This ground affords sufficient room for fuel, &c., and a garden that supplies all the vegetables consumed in the whole establishment. A spacious wharf, is constructed along the whole rear. The whole expense of the ground and improvements, 208,846 dollars. Intimately connected with this subject, is a cursory retrospect of the criminal laws of this state, as it serves to indicate the progress and the epocha of a progressive change of public opinion.—No axiom of public law is better established, than that the punishment ought to be strictly proportioned to the crime, in order the most effectually to deter from the commission of offences: and nothing can be more certain than that the genius of the American governments, and the mild and equal tenor of their rational principles of jurisprudence, called for a similar character of criminal law, as one indication of improved knowledge. That the same punishment should be inflicted for dissimilar offences,—for offences so different in degrees of moral turpitude as petit-larceny, and deliberate murder, was a monstrous absurdity in principle, and appeared even greater in practise. The highwayman who lived on the spoils of robbery and deliberate murder, was hanged on the same gallows with the destitute orphan who had stolen a few pence-worth of bread to satisfy the cravings of hunger, and perhaps taken in a moment of desperation to save life itself!—In attempting a reform in the criminal laws, adapted to the genius of the American character, the state of Pennsylvania had taken the lead; and New-York was not slow to perceive, or too self-sufficient to borrow from example, or to learn from experience.

With whatever of defects that may be found in the British laws, they still must remain a durable monument of the wisdom of British Legislators, while learning and knowledge shall confer any claims to respect or veneration: though it must be objected that to the present day, their criminal laws form the worst part of their system, and still partake too much of the bloody character of former times, by undervaluing human life, and by a blind perseverance in ancient usages, in which little regard was paid to proportioning the punishments to the degrees of guilt. And when New-York became a British colony, those laws and institutions were of course introduced here, though experience soon taught that they were of a character too sanguinary for the new state of society, and unfriendly to that spirit of liberty and of free enquiry which our improved social relations were calculated to produce. Perhaps in no colony of America was there so strict an adherence to the laws of England, as in this state—and so long maintained that experience and reason became convinced of the inapplicability of the system. In 1788, the following crimes were declared punishable by death, agreeable to an act of the Legislature; murder, treason, and misprision of treason, rape, sodomy, burglary, robbery of a church, house-breaking whereby any person was put in fear, robbing a house, other robbery, theft and thereby putting any person in fear, arson, maiming or wounding, and forgery. The conviction of all which felonies was accompanied also with forfeiture of all descriptions of the property of the felon. All other felonies were punishable by fine, imprisonment, by corporal punishment, or all, or either, at the discretion of the court, for the *first* offence, and for the *second*, by death.

In March 1796, principally through the zealous exertions of some benevolent and enlightened private citizens, a bill passed the usual legislative forms, 'for making alterations in the criminal laws of this state, and the erecting of state prisons.' By this and subsequent laws, murder and treason are alone punishable by death, while other crimes before denominated capital, are punishable by imprisonment for life in the state prison. Other offences, by a confinement for a term proportioned to the guilt. No attainder for any crime except treason, occasions a forfeiture of property.

The immediate government of the prison is committed to seven Inspectors, appointed by the Council of Appointment. The Inspectors have a Clerk, and appoint as many Keepers of the prison as circumstances may require. The Inspectors act gratuitously, but the Clerk and Keepers have salaries from the government. The plan of the prison, is confinement and hard labor in some branch of industry and profit. Convicts are all dressed in uniform, the sexes kept separate, and all are comfortably clothed and fed. Great care is taken of their morals, in the benevolent hope of a reformation; and some one, of the best qualifications and character is se-

lected to superintend the several branches of manufacture. A military guard is now attached to the establishment, the expense of which and other expenses of the whole, may be seen under **REVENUE AND EXPENSES**. In 1797, 121 convicts entered the prison; in 1798, 144; 1799, 121; 1800, 150; 1801, 157; making 693 in all. Of this number, 66 were sentenced for forgery, &c.; for burglary, 34; highway robbery, 1; man-slaughter, 4; stealing from a church, 1; grand larceny, (stealing more than 12 1-2 dollars,) 260; petit larceny, less than 12 1-2 dollars, 277; arson, 5; assault and battery, 20; sodomy, 1; horse-stealing, 15; rape, 1; perjury, 3; accessory to a convict felon, 1; bigamy, 1; swindling, 1; receiving stolen goods, 2:—403 Americans, 290 Foreigners. They are principally employed as shoe-makers, or other work in leather; making nails, and other work in iron; as carpenters, tailors, weavers, in spinning, gardening, &c. &c.—The economy of the prison requires considerable annual funds from the state, for its maintenance, and the supply of raw materials for its manufacturers. In 18th, the expense of clothing and maintaining prisoners, amounted to \$22,632.65; the manufactured goods sold during the same year, amounted to \$35,275.59; the expense of tools, raw materials, &c., amounted to \$31,629.11, and the inventory of tools, materials, goods on hand, &c., at the close of the year to \$20,769.17; at the commencement of the year, \$15,228.83. Thus it appears that the manufactures yielded a nett profit to the state of \$7,941.83, toward paying the expenditures of that year for maintenance of the prison, when there remained, at the close of the year, 344 convicts. Of this number, 250 were men, and 57 women; whites 273, blacks 71.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES. Among the natural curiosities of this state, we must assign a foremost place to the far-famed Cataract of Niagara; a scene of greater magnitude and more real sublimity, than exists in any other portion of the globe. But this article will be restricted to some fugitive notices, or to mere enumeration, while the descriptions are to be sought in another part of this work. To describe the Falls of Niagara, and the surrounding scenery in natural connexion, with well merited minuteness, would fill a small volume. When we survey the connexion of many large lakes, which in magnitude might aspire to the name of sea, collecting the waters from an immense area, discharging their superfluous stores through a river of one to three miles in width:—we trace the progress of the collection from springs, rivulets, rivers, and view with wonder their discharge into vast inland seas of fresh-water; these disembody in a mighty river rapidly hastening toward another lake—and as we trace its course, we catch the thunder of a water-fall at the distance of 10, 20, and even 30 miles. Arrived on the margin, we survey, but with indescribable emotion, the whole volume of this water, contracted to 3-4 of a mile in width, tumbling over a perpendicular precipice of 150 feet into a deep chasm of its own formation, while the rocks on which we stand sensibly feel and tremulously vibrate to the enormous impulse. Above, is a rapid, of angry descent for two miles;—and below, the dashing of eddy torrents hold a terrific course for some miles over other rapids, till the whole is lost in the blue expanse of Lake Ontario. The whole descent within 10 miles, is about 300 feet; or that from Lake Erie to Ontario, 329 feet; a distance of 34 miles.

The Cohoes, or great Falls of the Mohawk, the Little Falls also; Baker's and Glenn's Falls, of the Hudson; the Falls of W. Canada creek, those of Black river, of Seneca river, Genesee river, and some others are deserving of notice under this head. The mineral waters, are noticed under Mineralogy. But we must not omit the passage of the Hudson through the Highlands without any present obstruction to navigation, nor the rude natural sculpture of Anthony's Nose. Indeed the exterior natural features of the country present much for curious investigation; while the mineralogy and geology abound with matter for ingenious research. The production of gypsum is noticed under Mineralogy, as are many other subjects worthy of enumeration here; and in no country on earth are the processes of nature more conspicuous, or the changes of mineral substances more favorably displayed for investigation. The sulphur spring of Ontario, and the oil spring of Cataugus county, deserve notice also. The Rock bridge in Chester, Washington county, is entitled to eminent notice; and the natural caverns in lime-stone tracts are very numerous and extensive. But this part of geographic detail has been so long occupied as a theme for marvellous narration, that most readers will find little interest in exaggerated descriptions of hollow spaces in the earth or in rocks. They are always dark if deep, however, and usually damp—and bats and toads and

frogs and sometimes snakes, are to be found in them—spiders always : and having furnished my readers with this knowledge, I yield to every one's fancy the right to form just such horrible scenes as may please his own taste. But I am unable to cite him to any haunted castles or mouldering ruins of suspicious origin. There are many petrifications, and much of our limestone is filled with impressions resembling the protuberant lines and common features of muscle shells. And what is still more curious, the formation of lime stone, with similar impressions, is constantly going on in argillaceous soils, where no muscles exist or can have existed for many centuries past. In a pure argillaceous earth, where a root or a worm, have left an opening for the deposition of certain extraneous matter, united with earthy particles collected by the descent of water, which supplies the necessary moisture, an induration or kind of petrification commences, and the nucleus assumes the muscular impression by a mere process of crystallization.* The Split Rock, on Lake Champlain, is less worthy of notice than the abundance of little islands at the Narrows of Lake George; while that lake and the stupendous mountain scenery that emborder it, deserve early notice by Tourists. Under this head may be expected some notice of the ledges of stone that mark the ancient southern boundaries of Lake Ontario. There are 3 of those ledges; but the northern one, along which is contemplated the Ridge Road, extends from Lewiston on Niagara river, into Herkimer county, so clearly defined and constituted of such similarity of materials throughout, as to leave no doubt of its continuity, and little of its origin. The stone is sand-stone and slate, and the general elevation about 170 feet. From Lewiston to Oneida county, its common distance from the present shore of the lake, is from 7 to 12 miles. Between this and the shore is a gravelly ridge, evidently thrown up by the action of the water at some former period; and on this, which may not inaptly be denominated Nature's Turnpike, the Ridge road is now opening from Genesee to Lewiston, a distance of 87 miles. This ridge consists of gravel intermixed with small shells, closely compacted together; the general width from 4 to 8 rods, and from 6 to 10 feet high, with a very even surface. Across lower tracts, it is raised in just proportion; and in one place where it extends about a half mile through a deep marsh, is raised 20 to 30 feet, and is about 8 rods wide. This ridge is covered with forest trees, like those which occupy its borders. From the ledge of stone, and from the ridge, the whole expanse of Lake Ontario lies in full view. Nor must the vast prairies or unwooded plains of the western region be omitted; these are principally confined to the country W. of Genesee river, and the soil is equally rich with that of the surrounding wood-lands. The Geologist, would find the whole western region of this state rich in fields for ample and interesting research. To the man of science, no part of the United States, presents such a mass of curiosities. The whole country has probably been drained of its watery covering within a few centuries; and certain it is that it now exhibits more demonstrative proofs of the recent and progressive changes and transmutations of natural bodies than any other part. The formation of slate and lime-stone, may be observed through the whole process in every district, and lie completely open to every day observation; as does the whole process of petrification also, and the extrication of petrol or rock-oil. It ought never to be forgotten by students in the school of nature, that all induration which produces stone, is performed by a species of petrification. While, therefore, the stone is in formation, other bodies, as wood, bone, &c., coming in contact or within the sphere of the petrificative action, undergo a similar change. Thus it is, that some running streams, or the waters of some small lakes, convert wood to stone. I have many samples of wood, the balls of the button-wood or plane-tree, with bone, fish entire, and even animal excrement, firmly petrified, and changed to lime-stone, by being attached to argillaceous earth while forming slate and lime-stone. These samples, with many others, were collected with much care in various parts of the United States, during my travels in 1797, to 1800: though principally in the western part of this state, on the S. shore of Lake Erie, and along the Ohio.

INDIANS. It appears very probable that the southern and western parts of this state contained a considerable share of Indian population at a very remote period. So early as 1535, the country about the salt-lake, then called Gannentaha, now On-

* The reader will pardon my referring him to my *Geography*, page 146-7-8, for some additional information on this subject.

ondaga, was considered a favorite position, by the wandering tribes, and the seat of considerable population. Little, however, is now known of the numbers of these people, till after the permanent establishment of colonies in Canada, and in New-York. In 1635, the Iroquoise, or Five Nations, who occupied the country from Lakes Erie and Ontario, the St. Lawrence, around Lake Champlain, and the whole of that watered by the Hudson down to the Highlands, were very numerous and warlike. Such was their ascendancy, that the Indians of the lower country of the Hudson, on the Connecticut, the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers, were in a kind of subjection to them. Onondaga, was the principal settlement, the seat of Indian power; and before the arrival of any Europeans, had fortifications of sufficient magnitude and strength for Indian warfare at that day. A double row of pallisades, enclosed by a bank of earth, formed no contemptible barrier. At this place their councils were held, and all enterprizes settled. Possessing such an extent of country, opulent in native supplies, and very fertile, the Iroquoise extended the terror of their arms to far distant tribes. Their own combination, consisting of the Onondagas, Oneidas, Mohawks, Cayugas and the Senecas, taught them the value of united strength; and they were able to send several thousand warriors on distant expeditions. Their government at this time, approximated nearer to the federative system, than any other in North America; as each tribe maintained separate government, though the Grand Council settled the affairs of the whole confederacy, whether in peace or war. Unhappily, the first *Christian* colonists adopted a course of conduct in direct contradiction to their professions. Cunningly endeavoring to profit of Indian wars, they sought to keep alive their savage jealousies, and even joined in their expeditions, and in the work of extermination. To the eternal disgrace of these adventurers, the most abominable hypocrisies and frauds were practised; and thus the Indians were taught to despise those whom they had but just before regarded as Gods, or some beings of a higher order than themselves. For no people on earth have a greater contempt for baseness, than the American Indians, however base they may have become themselves. Superior beings, who taught them a new religion, or rather who amused them with their own fables and mysterious rites, with high pretensions of immediate agency with the Great Father of Spirits, were soon found perfidious, and capable of every species of deception and meanness.

The French and British were rival nations; and too soon succeeded in the course of their intrigues, to excite the most implacable enmities. About the year 1690, the English erected a strong fort at Onondaga; and in 1696, the French sent a considerable force against the Indian settlement, and succeeded in its destruction. Colonies of each of these nations were planted there at different periods. These, with other operations, explain the origin of those antiquities about Onondaga, that have given rise to many sage and strange conjectures.

But a history of the Indians is not the design of this sketch; and from this period their history is much interwoven with that of the American wars. And if civilized nations have not by their intercourse, improved the Indian morals, habits and manners, the cause is not to be sought in the debility of their understanding, or any deficiency in a genius for imitation. During the revolutionary and other wars, their skill in enterprize fully evinced the correctness of this remark, while every attentive observer has been convinced that the Indian morals are depraved by intercourse with those white people who usually surround them. But at this period some of the remnants of tribes that reside in this state, may be regarded as a part of the fixed population, whose manners and morals are ameliorated by the example of moral neighbors. According to Colden, the historian of the Five Nations, their compact existed at the time of the first settlements by the Europeans; and the time of their union was even then lost in the uncertainty of ancient occurrences. It is very certain, that during a considerable number of years, and perhaps ages, they were more attached to the cultivation of the soil than any of the surrounding Indians, whom they supplied with corn in exchange for skins; or the products of agriculture, such as it was, for those of hunting. The Algonquins, who lived in Canada, were their most powerful enemies and constant rivals. Becoming numerous and comparatively rich, they were assailed on all hands, while they chose peace and cultivation of their lands. Nor was it only in self-defence, that they resorted to war, in which, however, they soon excelled; carrying terror and dismay wherever they appeared. Future ages will learn with horror that a remnant of the Mohawks, who embraced the christianity of those times, retired to *Loretto*, near

Montreal, at first called in derision by their brethren and others, the Praying Indians, were employed in every species of enormity against all Heathen Indians—burning, torturing, destroying, without remorse, father, brother, son;—Nor age nor youth experienced any mercy! Christianity, indeed!

I have not been able to collect sufficient data for enumeration of the Indians at present in this state. Their principal settlements are at Oneida, Onondaga, on the Genesee and Allegany rivers, Buffalo creek, and at Tuscarora, though there are many other places where they reside in smaller numbers, all of which are noticed in the Gazetteer. By referring to the article REVENUE AND EXPENSES, it will be seen that annuities to the Indians in consequence of purchases of lands, make a considerable item in the annual expenses of Government. And the government of this state has pursued a better policy with the Indians throughout, than any other state in the union. It has prevented as far as possible, unfair purchases of their lands, and has been careful to fulfil all engagements, with good faith and with careful promptitude. Less solicitous for their nominal conversion to Christianity, than the improvement of their morals, many enlightened individuals have been assiduous to acquaint them with agriculture and the arts, the only mean of conversion from savage to civilized life, and from barbarism to Christianity. These benevolent exertions are seconded by the state, with a full prospect of sufficient success. Among some of these tribes are Indian farmers of good moral character, sober and industrious. Several of those have farms, live-stock, and property amounting to several thousand dollars. Of the Onondagas, there are about 200 at Onondaga, 200 at Buffalo, 100 on the Allegany river, and 100 at Grand river in Canada. This Nation receives \$2000 annually from this state, divided among the whole, though those at Onondaga have 1000 of it. Fifty years ago, the whole tribe now so scattered, could raise 2000 warriors at the sound of the war-horn. Mr. Webster, the Interpreter, who has resided at Onondaga since 1786, assures me the Indians have no altercations; and during 10 years, he has not known an angry expression; not even so much as to say with any degree of passion, "you are mistaken." Their women are treated with respect, and even tenderness. They use no ardent liquors or strong waters. In 1809, eight or ten of the principal Indians resolved to abstain from the use of strong drink, and within a year the whole united in this determination, from which they have not yet deviated. They drink cider, but with perfect temperance. Injuries done to their crops, are fairly adjusted, and without any ill-will. They are cultivating a habit for agriculture. The first wheat they raised was in 1809, about 30 bushels; and they harvested in 1811, 100 acres. The magnitude of the Indian interest may be seen in the amount of expenditures on their account. The annuities amount to 13,892 dollars, including a small expence attending payment; the support of attorneys for the legal preservation of their rights, \$200; the support of a school among the New-Stockbridge Indians, \$300; and \$200 for the support of those visiting the capital on business, during the session of the Legislature;—in all \$14,592 per annum. The Tuscaroras, who came from Virginia, joined the confederacy of the Five Nations about 1712, and several other remnants of tribes have been added at various times. Vocabularies of the principal Indian dialects used in this state since first known to Europeans, with more minute details of their numbers, genius and history, are in considerable forwardness, and will be added to future editions of this work.

HISTORY. To exhibit a mere outline of Historic record, is all that belongs to this article, in a geographical summary. To load the science of Geography, of all others the most comprehensive, with elaborate details of History, is to destroy all its harmony and much of its interest. To fix the epocha of the most important events, arranged in chronological order, is all that can be desired. A lucid order of arrangement is the more important in these sciences, as it has been little regarded; and it is to this defect that we may ascribe the failure of most Writers on Geography and History. For though a Writer may have a general View of his whole subject, which to his mind appears plain and familiar, yet he can only impart this to the minds of others in separate parts. Books for elementary instruction, or for the general reader, however mature his mind or comprehensive his knowledge, must be arranged on the same model; and none can arrive at the ship of knowledge without a boat—the Admiral, no more than the Cabin-Boy. It will be seen that many of the events recorded in the following chronology, belong to the history of this state only as being an integral, though im-

portant member of the United States; and many of the most important events of the revolutionary war occurred in this state, as did those of former wars, of which this was the principal theatre.

It will be recollected that the American world was first made known to Europe, by Colon or Columbus in 1492. In 1497, Cabot, in the service of England, sailed along the N. E. coast, from Cape Florida to Latitude 68° North; and by this, called the *right of discovery*, the English laid claim to the whole continent. In 1534-5, Cartier, in the service of France, sailed up the St. Lawrence as far as Hocheloga, now Montreal; and the French, by the same right, laid claim to that country, having been the first European Navigators who penetrated far into the interior.—At this time, the present State of New-York was possessed by the Iroquoise,* and Canada by the Algonquins,† powerful, warlike, and rival Nations of Indians. These facts should be distinctly remembered, as also the origin of European claims to the respective countries.

But it was not till 1608, that the French planted any colonies in Canada; and in 1609, Champlain, the founder, discovered Lakes Champlain and George,‡ when he defeated a small party of the Iroquoise on the shore of the latter, and first showed these astonished Natives the effect of fire-arms. In 1608, Hudson, an Englishman, discovered the East and North rivers, the latter of which he ascended in his boat to Aurania, now Albany, and soon after sold his right privately to the Dutch. In 1614 the States General of Holland erected a Fort at Albany, and granted an exclusive trade on Hudson river, to the Dutch W. India Company. In 1615, some re-inforcements arrived from Holland, and a Fort was erected on Manhattan, or York-Island, which founded the City of New-York, at first New-Amsterdam. In 1621, the whole country was granted to the Dutch W. India Company; and in 1629, Wouter Van Twiller, the first Governor, arrived and took the command of New-Netherland, as it was then called. Plymouth, in New-England, had been settled by an English colony, since 1620, and another English colony founded in Virginia, in 1610. The English still laid claim to this country, objecting to the sale of Hudson; and in 1663-4, the K. of E. granted the whole to his brother James Duke of York and Albany, afterwards James II. A small armament subdued the colony for England, which then took the name of New-York, as did the city also. In 1664, the Duke of York released New-Jersey to Carteret and Berkley, in full sovereignty. In 1665, the French expedition from Canada against the Mohawks, and Corlear's humane interposition at Schenectady. In 1673 New-York was conquered by the Dutch, but restored in 1673-4. The Duke's grant was confirmed in full sovereignty, and the colony confirmed to the English by Treaty, which right they held till the Revolution. In 1679, the French built a small Fort at Niagara. In 1681, Pennsylvania was granted to William Penn. In 1684-5-6, Livingston's Manor granted by the King; and in 1675, the Proprietor of the Manor of Rensselaer arrived at Albany. General Convention of all the English colonies at Albany, 1684. The dissensions of the French Protestants, who arrived in 1685, added one other example for a lesson on ecclesiastical government. New-York and Albany charters granted, 1686. The French invaded the country of the Seneca Indians, 1687. In 1689, Leisler, a factious leader, headed a revolt and a new government. French and Indians from Canada, sacked and burnt Schenectady, 1690. First Colonial Assembly for making laws, 1691, from which period the regular journals are now before me. It is proper to observe here, that from the surrender of the province in 1664 to 1683, the Duke of York possessed full sovereignty. He appointed the Governors, and the Council, who made rules and orders that were acknowledged as laws. These were called the Duke's laws, which were collected and arranged under alphabetical titles about 1674. A copy of these is repositied among the records of the state. "Those acts which were made in 1683, and after the Duke's accession to the throne of England, when the people were admitted to a participation of the Legislative power, are mostly rotten, defaced or lost."§ No regard is now paid to laws made here antecedent to 1691, when the first Legislative Assembly was organized. New-York was divided into 9 counties, and the house consisted of 17 Delegates. Mild winters, 1692-3, Hudson open in February, at Albany. V. 1755-6. In 1693, an act of

* Called also the *Free Nations*, *Six Nations*, and the *Confederates*; and by the Dutch originally, *Alaghuas*.

† These were called *Adirondacks*, also, though principally *Algonquins* or *Algonkins*.

‡ At first called *St. Sacrament*, from the purity of its waters.

§ *Smith's History of New-York*.

Assembly for a national church, gave great discontent. 1695, French and Indian expedition against the Mohawks. 1700, a law to exclude Jesuits and Popish priests under severe penalties. Lord Cornbury's haughty persecution of religious sects in 1707, merits notice in connection with 1685, 1693 and 1700, as they serve to indicate the causes and the progress of a more enlightened opinion. It is only by witnessing their effects that we learn the extent of evils, and how to find a remedy. The second Legislative Assembly convened in 1708. In 1709, a second fruitless expedition to Canada. Col. Schuyler goes to England in 1710, with 5 Sachems of the Iroquoise. Gov. Hunter arrives with re-inforcements and 3 thousand Palatines who had fled from religious persecution. Old covenant renewed with the Iroquoise at Albany. In 1711, the grand expedition against Canada, failed; in which Col. Schuyler engaged with 500 Iroquoise. Gov. Hunter began to exercise the office of Chancellor, contrary to the wishes of the Assembly. In 1711-12, the public burdens were oppressive, the debts of the government remained unpaid, and unhappy dissensions prevailed. In 1713, new political relations of some importance grew out of the treaty of Ryswick. In 1720, a duty of 2 per cent on European goods, and a prohibition to sell any goods for the Indian trade, to the French; repealed in 1729. In 1722, a trading house established at Oswego, by the governor of New-York. First Newspaper published in this state, 1725; and the Tuscaroras join the Iroquoise, making the sixth nation. The French Governor of Canada visits Onondaga, 1726, and builds two vessels of war on Lake Ontario. In 1727, the Governor of N. Y. erected a fort at Oswego, and the French about the same time at Niagara, rival enterprizes for securing the Indian trade. In 1731, the dispute of territorial limits amicably settled between N. York and Connecticut, who ceded to this state, the Oblong, containing about 60 thousand acres, in exchange for some territory surrendered along Long-Island Sound. The French built a fort at Crown-Point. First Census of population of this state, 50,291. V. PROGRESSIVE POPULATION. Disgraceful conduct of the Government with Capt. Campbell, and 83 Scotch families, with about 600 souls, 1738. The arrival of a large number of Merchants, Mariners, &c., from Bermudas, about 1740, proved a valuable acquist to the commerce of New-York. In 1744, the war commenced between France and England, or the old French war, which proved very distressing to the Colonies here. V. 1763. Iron works of all kinds forbidden in these Colonies by act of Parliament, 1750. Grand council of all the Colonies at Albany, when Dr. Franklin proposed a confederation, 1754; King's College, now Columbia, founded. French under Dieskau, defeated at L. George, 1755. Fort Edward built; mild winters 1755 & 6; the Hudson opened to Albany, Jan. 14, and Feb. 14. Fort Wm. Henry capitulated, 1757, and the garrison inhumanly cut to pieces. Oswego taken by French. 1758, Gen. Abercrombie defeated at Ticonderoga, Lord Howe killed. 1759, Ticonderoga and Crown-Point taken; Niagara taken by English; Quebec and Montreal capitulated to the English. 1762, severest drouth ever known here—no rain from May to September. 1763, Canada confirmed to England by treaty; the disputes of territory between New-York and New-Hampshire, each claiming jurisdiction of the country now Vermont, became serious, in 1764. Meeting of Delegates at New-York, 1765, to remonstrate against the stamp act;—repealed in 1766. 1774, a law of this state, by which it was declared felony, punishable by death, for the settlers on the lands in Vermont, to oppose this government by force; four Delegates attend the first general Congress at Philadelphia. 1775, Ticonderoga seized by Col. Allen; Gen. Montgomery's expedition to Canada; killed at Quebec. 1776, Americans expelled from Canada; INDEPENDENCE OF THE 13 UNITED COLONIES, July 4; battle of Long Island; New-York evacuated by the American army, Sept. 14; battle of the White-Plains, Oct. 28; Fort Washington taken, Nov. 16; and Americans retreated through New-Jersey, Nov., Dec. 1777, State Constitution formed and adopted by a convention of Delegates; (revised in 1801.) Vermont declared independence, Jan. 16, 1777; Ticonderoga evacuated by American Army; Stark's victory at Bennington, Aug. 16; battle of Stillwater, Sept. 19;—of Saratoga, Oct. 7, Burgoyne defeated; Surrender to Gen. Gates, Oct. 17; Forts Independence and Clinton taken; Esopus burnt by the British, Oct. 16; and Ticonderoga evacuated by British. 1778, treaty of alliance with France, who first formally acknowledged the Independence of the United States; The mildest winter ever known here, 1778-9. First session of the Legislature under the new and present constitution, at Poughkeepsie, 1778, since which there has been an annual session every year to this time, and several adjourned sessions. 1779, Stony Point taken by as-

sault, by General Wayne, July 15; General Sullivan defeated the Indians of the Six Nations or Iroquois, destroyed their villages, &c., Aug. and Sept. The severest winter known in America—Long-Island Sound was passed by heavy artillery on the ice. 1780, dark day; the British under Carleton, made an irruption from Canada, took forts Ann and George, and carried off their garrisons; another party under Johnson, ravaged the Mohawk country; Arnold's treason at West-Point discovered—Andre executed. 1781, the army of the United States marched from W. Point, for Virginia, succeeded by the surrender of the British army there, Oct. 19, 1781. 1782, Circular address of Gen. Washington to the Governors of the several states, June. 1783, New-York evacuated by the British, and Gen. Washington makes his public entry, Nov. 25. Definitive treaty of peace with G. Britain, ratified by Congress, Jan. 1784. 1787, the present Constitution of the United States proposed by the Convention; acceded to by this State, in 1788, by a majority of 30 to 25 votes. In 1788, a division of this state into 14 counties, and those subdivided into towns, by what was called the new organization act. See GOVERNMENT AND LAWS, and 1801. Geo. Washington, elected first President of the United States, and Congress met at New-York, for the first time, under the new Federal Constitution, March 4, 1789; the President took the oaths of office, April 30. 1793, N. Y. Agricultural Society Incorporated. 1794, Union College founded, at Schenectady. 1797, Albany made the Capital of the state. 1801, new general organization acts of the Legislature, dividing the state into 30 counties, and these into towns. Academy of the Fine Arts in New-York, founded. 1807, a Steam Boat established on the Hudson, for passengers, between New-York and Albany; and in 1811, there were 5 in number. 1809-10, Capitol built at Albany, at an expense of 115 thousand dollars. First used by the Legislature, session of 1809-10.

[It is much to be regretted that the History of the State of New-York has not been brought down to a later period. Smith's History only extends down to 1732; and report has said that many materials collected by that Historian, for a continuation of his history are now in the possession of his heirs. But it is not merely a civil history that is wanted, though this, if well written, would be of immense service. The antiquity and importance of this Colony, its having been so often a principal theatre of the wars and other events which it is the province of history to detail, that the history of this State would necessarily embrace a vast field, and almost include a history of all the Northern States. A comprehensive Civil and Natural History, is what is wanted; and to write one, duly arranged, would be a work of great labor. A work, however, on which I have had an eye for some years, and for which I have collected a great mass of materials. Should not some other person produce such a work within a short time, it is my intention to commence it by next summer; and I embrace this opportunity to solicit materials for that purpose.]

A SUMMARY VIEW OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES

IN THE
STATE OF NEW-YORK.

ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

ALBANY COUNTY.

Albany County, is of very ancient date. In the first Legislative Assembly of this State, then Colony, in 1691, Albany County had 2 Delegates. There were then but 9 Counties, and Albany included all N. of Ulster and Dutchess. By successive subdivisions, this county is now restricted to an area of 462 square miles, or 295,680 acres. It is bounded N. by Schenectady and Saratoga Counties, E. by the Hudson or Rensselaer County, S. by Greene County, W. by Schoharie County.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE.

Towns.	Pop. 1810.	Sen. Elecs. 1810.	Slaves.	Remarks.
ALBANY City, p.o.	9356	—665	—254	Albany city, 1450 h. & s. the Capitol, 10 churches.
Bern,	5136	—531	—35	Beaverdam, Helderberg hills, & natural cavern.
Bethlehem,	4430	—415	—137	New-Scotland, Bethlehem, Norman's kill.
Coeymans, p.o.	3574	—279	—101	Coeymans Landing, 14 miles from Albany.
Colonic,	1406	—108	—30	Colonic V., inc. a Borough of 245 h. & stores.
Guilderlandt,	2466	—243	—66	Hamilton V., 56 h. & 3 glass works, 8 m. from Alb.
Rensselaerville,	5928	—515	—21	Rensselaerville, 'The City,' a small Village.
Watervliet,	2365	—215	—128	Gibbonsville, opposite Troy, Washington, the
				[Cohoes, the Boght.
34,661				2971 772

The soil and surface of Albany county, are very much diversified. Along the Hudson which forms its eastern boundary, are some pretty extensive alluvial flats, as there are also on the Norman's kill; but along the Mohawk, which washes its northern extremity, the land is rugged, broken, and mostly barren and sterile.—The western part is broken by the Helderberg hills, where the soil is principally a calcareous loam. The interior is principally occupied by elevated sandy plains, wooded with pine, with many small marshes and tracts of cold and wet sand or clay, producing little else than dwarf shrubbery and sedge-grass. From the Helderberg hills to the Hudson, a soft blue fetid clay forms the general substratum, at various depths, and surmounted by sand, loam, or an indifferent species of marle. Some little blocks of calcareous, and one or two samples of silicious granite appear, but the rocks are principally fragile shistus, as at the Cohoes, and at Norman's kill. Although this county contain the political Capital of the State, the general centre of immense commerce, trade, and intercourse, a large share of the lands are yet uncultivated. Between Albany and Schenectady, are extensive pine-plains, covered with wood, and the soil offers little encouragement to agriculturalists at the present day. Of the mineralogy and geology, little else can be said, except that it affords peat, marle and limestone, several small mineral springs, either weak chalybeates or sulphuretted hydrogen, of some use in scorbutic affections. Report, indeed, has said that lead has been found in this county, and that mineral coal is lately discovered, but in what quantity or with what indications, I do not learn. There are several small creeks, the largest of which is Norman's, which receives Bouza kill or creek from Schenectady County; and Coeymans creek, and Bethlehem creek, are also small mill-streams, with one or two others. Catskill creek rises in the S. W. part of this county, and runs through Greene County; and Schoharie creek receives also some small waters from the western part. Albany County has been settled since about 1610; and the late rapid increase of population is seen by a comparison of the Census of 1810, with that of 1800. In 1800, the population was 31,043; in 1810, 34,661; and that of Sche-

nectady Co., which had been erected from Albany since 1800 10,247; making an aggregate increase of 10,855 persons in 10 years. See *Albany City*.

Albany, the Capital of the State, is also the capital of the county, and has been incorporated as a city since 1686. It is situated on the W. bank of the Hudson, 160 miles N. of New-York, and the site is peculiarly uneven. The City charter extends but one mile along the river; but in this general view, the whole compact population may be regarded as belonging to Albany, though the incorporated Village, or the Borough of Colonie, be in another Town. But excluding these nice legal distinctions, a Stranger sees at Albany, a Town and suburbs, comprising a population of 12,000 inhabitants, about 1800 houses, and 10 churches or houses for public worship, some of which are very large and elegant, beside a great number of public buildings, and an immense trade carried on by the Hudson, and with the surrounding country. He finds himself also, at a city of the most ancient date of any in the United States, and one commanding the most wealth, in proportion to its population. From this spot, turnpikes and other roads lead off in every direction, so that the County of Albany has roads in profuse abundance.

As a manufacturing county, Albany takes a high rank, as it does in every species of enterprize and improvement. There are in this county, 39 grain-mills, which grind 257,860 bushels grain in a year; 69 Saw-mills, producing 4,900,220 feet boards; 8 Carding machines, 10 Fulling-mills or clothieries, 31 Tanneries, 4 Distilleries, 10 Batteries, 3 Copper-smiths, 5 Breweries, a Gun factory, a Bell foundery, where are also made Surveyors' instruments, and plated wares of superior workmanship; 2 Air furnaces, 3 Glass furnaces, and many other smaller establishments, besides many large ones for the manufacture of leather into boots, shoes, saddles, harness, &c., to a very great amount. It appears also, by the late census, that there are 1169 looms, 6484 Spinning-wheels, and 34,342 Sheep; while the product of household industry yields 87,272 yards of woolen cloth; and 145,282 of cotton and linen cloth. Pleasure and other wheel-carriages are annually made to a great amount; considerable shipping, and there are many artificers in metals, excluded from the above enumeration. Castings of iron are done in a superior style at the air-furnaces, and to a very great amount, establishments that do honor to the place, and are very productive to their proprietors. The large Tobacco manufacturing establishment owned by Mr. James Caldwell, an eminent merchant of this city, has long been regarded with peculiar interest; as well that it is the largest of the kind in the United States, as that it has been twice destroyed by fire, and immediately rebuilt by its enterprising proprietor. Dr. Morse, the celebrated American Geographer, visited this establishment some years since, when the manufactures embraced a much greater variety than at this time. At present the manufacture of mustard, pease, starch, hair-powder, are principally discontinued, while those of tobacco, snuff, segars, chocolate, and barley, are proportionably extended. The whole capital employed, exceeds \$150,000, and employs about 60 persons. The buildings and yards occupy an acre of ground; and the machinery which is very extensive and ingenious, is put in motion by a fine stream of water. This establishment is about one mile from the Capitol, near the Manor House of the honorable Stephen Van Rensselaer. It is worthy of remark that the proprietor of these works lost by various fires, about \$75,000, in 8 years.—Albany County sends 4 Members to the House of Assembly.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Allegany County, was erected from Genesee Co., in 1806. It is about 40 miles long N. and S., and 28 E. and W.; bounded N. by Genesee County, E. by Steuben Co., S. by Pennsylvania, W. by Cattaraugus County. The area, 1120 square miles.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE.

Towns.	Population, 1810.	Sen. Electors, 1810.
Alfred,	273	13
ANGELICA, P.O.	439	35
Caneadea,	515	17
Nunda,	499	99
Ossian,	216	1
	<hr/> 1942	<hr/> 165

The first settlement commenced in 1804, by Philip Church, Esq., a large proprietor. This county is watered by the Genesee river, which holds a devious course from S. to N., nearly central through the whole county, and which receives many small streams from every part. In the S. W. corner, some small waters collect that form the eastern sources of the Allegany river. And the N. W. corner gives rise to some small sources of Cataragus creek. The soil of this county is with justice reckoned of superior richness—though there be considerable broken land. Along the Genesee, the alluvial flats are very extensive and rich, and there are similar tracts along the smaller streams. The soil is mostly a brown or reddish loam, very deep, and resting on a coarse gravel. In general, the soil seems better adapted for grass than grain, at present, though exhaustion and culture will probably render it a good medium soil for a rotation of crops, the great desideratum in agriculture. The new and unimproved state of this county, affords little room for enumeration of improvements, though roads are opened and much has been done to encourage anticipation of future prosperity. Turnpike roads are now opening from Bath to Angelica, and thence to the Allegany river. A jail is erected at Angelica, and money appropriated for a court-house. The Merino has been introduced here, and the common spirit of improvement in agriculture, which pervades the whole state. There are about 80 looms, which produce 23,000 yards of cloth;—some tanneries, grain and saw-mills, asheries, and 4 or 5 whiskey-mills, or small distilleries. Angelica, the shire town, and nearly central in the county, is situated 285 miles, a little S. of W. from Albany. The temperatures and the weather, belong to the description of the western or inland climate of the western region; and the peach, apple, pear, melon, &c., are raised in great perfection and abundance. Allegany elects one Member of Assembly, in connexion with Steuben County.

BROOME COUNTY.

Broome County, was erected from Tioga Co., in 1806, and named in honor of the late Lieutenant-Governor, John Broome. It is bounded northerly by Cortlandt and Chenango Counties, E. by Delaware Co., S. by Pennsylvania, W. by Tioga County. The S. line is 42 miles long; the W., 27; the N. and E. are indented by Chenango Co., giving an area to Broome of 880 square miles, or 563,200 acres.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE.

Towns.	Post- Offices.	Popul. 1810.	Sen. Elec- tors, 1810.	Remarks.
Berkshire, 1*	—	1105	—90	Westville, p.o. 160 miles from Albany.
CHENANGO, 1	—	1420	—89	<i>Chenango-Point</i> , p.o. 45 h. and s., 148 m. from Albany.
Lisle, p.o.	—	2157	—172	120 miles from Albany.
Tioga, 1	—	500	—51	Owego, p.o. 42 houses and stores, 170 m. from Albany.
Union, p.o. 1	—	987	—115	Nanticoke, p.o. 150 miles from Albany.
Windsor, 2	—	1960	—138	Oquago, p.o. 120 m. from A.; Collesville, p.o. 125 m. fr. A.
<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>	
8		8129	655	

Broome County, is abundantly watered by the Susquehanna and its branches, the largest of which are Chenango creek, the Tioughnioga, which also receives Otseick creek, Owego creek, which forms a principal part of the western boundary, Nanticoke creek, and some others with their numerous small branches. The country is considerably broken by hills, though the vallies are pretty extensive and rich;—the soil being a gravelly loam, while the hills have pretty uniformly a hard-pan near the surface. The Susquehanna is boatable throughout, and several of the creeks afford boat navigation, with fine sites for mills in profuse abundance. This county began to settle about 1790, principally by farmers from the western part of Massachusetts, who found here a country of land pretty similar to that they had left. And the manners of the people, with their social character, and industry and husbandry, are not unworthy their origin, which is clearly seen by any one acquainted in both places. They are as good farmers, as members of society—and having bettered their fortunes, are enjoying the ease of independence with

* For explanation of these characters, see page 8.

becoming dignity. There are a competent number of common mechanics, though the inhabitants are principally occupied in agriculture, and manufacture their own clothing—and the roads are good and conveniently disposed. There are about 450 looms in the county, which produce near 160,000 yards of common cloth annually. Beside a pretty competent number of mills of various kinds, there are 6 tanneries, 9 small distilleries, several asheries, &c. Fruit succeeds well, and the inhabitants carry evidence of the healthiness of the climate, in their personal appearance and general prosperity. It is almost superfluous to add that common schools are well supported. Broome sends 1 Member to the Assembly.

CATARAUGUS COUNTY.

Cataraugus County, was erected from Genesee Co., March, 1808. It is bounded N. by Cataraugus creek, or Niagara and Genesee Counties; E. by Allegany County; S. by the state of Pennsylvania; W. by Chataqua County. Its form is very regular, being 38 miles E. and W., and about 34 N. and S.; giving an area of about 1292 square miles, or 826,880 acres. At present, this whole territory is organized in one Town; and by the act of the Legislature, the whole county forms a part of Niagara County until it shall have attained a population of 500 inhabitants qualified to vote for members of the House of Assembly. It is therefore but a *provisional* county at present, and the population by the Census of 1810, is returned at 458. See *Elect.*

It is a pretty good tract of country, watered by the numerous streams that form the Allegany river, a main branch of the Ohio, which abundantly irrigate the southern part. The northern is watered by Cataraugus creek, on which it is bounded, and by its numerous branches. The Connewongo, also receives some of its waters from the western part. In the S. part there is some hilly land, but the whole may be pronounced a good tract for agriculture. Beside the streams above named, there are a multitude of little creeks with long names, a bare catalogue of which would fill a page: but Oil, Ishua, or Olean creeks, the largest of those, have settlements which deserve notice. The land belonged to the Holland Company, excepting some small Indian reservations. No county in the state, is better furnished with sites for water-works. At present there are 10 saw and 4 grain-mills, belonging to the English or white inhabitants, and 1 saw-mill owned by the Indians, near their principal settlement on the Allegany river. The legislature has granted a turnpike from Angelica bridge to Allegany river. A village is laid out at the mouth of the Olean, called Hamilton, which is populating fast. The Allegany is here 16 rods wide; the Olean 6 to 8. This is the point of embarkation for traders and emigrants descending the Allegany, and is situated about 320 miles westerly from Albany. Boats and Arks pass from here down the Allegany, Ohio and Mississippi; and a Correspondent writes me he has just returned from a profitable voyage to New-Orleans, with the produce of this country, principally lumber. "A society of Quakers, has settled near the Indian town, on the Allegany, for the humane purposes of instructing the Indians in agriculture, and the arts of civilized life." The celebrated *Oil Spring*, which produces the Seneca oil, is near the eastern extremity of this county. It belongs to the Indians, who reserved a mile square here, including the spring. The proposed site for the County buildings, is on the Great Valley Creek, 325 miles westerly from Albany.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE, CENSUS, &c. 1810.

Towns.	Pop.	Sen. Electors.
Olean,	458	43

Hamilton, McClure's Settlement, Hoops's, Oil Spring.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

Cayuga County, was erected from Onondaga Co., in 1799. The form of this county is very irregular, which may be seen on the Map. On the N., where it is very

* *MS. Letter.*

narrow, it is bounded on Lake Ontario, E. by Onondaga and Cortlandt counties, S. by Tioga Co., W. by Seneca County, being bounded W. on the Cayuga lake. Its greatest length N. and S. is 70 miles; greatest width, 20 miles. The whole area may be 845 square miles, or 540,800 acres.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE.

Towns.	P. Offices.	No. Famil.	Pop. 1810.	Remarks, Villages, &c.
AURELIUS,	p.o.1—	765—	4642	Auburn V., 100 h. & s.; Cayuga V., 40 h. p.o. 179
BRUTUS,		330—	2030	175 miles from Albany. [m. from Albany.
Cato,		191—	1075	160 m. from Albany; 18 from Oswego.
Dryden,	p.o.—	310—	1890	35 m. S. of Auburn, 170 W. from Albany.
Genoa,	p.o.1—	827—	5425	Tetertown, Kingsferry, p.o.
Locke,	p.o.—	399—	2388	170 m. W. from Albany, 23 S. E. from Auburn.
Mentz,		204—	1207	Montezuma, 30 h., 12 m. from Auburn, 170 from
Owasco,	p.o.—	143—	946	168 miles W. from Albany. [Albany.
Scipio,	p.o.—	1104—	7100	Aurora V. 180 m. from Albany; Union springs p.o.
Sempronius,	p.o.—	516—	3137	Montville, 164 m. from Albany; Owasco Flats.
	9	4,789	29,840	

The County of Cayuga, presents a surface considerably broken and hilly, having a range of hills that extend northward from Broome County, being a spur of the Apalachian ridges. The rocks are calcareous, but intermixed with sand. These hills range parallel with Cayuga lake, and subside toward the N.; but the country, though elevated, and characterized by a cooler temperature in general than the level tracts to the W., is not mountainous. The soil is good, the surface pretty well watered;—its products various, like those of the surrounding country, and in luxuriant abundance. There are few better farming counties in the State. Poplar ridge, which extends N. and S. through the county, is said to be elevated in some parts, near 1000 feet above the surface of Cayuga L.; and the slope of descent is closely covered by farms on each side. This country abounds much with calcareous petrifications; and the lime-stones, with impressions resembling muscle-shells, less common in the harder varieties. There are several small creeks that afford good sites for mills; and Seneca river or creek, after forming a part of the western boundary, crosses the county running eastward. The Owasco lake is wholly within this county, and Lake Ontario, the Cayuga, Skeneateles, and Cross lakes, form parts of the exterior limits. Salt Springs are found and wrought to considerable amount, and lime-stone, which quarries well, and makes good lime, abounds in every part.

The domestic manufactures of this county, will best exhibit the opulence and industry of the inhabitants. The taxable property, falls little short of \$2,000,000. The Senatorial Electors in 1810, 2,460. The number of Sheep, 49,000; of looms, 1360, which produce 340,870 yards cloth annually, of woolen, linen, cotton, & mixed. There are 19 tanneries, 47 distilleries, 48 asheries, 11 carding machines, 11 clothieries, 3 oil mills, an air-furnace, trip-hammer, several nail factories, 6 earthenware factories, hatters' shops, &c. About 2,500 skeins of silk are produced annually, and near 60,000 bushels of salt. The inhabitants clothe themselves principally in the products of their own families; and, were it not for the exorbitant number of their distilleries, I should add, are very temperate and industrious, the character given them by my Correspondents. In a country that may afford cider in such abundance, ardent spirits should yield to this cheap and wholesome beverage, or to malt-liquors. Cayuga sends 3 Members to the Assembly.

CHATAUQUA COUNTY.

Chatauqua County, lies W. of Cataraugus Co., and was erected at the same time, from Genesee County, and like that attached to Niagara, on the same conditions. It is bounded N. by Cataraugus creek, or a small corner of Niagara Co.; E. by Cataraugus Co.; S. by Pennsylvania; W. by Pennsylvania, an extent of 18 miles, and N. W. by Lake Erie, or the British possessions in Upper Canada. Its land area, is 856 square miles, or 550,120 acres.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE, CENSUS, &c. of 1810.

Towns.	P. Offices.	Population.	Sen. Electors.	Remarks, Villages, Settlements, &c.
CHATAUQUA,	P.O. —	1039 —	90	Maysville, 337 miles from Albany.
Pomfret,	P.O. 1 —	1342 —	213	Canadaway, P.O. 350 miles from Albany.
	3	2381	303	

This county is watered by many small streams that fall into Lake Erie, the principal of which, are Canadaway and Chatauqua creeks; and it furnishes the sources of French creek and Connewongo, waters of the Allegany river of the Ohio. The Cosdauga, empties into the outlet of Chatauqua Lake; and there are many other small streams spread over the country, so that the whole is well furnished with those, and with convenient mill sites. The Chatauqua lake, about 18 miles long, lies near the centre of the county, and discharges eastward into Connewongo creek. The Cosdauga lake, much smaller, discharges Cosdauga creek. Much has been said of opening a canal, connecting Chatauqua lake with L. Erie, and here was an Indian portage of only 9 miles. But a far greater object, is to connect the streams that fall into L. Ontario, with those of the Allegany, and thus open a direct intercourse. But the Great Western Canal, contemplated by this state, when once made to connect the waters of L. Erie and the Hudson, by a good boat navigation, will obviate the want of either of those. This county is fast increasing in population, but is at present comparatively new. The soil is good, and the surface not too much diversified for farming. The growth of timber is heavy, and for the variety, and the climate, see the article CLIMATE AND SEASONS, page 12. Niagara, in connexion with Cataraugus and Chatauqua counties, sends 1 Member to the Assembly.

CHENANGO COUNTY.

Chenango County, was erected from Herkimer and Tioga counties, in 1798, the N. part of which was erected into Madison Co., in 1806; bounded N. by Madison Co., E. by Otsego and Delaware Counties, S. by Broome Co., W. by Broome and Cortlandt Counties. Its form is irregular; the greatest length N. and S., 35 miles; greatest width, 28 miles, with an area of 780 square miles, or 499,200 acres. This gives 27.7 persons to a square mile. Free white males, 11,368; do. females, 10,180; free persons of color, 76; slaves, 13: total 21,637, agreeable to the Marshal's return sent me, though 21,702 seems to have been given to the public records.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE.

Towns.	Post-Offices.	Pop. 1810.	Sen. Electors, 1810.	Villages, Remarks, &c.
Columbus,	P.O. —	1389 —	96	88 miles W. from Albany, 30 from Utica.
Coventry,		860 —	49	110 miles W. from Albany.
German,	P.O. —	1519 —	201	120 miles W. from Albany.
Greene,	P.O. —	1279 —	64	120 miles W. from Albany. [124 m. from Albany.
Jericho,	2 —	1608 —	117	Jericho Bridge, P.O., 115 m., and Bettsburgh, P.O.
New-Berlin,	P.O. —	1632 —	179	86 m. W. from Albany, 35 m. W. of S. from Utica.
Norwich,	P.O. 1 —	2550 —	298	Norwich V., 45 h., 100 m. from A.; N. Norwich, P.O.
Oxford,	P.O. 1 —	2988 —	302	Oxford V., inc., 64 h., 110 fr. A.; Knappsburgh, P.O.
Pharsalia,		480 —	42	114 m. W. fr. A., 45 S. W. fr. Utica, 122 fr. Catskill.
Plymouth,	P.O. —	1286 —	114	Francisville, 107 m. from A., 7 N. W. from Norwich.
Preston,		1008 —	136	115 miles W. from Albany.
Sherburne,	P.O. —	2428 —	293	Sherburne V., 40 h., 98 m. fr. A., 33 S. W. fr. Utica.
Smithville,		995 —	43	120 miles from Albany.
Smyrna,	P.O. —	1344 —	93	105 m. W. from Albany, 36 S. W. from Utica.
		13	21348	2027

Chenango County, is wholly watered by the various waters of the Susquehanna; and the main or E. branch of that river, runs across the S. E. corner; the Chenango creek or river, rises in Madison Co., penetrates the whole extent of Chenango Co., and leaves it at the S. W. extremity. The Unadilla, forms a large part of its eastern boundary, and the Otselick creek, which also rises in Madison Co., crosses the N. W. corner of Chenango. Beside these, their numerous

small branches abundantly irrigate every part, and supply a profusion of sites for mills. The general surface of this county is elevated, and considerably broken and hilly; but while it presents the greater diversity of surface and soil, it affords a large proportion of good land for farming. The progressive increase of population in this county, sufficiently indicates the prosperity of its inhabitants. See the general Table, page 6-7. In 1800, the county of Chenango contained 15,666 inhabitants; 21,637 in 1810, and Madison, which had been taken from Chenango, 25,144, giving an aggregate increase of 31,115, in 10 years; including the population of one Town annexed to Chenango, from Oneida Co., in 1804. This county is principally settled by immigrants from the eastern states. It originally included the 20 Townships of the 'Governor's purchase,' a part of which are now in Madison Co. The agriculture is respectable, and the people are, in general, farmers; but while they are entitled to credit for their common schools and social regulations, with their general industry, and care of the education of their children, they ought to exclude a multitude of small distilleries. No invidious discrimination prompts this remark, too generally necessary throughout the State—but thinking and sober men would do well to consider the tendencies of these little establishments, and to observe their effects in a neighborhood. Cider is a wholesome, cheap beverage, which may be readily supplied in profusion, to every part of the State; and malt-liquors are wholesome and nutritious. Will people use equal industry to encourage the growth of an orchard of apple-trees, when once addicted to a habit of exchanging their rye and other grain for whiskey? Or will they fail to contract habits of drinking more than is conducive to health or comfort, when a jug of it is either constantly at hand, or can be had in a few minutes fresh from the distillery? But these observations apply equally to most of the western counties, and they are deserving of notice.

The domestic manufactures of this county, are evidence of the industry of the inhabitants. There are 900 looms, which produce annually of woollen, linen, and mixed cloths, 217,571 yards; 37,800 yards are dressed at the Fulling-Mills, 39,000 pounds wool carded at machines, about 10,000 lbs. nails manufactured, 7,000 gallons beer, 3,000 of linseed oil, and 8 tanneries which make into leather about 6,000 hides; beside 59,665 gallons of whiskey distilled from grain.—The amount of taxable property, agreeable to the Assessors' Books for 1810, 1,725,504 dollars. Chenango sends 3 Members to the House of Assembly.

CLINTON COUNTY.

Clinton County, was erected by the general organization act, in 1788, and it is almost superfluous to add that it was named in honor of Gov. Clinton, the present Vice-President of the United States. It occupies the N. eastern extremity of the State, along the W. shore of Lake Champlain. In 1799, Essex Co. was erected from the southern part of Clinton County; and in 1808, Franklin Co., was erected from the western part. Clinton Co., is now bounded N. by Canada, E. by L. Champlain or the State of Vermont, S. by Essex Co., W. by Franklin County. Its greatest length N. and S., is 40½ miles; greatest width, 31 miles; and the area is about 1064 square miles including the waters of the lake, or 680,000 acres.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE.

Towns.	Post- Offices.	Pop. 1810.	Sen. Elec- tors, 1810.	Remarks,
Champlain,	P.O.—	1210	—92,	Champlain V., 190 m. from Albany; Point-au-fer.
Chazy	P.O.—	1466	—63,	Duerville, 186 miles from Albany.
Mooreys,		311	—33,	200 miles from Albany. [35 h. & s.
Peru,	P.O.—	1933	—162,	Union Village, 45 h. & stores, Hackstaff's mills V.
PLATTSBURGH,	P.O.—	3112	—224,	Plattsburgh V., inc., 170 miles N. from Albany.
		4	8032	574

The County of Clinton derives considerable advantages from the navigation of Lake Champlain. And the country is well supplied with good sized mill streams, abounding with falls and fine sites for mills and every kind of machinery driven by water. The country abounds with iron ore; and other valuable metals though yet undiscovered in large quantities, are known to exist there. Of the plains, or low

level lands, which are extensive along the lake, the soil is principally argillaceous, or, less mixed with sand, a stiff and very pure clay. There are some tracts of sand, and some of loam, but these are of comparatively small extent; and mold and alluvial tracts are very rare. The great Au-Sable, forms a part of the southern boundary; the Saranack, which rises in Essex and Franklin Counties, runs westward and enters L. Champlain at Cumberland bay. The Chazy, which rises in Franklin County, holds a devious course across the northern part of Clinton Co., and enters L. Champlain at Au-Fer bay; while the little Chazy, spreads over the country to the S. of Chazy. All of these streams abound with rapids and falls, and are of little use for navigation. The western part is traversed by some lofty ridges of the Peru mountains, though less rugged and elevated than in Essex County. The state of manufactures in this county, may be seen under MANUFACTURES, and the inhabitants clothe themselves principally from the products of household industry. The state of improvements in agriculture, is comparatively respectable; and the inhabitants are characterized by Correspondents, as peaceable and industrious in general. The rigors of an inland climate in the latitude of 45° N., leave little time for the lassitude of idleness, or dissipation; a circumstance friendly to moral virtue, and to vigor of body and mind.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Columbia County, on the E. side of the Hudson, was one of the counties organized in 1788, by the general organization act: But it was first erected 1786, from Albany county, and then sent 3 members to the Assembly. It is bounded on the N. by Rensselaer Co., E. by Massachusetts, S. by Dutchess Co., W. by Hudson river, or by Greene, and a small part of Ulster County; being about 30 miles long on the river, 36 on the E. line, with a medial width of 18 miles, and an area of 594 square miles, or 380,160 acres; which gives 54.4 persons to a square mile. Situated between 42° 30' & 41° 56' N. latitude; 06' & 41' E. longitude from New-York.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE.

Towns.	Population, Sen. Elec.		Villages, &c., Local Names of places, &c.
	1810.	1810.	
Canaan,	P.T.—4941—	606	N. Lebanon V., P.O., 28; N.L. Springs, 29 m. S.E. of A.
Chatham,	P.O.—3381—	373	Concord V., New-Britain, Fed. store, 23 from A.
Claverack,	3593—	579	Claverack V., 36 m. S. fr. Albany; 3 S. E. fr. Hudson.
Clermont,	P.O.—1090—	88	Clermonthouse & Manor h. of Livingston, 50 m. fr. A.
Gallatin,	2471—	307	Ancram Iron Works, 55 miles S. from Albany.
Germantown,	690—	82	E. Camp, or Germantown, set. by Palatine sold'rs 1710.
Granger,	2614—	168	Linlithgow, Unity mills; 12 m. S. E. from Hudson.
Hillsdale,	P.O.—4182—	517	Spencertown V., 25 h. P.O., Nobletown, Green river.
Hudson,	P.O.—4048—	536	Hudson city, 600 h. & s., 30 miles S. from Albany.
Kinderhook,	P.O.—3709—	351	Kinderhook V., 45 h. & some elegant Mansions.
Livingston,	P.O.—1651—	155	Johnstown V., 42 m. fr. Alb'y. Oak Hill, 40 from A.
	7	32370	3742

The County of Columbia, though restricted to a comparatively small area, is one of the most opulent counties in the state. In aggregate population, it is the 12th in rank, and about the 7th, comparing area with number of inhabitants. The surface is considerably diversified, though no part can be called mountainous. An elevated tract of hills occupies the eastern border, principally shistic; and slate-stone of many technical varieties, is the most abundant throughout, though ledges of lime-stone, and tracts of calcareous soils are found in many parts. From the hilly tract that occupies from five to ten miles of the eastern part, the intermediate country is but gently undulated to the Hudson. Ranges of small hillocks are interspersed with extensive plains or vallies, and much of rich alluvion.

In the southern part, the soil is a deep and warm gravel, agreeably undulated, and well adapted for either grain or grass. About Hudson, there is considerable argillaceous soil, and some small calcareous tracts, with hills and ledges of lime-stone. But between the western borders of the hilly tract on the E., and the vicinity of the Hudson, are level tracts of shistic gravel, extending N. and S. through the whole county, partially interspersed with gentle swells of soft slate-stone, or resting on a soft and friable fragile shistus. And this may confidently be pronoun-

ced one of the best farming districts in the state; though from the want of proper management, much of it now appears exhausted, and timber is very scarce. The vale of New-Lebanon, has a rich soil of alluvion and extensive alluvial flats, as there are also in considerable proportion throughout the level intermediate tract above described.

The Hudson, forms the western boundary of this county, and receives from it the waters of some very valuable creeks and smaller streams. Abram's or Factory creek, the largest, and one of the best streams of its size in the United States, for the abundance of fine sites for mills, enters the Hudson 4 miles above the city of Hudson. This stream, with its various branches, collect the waters from 7 10ths of the whole area of the county. See the Map. Lebanon creek, rises in the vale of New-Lebanon, and running westward passes into Rensselaer Co., for a short distance, then winding S. W., receives many small streams from Canaan, the outlet of Whiting's Pond, and others, from Chatham and Hillsdale, and from Rensselaer Co., and passing Kinderhook Village, loses its name for Kinderhook creek, and runs S. W. or nearly S. till it meet Claverack creek, within a mile of the Hudson, and takes thence the name of Abram's or Major Abram's creek, or better Factory creek, in some use. The Topography of Towns, notices more minutely the advantages for water works; but the superiority of Kinderhook creek, another Brandywine, merits more particular notice here.

Claverack creek, the main southern branch, collects its waters from various small streams in Claverack, Granger, Hudson, and a part of Livingston, flows by Claverack Village, and runs N., nearly parallel with the Hudson, till it meet Kinderhook creek, as above mentioned. This is also a good stream for mills. Roeloff Jansen's, or Ancram creek, rises in Hillsdale, crosses the E. part of Granger, winds through Gallatin and Livingston, to the Hudson. This stream drives the machinery at Ancram Iron works, and is pretty good for mills.

The mineralogy of this county has been little investigated. Some brief notices of its mineral products may be seen under MINERALOGY, page 23. Lead ore, in a gangart of pellucid quartz and blue shistus, has been found within the corporation of Hudson, yielding 80 per cent of lead. Some lead ores have also been found in the form of galena, in Canaan, and one or two other towns. As usual, these ores have a small proportion of silver. Lime-stone is sufficiently abundant. Slate, of a good quality for roofing of houses is found. Serpentine, and some other micaceous stones are found in Canaan; and a considerable variety of ochres or pigments for paints are found near Hudson, which will at some future period of our history, rise into consequence. Considerable search has been made in this vicinity for mineral coal, in consequence of supposed indications of that substance, but without success.

The thermal water of New-Lebanon, is of some celebrity; and a strongly impregnated sulphuretted spring in the vicinity of Hudson, on the land of Joseph Power, will rise into notice as the efficacy of its waters becomes known.

The manufactures of this county, very considerable and improving, are shown under MANUFACTURES, page 49. In prosperous times, a profitable trade is carried on from Hudson, the capital of the county, with foreign countries, to a large amount. Indeed the rapid growth of this city, was principally occasioned by its foreign commerce; and as it grew with that, so with that it must probably decline. The state of agriculture in this county is fast improving, and it now supplies a vast amount of surplus products, principally grain, beef, pork, and live-stock, well adapted for West-India markets. The roads are very numerous and pretty good; and turnpikes, too numerous for public or private interest, having been fairly tried, are either falling into disrepute, or becoming public property by mere abandonment.



CORTLANDT COUNTY.

Cortlandt County, was erected from Onondaga County in 1808, and named in honor of the Cortlandt family. Its form is very regular, being nearly an oblong square, 25 miles in length N. and S., and 19 in width: bounded N. by Onondaga County, E. by Madison and Chenango Counties, S. by Broome County, W. by Cayuga County. The area is 475 square miles, or 304,000 acres.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE.

Towns.	P. Offices.	Pop. 1810.	Remarks.
Cincinnati,	p.o.—	1527	140 m. W. from Albany. Bed of Iron Ore.
HOMER,	p.o. 1—	2991	Homer V., 70 h. & s., 145 m.; Port Watson, p.o., 142 m. W.
Preble,	p.o.—	1080	150 m. W. from Alb'y. 25 S. from Salina. [fr. Albany.
Soion,	p.o.—	1270	132 m. W. from Albany, 31 S. from Salina.
Truxton,	p.o.—	1012	Truxton V., 20 houses and stores, 142 m. W. from A.
Virgil,	p.o.—	913	Virgil, 160 m. from Albany, 36 S. from Skeneateles.

7 8793

The County of Cortlandt is well watered by springs and rivulets, and is penetrated by the Tioughnioga creek from N. to S. nearly through its centre. The Otse-lick, waters the S. E. corner, and some small streams rise in the S. western extremity, which run into Owego creek, and some others into Cayuga lake. These streams, with a small inlet to the Skeneateles lake, furnish abundance of fine sites for mills. The surface is but gently uneven, and the soil, which is principally a gravelly loam, forms a first rate medium for grain or grass. It is a yellowish loam in general, resting on a shistic or calcareous gravel, deep, moist and warm. The timber is maple, elm, beech, bass-wood or linden, butternut, &c., with some groves of pine. Some salt springs, and sulphuretted, and chalybeate springs are found, and iron ore, though none of these are much noticed. The taxable property amounts to 482,005 dollars, agreeable to the Supervisors' books for 1810. The Senatorial Electors, are 851. The inhabitants are principally farmers, clothed with the products of household industry. For manufactures, see the general Table, page 50. The sale of potash, with live stock for eastern markets, are the principal sources of receipts from surplus products at present. The agriculture is respectable, and Correspondents give a good character to the inhabitants. Cortlandt county sends one Member to the House of Assembly.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Delaware County, 60 miles W. from Hudson, was erected in 1797, from Ulster and Otsego Counties. It is bounded northerly by Otsego County, easterly by Schoharie and Greene Counties, southerly by Ulster and Sullivan Counties, westerly by the state of Pennsylvania, by Broome County, and a small part of Chenango County. Its greatest length 54 miles, greatest width 35 miles; the area, 1425 square miles, or 912,000 acres:—Situated between 41° 51' and 42° 01' N. latitude; 25' W. and 1° 28' W. longitude from New-York.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE.

Towns.	Post- Offices.	Popul. 1810.	No. of Families.	Remarks.
Colchester,	P.T.—	885	143	Beaver Dam, p.o. 91 m. S.W. from Albany.
DELHI,	p.o.—	2396	409	Delhi V., 70 m S. W. fr. Alb'y. 33 S. fr. Otsego V.
Franklin,	p.o.—	1708	261	Franklin V., 76 m. fr. Alb'y. 25 from Otsego.
Hancock,		578	92	22 m. from Delhi, 60 W. from Kingston.
Harpersfield,	p.o.—	1691	284	Harpersfield V., 55 m. S. W. from Albany.
Kortright,	p.o.—	2993	500	62 m. S. W. from Alb'y. 12 N. W. from Delhi.
Masonville,				erected in 1811; pop. &c., included with Sidney.
Meredith,	p.o.—	726	138	69 m. S. W. from Albany, 65 from Catskill.
Middletown,	p.o.—	2318	399	73 m. S. W. from Albany, 45 from Kingston.
Roxbury,		1892	362	56 m. from A., 40 W. from Catskill, 22 fr. Delhi.
Sidney,	p.o.—	1388	243	104 S. W. from Albany, 94 W. from Catskill.
Stamford,	p.o.—	1658	284	Waterville, 60 m. S. W. fr. A., 50 W. fr. Catskill.
Tompkins,		896	153	Deposit V., inc., 105 m. S.W. fr. A., 35 S.W. Delhi.
Walton,	p.o.—	1311	203	Walton, 98 m. from Albany, 45 S. from Otsego.

10 19913 3471

The county of Delaware has a very broken and diversified surface; from the rugged lofty and barren mountain-side and summit, to the subsiding hill, and the high and low plain, with the rich valley, and the low and fertile alluvion,

The climate, also, partakes of all the varieties of temperature, that this diversity would indicate. But, the geographical position, although west of the most elevated tracts of the Catsberg mountains, secures to Delaware but a partial influence from the inland current of S. W. winds, a common feature of the inland or western climate. This county is principally watered by the eastern sources of the Delaware, a large navigable river of Pennsylvania, on which stands Philadelphia. The E. branch of the Susquehanna, another large stream of Pennsylvania, forms a part of the N. eastern boundary; as does the Delaware river a part of its S. western boundary. The Cookquago branch of the Delaware, or the true *Delaware*, as it ought to be called, runs nearly central through Delaware Co., from N. E. to S. W.; the Papachtan branch, runs nearly parallel with this, a short distance to the S. of it. These streams with their numerous branches, the largest of which are little Delaware and Beaver creeks, with Oulecut,* a small branch of the Susquehanna, spread plentifully over the whole country, and supply a vast profusion of fine sites for mills. The quality of the soil, is as various as the surface. On the upland, there is a large proportion of a chocolate colored loam; and the vallies and alluvial flats have a rich mold. The whole may be pronounced a pretty good country for farming, well watered by small springs and rivulets. Delhi, the capital, is finely situated on the Delaware, or the Cookquago branch, at the mouth of the little Delaware creek. Few mineral productions have yet been noticed. This country had some partial settlements anterior to the Revolution, broken up principally during the war; and in 1770, there were but three families within this territory, and these were 40 miles from other neighbors. There are now 3,471 families in the county, 386 looms, which produce 201,372 yards cloth per ann., valued at \$100,514; 52,400 lbs. wool carded, 63,833 yards of household manufactures filled and dressed. See Manufactures, page 49. There are also, 19,000 gallons whiskey manufactured in the county, and probably drank there; for little of this article is transported from the soil and circle where it is produced, and none is exported to foreign countries. The taxable property, as valued on the Supervisors' books for 1810, is \$1,705,325; and there are but 44 slaves. Delaware sends 2 Members to the House of Assembly.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

Dutchess County, is of ancient date. This county and Ulster had two Delegates in the first Legislative Assembly of the Colony, which met at New-York, in 1691. It was also one of the counties formed by the general organization acts of 1788, and 1801. It lies on the E. side of Hudson river, 65 miles N. from New-York; and is bounded N. by Columbia Co., E. by the state of Connecticut, S. by Westchester Co., W. by the Hudson, or by Orange and Ulster Counties. Its length on the Hudson is 49 miles; the medial width 22 miles; giving an area of 977 square miles, or 625,280 acres: Situated between 41° 19' and 42° 04' N. latitude; 0 & 33' E. longitude from New-York. The population of Dutchess, is 52.6 persons to a square mile.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE.

Towns.	Post- Offices. 1810.	Pop. Sen. Elec. tors. 1810.	Remarks, Villages, Local Names, &c.
Amenia,	P.O.—	3073—	309 Part of Oblong, & Great 9 Partners, 24 m. NE. Pough.
Beekman,		3934—	341 Oswego, The Clove, Apoquague, 13 m. E. Poughk.
Carnel,		2020—	153 26 m. S.W. fr. Poughkeepsie. part of the Highlands.
Clinton,	P.T.—	5494—	437 Staatsberg P.O., 70 m. fr. A.; Pleasant Valley V.
Dover,	P.O.—	2146—	146 21 m. E. fr. Poughkeepsie, 100 S. from Albany.
	3	16667	1386

* In the orthography of the name of this Creek, I have followed the common pronunciation of people in its vicinity.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE.—CONTINUED.

Towns.	Post- Offices.	Pop. 1810.	Sen. Elec- tors, 1810.	Remarks, Villages, Local Names, &c.
Fishkill,	P.O. 2.—	6930	—508	Fishkill, F. Land'g, P.O. 100 m. fr. A. Wappinger's C.
Frederick,		1811	—98	20 m. S.E. fr. P., part of Highlands; Iron Ore.
Northeast,		3441	—244	24 m. N.E. fr. P., part of Oblong & L. 9 Partners.
Patterson,	P.O.—	1446	—110	Patterson V., or Fredericksburgh, 22 m. S.E. fr. P.
Pawling,	P.O.—	1756	—138	Quaker Hill, 20 m. S.E. from Poughkeepsie.
Philips,*	P.O.—	3129	—165	Anthony's Nose, Fort Constitution, the Highlands.
POUGHKEEPSIE,	P.O.—	4670	—441	Poughkeepsie V., inc. 470 h. & s.; 85 m. S. fr. A.
Rhinebeck,	P.O. 1.—	4486	—412	Rhinebeck Flats, Redhook, P.O. 47 m. fr. Albany.
Southeast,	P.O.—	1887	—161	118 m. from Albany, 31 S.E. from Poughkeepsie.
Stanford,	P.O.—	2335	—100	20 m. N.E. from Poughkeepsie; Cold Spring.
Washington,	P.O.—	2854	—180	80 m. fr. A., Mechanic V., 20 h., & Friends' Board- [ing School.
12 34,745 2,557—Total population 51,412.				

The County of Dutchess is one of the most opulent farming counties in the state. The taxable property, agreeable to the estimates in the Supervisors' books for 1810, amounts to \$8,490,181. In agriculture, no county exceeds this in the style of improvement, and none has a greater respectability of character, engaged in practical farming. The domestic manufactures of this county, may be seen in the general Table, page 50. In other parts of this work, some notices may be found of the general superiority of its agriculture and the comparative gross amount of products. Dutchess took an early lead in the introduction of gypsum as a manure, with the most decided advantage. The S. W. angle of Dutchess Co., is occupied by the Highlands, noticed under MOUNTAINS, which see page 9; the ridges of which extend N. eastward across the whole county, but with diminished altitude toward the north. The southern part is mountainous, the eastern hilly and with pretty lofty summits, while the remainder presents much broken surface. In the Town of Northeast, a granitic ridge rises to near 1000 feet; and this, with the Highland mountains, also of granite, form the only exceptions, or nearly so, to slate and limestone in the hills of this county. A shistic or calcareous gravel forms the principal soil of the feasible lands; deep, warm, and durable. The hills, are feasible to their summits, and afford the best of pasture; much less steep and rugged on the western than eastern declivities, a common feature of all the mountains and hills of the United States. Dutchess County enjoys the advantages of the fine navigable Hudson on its western border, and is sufficiently supplied with small mill-streams. A branch of the Housatonic, rises in Amenia. Wappingers' and Fishkill creeks, with their numerous small branches, spread over a large part of the county, and enter the Hudson below Poughkeepsie. Croton and Peekskill creeks, rise in the southern part, and run through Westchester county, into the Hudson. These streams abound with fine sites for mills, and are of sufficient volume for the numerous water works erected upon them. Besides these there are some others of a smaller size, though they also furnish several good mill seats. Ancram or Rocloff Jansen's creek, of Columbia Co., crosses into Dutchess for a short distance. The whole of this county N. of the Highlands, is underlaid by slate-stone, of the kind denominated primitive by European Mineralogists. Limestone, however, occupies considerable tracts; among which are the primitive limestone, some of the fetid kind or swinstone, and some few blocks of the petrified, or that in which are found the impressions attributed to petrified muscle shells. The manufacture of Lime at Barnegat, near Poughkeepsie, employs a great number of persons; and Slate for roofing of houses is worked to great advantage, and to a large amount. Iron-ore abounds in the Highland mountains. Some ores of copper, of zinck, tin, lead and silver have been found, but in small quantities. These metals, except the iron, are most abundant in limestone, or rather in a grey stone composed of lime, slate and flint, so intimately combined as to deceive the eye of the theoretic Mineralogists, who have usually little regard to aggregation. The granite

* The name of this Town, like many others in this county, and in other parts of the State, is derived from the name of some person; and there is no necessity for adding town to it. If there be, it should also be added to Clinton, Frederick, Patterson, Pawling, and Washington.

of this region, is of the kind called primitive, and but few blocks of the calcareous kind are to be found in Dutchess county. The only samples that I have seen, are in the northern part of the Oblong, in the town of Northeast. It will be found in the course of ages, that the pasturage of the hills in this county, furnish butter and cheese of a peculiar flavor and superior excellence. And the climate, tempered by Atlantic breezes and sea air, sensibly modified by currents of air from the W., N.W. and S. E., is peculiarly variable, and friendly to a great variety of the products of agriculture. There are some small mineral springs of little celebrity; and a small pond that emits bubbles of inflammable air, is duly magnified in importance by Correspondents. As is usual in calcareous tracts, there are some large springs of clear cold water, of sufficient volume to turn a mill; and natural caverns are also found, some of which are of great extent, another common feature of limestone countries.

In addition to the manufactures enumerated under the general summary,* there are 4 spinning mills for wool, or woollen factories, with 468 spindles and 10 looms, which employ 26 workmen, and produce 10,500 yards woollen cloth annually;—1 of those is in Poughkeepsie, 1 in Clinton, 1 in Amenia, and 1 in Northeast. The household manufactures of cloth, amount to 345,666 yards. 120 grain mills, and 7 bloomeries, omitted in the general Table. There are 83,853 sheep, 67 of which are merinoes, and 5453 of mixed blood; 51,650 neat cattle, and 14,341 horses. Poughkeepsie, the capital of this county is pleasantly situated on the Hudson, 85 miles from Albany, and 75 N. from the city of New-York. It is an incorporated Village, or a Borough, containing 470 houses, stores, &c.; 4 churches, and the county buildings, and is a place of considerable trade. In 1731, Dutchess county contained but 1727 persons; in 1771, 22,404; in 1786, 32,636; in 1790, 45,266; in 1800, 47,775; in 1810, 51,412. Dutchess sends 6 Members to the House of Assembly.

* See page 50.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Essex County, on the western shore of Lake Champlain, was erected from Clinton County, March 1, 1799. It is about 43 miles long N. and S., by 41 medial width, being nearly in a square form: bounded N. by Clinton and Franklin Counties; E. by Lake Champlain, or the state of Vermont; S. by Washington County; W. by Montgomery and Franklin Counties. The area, 1,763 square miles, or 1,128,320 acres, exclusive of the waters of Lake Champlain; situated between 43° 44' & 44° 34' N. latitude; 47' E. & 18' W. longitude from New-York.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE, CENSUS, &c. of 1810.

Towns.	When Erected.	Post Offices.	Popula- tion.	Taxable prop- erty 1810.	Sen. Electors.	Remarks.
Chesterfield,	1802—	P.O.—	631—	\$44,418—	38	Adgate's Falls.
Crownpoint,	1799—	P.O.—	1082—	55,474—	36	Crownpoint Fort, 123 m. N. fr. A.
ELIZABETHTOWN,	1801—	P.O.—	1362—	108,450—	124	N.W. Bay, <i>P. Valley</i> , 130 fr. A.
Essex,	1805—	P.O.—	1186—	122,734—	69	Essex, 30 h., Brookfield, P.O.
Jay,	1801—	P.O.—	1164—	52,784—	66	150 miles from Albany.
Keene,	1808		642—	64,222—	37	Elba Iron Works, 142 m. from A.
Lewis,	1805		537—	54,323—	80	140 m. fr. A.; Mount Discovery.
Moriah,	1808		584—	38,840—	21	Rogers' ore bed, 150 m. fr. A.
Scroon,	1804—	P.T.1—	689—	65,537—	89	Crown-point P.O., Dominick.
Ticonderoga,	1804		985—	63,779—	35	Fort Ticonderoga, Mt. Defiance.
Willsborough,	1799—	P.O.—	663—	74,241—	57	Block House, Schuyler's Island.

8 9525 744,802 652.

In this county, may be reckoned the height of land in this state. Here rise the principal northern sources of the Hudson; and it furnishes some waters of the Saranack of Lake Champlain, and of Racket river, a water of the St. Lawrence. It is a mountainous country, rich in ores of iron, with many indications of other valuable metals. The rivers and streams abound with rapids and falls, and the best of sites for hydraulic works. Along the lake, is a pretty extensive tract of flat, clay land. The Saranack river, rises in the N. W. extremity, from some considerable lakes, and passes into Franklin and Clinton counties. The Sable or

Sandy river, forms a part of its northern boundary. The Bouquet, rises near the centre, and runs N. E. ward into Lake Champlain. It is only boatable two miles, having falls, and mills erected at that distance. Scroon river, the main source of the N. E. branch of the Hudson, rises in Moriah, and runs into *Scroon lake*, which see. The S. W. part is watered by numerous streams which fall into the N. W. branch, or more properly, which form here the Hudson river. There are several considerable ponds or lakes, the principal of which are in Jay, Keene, and Scroon; and some remarkable mountains. Adgate's Falls, in Chesterfield, are a rare curiosity. Abounding in timber, wood, iron-ore, and sites for hydraulic works, this county is very eligible for manufactories of iron; and intercourse is much facilitated by the navigation of Lake Champlain. Few of the inhabitants are rich; and they are mostly employed in agriculture. There are 15 bloomeries for making bar iron, 8 distilleries of grain, several anchor shops, trip-hammers, and other small water works, besides the common grain and saw-mills. In speaking of this region, we must not forget that much *historic ground* is here: for it has often been the theatre of war, and contains the ruins of two most important fortresses, Ticonderoga and Crown-Point, frequently mentioned in American History. Some notices of these, will be found in the Topographical Descriptions, which see. Essex elects one Member to the House of Assembly. The household manufactures of this county, are considerable and increasing; a circumstance more honorable to the character, and of greater national importance, than the multiplication of large manufacturing establishments. See general Table, page 50.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Franklin County, was erected from Clinton Co., in 1808. It is bounded N. by Canada, or Lat. 45° N., E. by Clinton, and a small angle of Essex County, S. by Essex and a small part of Montgomery County, W. by St. Lawrence Co. and a small angle on the St. Lawrence river. The W. line is 60 miles in length; the greatest width, 31 miles. The area, 1506 square miles, or 963,840 acres; situated between 44° 05' and 45° N. Latitude; 06' E. and 44' W. Longitude from New-York.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE.

Towns.	P. Offices.	Pop. 1810.	Remarks.
Chataugay,*	P.O.—	625	210 miles N. from Albany.
Constable,	P.T.—	916	French Mills, P.O., 135 m. from Albany; St. Regis.
Dickinson,	2—	411	Moir, P.O.; Bangor, P.O., established in 1811.
EZRAVILLE,	P.T.—	767	Malone, P.O., 220 miles from Albany, on travelling route.

5 2719

The centre of Franklin County, lies 142 miles nearly N. from Albany; 57 a little S. of E. from Ogdensburgh, and 42 nearly W. from Plattsburgh, measured in right line. The high northern latitude sufficiently indicates the rigors of the climate.—In the south-western part, are some lofty ridges of the Peru mountains, but of all the rest, a large portion is rather level than hilly. The small streams are very numerous, and there are a number of small lakes, or ponds. Salmon creek runs northward into the province of Canada, entering the St. Lawrence a few miles N. of the territorial line. The St. Regis creek, and the Racket river, receive their principal sources from Franklin County. The Chataugay, runs N. into Canada; and Franklin affords some waters to Chazy and Saranack creeks, of L. Champlain.—The soil and surface are capable of rendering it a pretty good farming country, but at present the population is too inconsiderable for much detail of products or improvements. There are mines of iron-ore, and indications of other metals. It can hardly be necessary to say, that this county received its name from the illustrious Franklin;—and nothing was meant by attaching it to the least valuable county of this state, though the Doctor, who always saw a meaning in every thing, might be displeased with it, should he appear here in his butt of wine. Franklin, with Clinton County, send one Member to the House of Assembly.

* Pronounced *Shatagee*.

GENESEE COUNTY.

Genesee County, was erected in 1802, from Ontario County, and comprised at that time the whole territory W. of the Genesee river; or the present counties of Genesee, Niagara, Chatauqua, Cataraugus, and 5-6ths of Allegany County. By those subdivisions, Genesee is now bounded N. by Lake Ontario or the British possessions in Canada, E. by Ontario County, S. by Allegany and a small angle on Cataraugus County, W. by Niagara County. The W. line is 55 miles in length; greatest width, 41 miles; least, 29. The area, exclusive of L. Ontario, is 1743 square miles, or 1,115,520 acres: Situated between 42° 30', and 43° 22' N. Latitude; 3° 38' W., and 4° 35' W. Longitude from New-York.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE.

Towns.	Post- Offices.	Pop. 1810.	Sen. Elec- tors 1810.	Remarks.
Attica,				Erected in 1811; population inc. with Sheldon.
BATAVIA,	P.O.—	3645	104	Batavia village, 40 h., the county buildings, &c.
Caledonia,	P.O.—	2355	55	Le Roy V., 28 h. & s., 246 m. from Alb. Big Spring.
Gates,*		462	18	Charlotte V., 19 h. & s., 241 miles from Albany.
Leicester,		927	14	Mount Morris, 240 miles from Albany.
Murray,		1166	17	The tract called the Triangle, 250 m. from Alb.
Parma,		494	28	Braddock's Bay, on L. Ontario, 246 m. from Alb.
Riga,		863	42	West Pulteney Society, and E. Pulteney Society.
Sheldon,	P.O.—	1415	235	Taxable property, \$221,850.
Warsaw,	P.O.—	1317	201	Taxable property, \$80,224.
	4	12644	714	

The County of Genesee had none, or but very few white inhabitants prior to 1801, when its settlement may be said to have commenced. Of the present population, 12,644, it is supposed that about half that number have migrated to this county within the last three years. It may astonish foreign readers that a county so recently a wilderness, contains, at so short a period, such a population; the taxable property is valued on the Supervisors' books for 1810, at \$1,407,137. And I am assured by a well informed Correspondent, a member of the Board of Assessment, that the rate of valuation is less than one half the real and current value of the property, which he estimates at \$3,000,000. The County of Genesee has but little of waste, and very little of poor land. The surface is generally level, except where traversed by the terraces or ledges that formed the ancient southern limits of Lake Ontario.

The great extent and superior richness and fertility of the alluvial flats of the Genesee river, have widely extended their fame; and it is thought by many that no county in the state is capable of sustaining a greater population than Genesee, from its own products. On the E., it is watered by Genesee river, which receives several small creeks, the largest of which is Allen's creek; on the N., it is washed by L. Ontario, which also receives some creeks, the largest being Ancocheeca, and Oak-Orchard creeks, with some smaller that fall into Braddock's Bay in this county. The Tonnewanda of Niagara river, rises in the interior of Genesee county, as does Sulphur Spring creek, a principal branch; and it sends from the W. part, some waters to Buffalo creek, and from the S. W. corner, some to Cataraugus creek, besides furnishing the sources of Ellicott's creek. Batavia, the capital, stands on the Tonnewanda, a beautiful stream, where it turns short to the west.

Of the mineralogy and geology of this county, little else is known but that it produces lime-stone in abundance, slate and flint. The southern terrace terminates in a ledge of flint on the N.; and the elevated plains of this tract afford the blue flint used for muskets, in profuse abundance. In the year 1797, I gathered some fine samples of this, and a rich small one of a most beautiful carnelion, near the deep spring. Iron pyrites, also, in small grains are plenty, occasionally imbedded with small pebbles of a fine dust resembling that from the sapphire and ruby. There are several Salt Springs, which yield near 2000 bushels of salt from two salt works.

* Or Northampton, as sometimes called. To settle this difficulty, Lawyers may consult the 5th volume of the Laws, p. 311.

The domestic manufactures of this county are very respectable. 142,729 yards of cloth made, and 7000 fulled. There are 14 grain-mills, 20 saw-mills, and 68 pot-ash works, which produce 187 tons pot-ash annually. There are 11,695 neat cattle, 11,544 sheep, and 1910 horses. See MANUFACTURES, page 49. This county is well supplied with sites for mills, and derives already very considerable advantages from the navigation of L. Ontario. It is well supplied with roads and centrally embraces the grand avenue from Albany to Niagara. Genesee sends 1 Member to the House of Assembly.

GREENE COUNTY.

Greene County, on the W. side of the Hudson, is about 130 miles N. from New-York. It was erected from Albany County, by the general organization act of 1801; and is bounded northerly by Schoharie and Albany Counties, E. by the Hudson, or by Columbia Co., S. by Ulster Co., W. by Delaware County. The form is very irregular, and the area may be 508 square miles, or 325,120 acres: Situated between 42° 03', and 42° 25' N. Latitude; 15' E., and 34' W. Longitude from New-York.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE.

Towns.	Post- Offices.	Pop. 1810.	Sen. Elec. tots, 1810.	Remarks, Villages, &c.
Cairo,	P.O.—	2055	162	Cairo V., formerly Shinglekill, 11 m. N.W. fr. Athens
CATSKILL,	P.O.1.—	4245	359	Catskill V., inc., 200 h. & s; Athens V., inc. 151 h. P.O.
Coxackie,	P.O.—	4057	376	Coxackie V., & Coxackie Landing, 22 m. fr. Albany.
Durham,	P.O.—	2944	288	Durham V., 30 m. S. W. fr. Alb. Oak-Hill V., 29 fr. A.
Greenville,	P.O.—	2300	224	Freehold, 14-N. W. from Athens, 27 S. W. fr. Alb.
New-Baltimore,				erected in 1811 fr. Coxackie. New-B. V. & L. 18 fr. A.
Windham,	P.O.—	3965	267	Batavia V., and Greenland. Mountains, &c. see p. 9.

7 19566 1676

The County of Greene, traversed by the Catsbergs, or Catskill mountains,* presents a very broken surface, and contains the most elevated part of this lofty range. Entering Greene at the S. E. angle, from Ulster county, these hills rise to an altitude of 2 to 3000 feet at the distance of 8 miles from the Hudson, holding their northerly course about 10 miles; then curving westward in a kind of semicircle, stretch across the whole county. At the S. angle of Schoharie Co., they range nearly west, and spread there, on divergent courses, as noticed under MOUNTAINS, which see, p. 9. It may be remarked in general, that these mountains present a grand rampart of 2000 to 2300 feet altitude above the adjacent plains, quite across Greene County; and some summits of 3000 to 3500 to 3655 feet above the level of the Hudson, and from 10 to 30 miles distant from that river. To the W. of these, the country is either mountainous or hilly to a great distance; but eastward, these summits command a fine view of the whole valley of the Hudson, for a great extent:—of Columbia, some part of Dutchess Co.; and on the N. and E., it embraces Albany, Saratoga, Rensselaer and Washington counties. Nor is the view bounded on the E. and N. E. but by the hills or mountains of Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont.

The soil of Greene County is not less various than the surface is diversified; and though so large a portion is mountainous and hilly, yet as much of this presents a pretty good soil for pasturage or for grain, the whole county affords a larger proportion of arable land than could have been supposed. The vallies, too, are in some parts extensive and rich. Its agricultural products may be made in general to excel in excellence, from the local position and temperatures of the country. The taxable property, as estimated on the Supervisors' books for 1810, amounted to \$2,130,622. Its Manufactures, are shewn in the general Table, which see, page 50. The population of this county, will probably increase more rapidly than it has, from the growth of its trading towns on the Hudson. *Catskill*, the capital, has considerable trade already; and this place or Athens, opposite Hudson, must probably experience a rapid growth, as the market town for an extensive back-country. To this place, which is within 4 miles of the head of ship-navigation, the Hudson is navigable for an American frigate; and here is a bold shore, with convenient dock-

* See Mountains, p. 9.

ing ground. At some place in this vicinity, and on the west side of the river, future ages will probably find the third if not the second city on the Hudson, in wealth, population, and commercial importance. The principal small streams on the E. of the Catsbergs, are the Catskill or Catscreek, which receives some waters from Albany and Schoharie counties, and runs S. E. into the Hudson near Catskill Village. This is a good mill stream, and receives many small branches, one of the largest of which is Katerskill, or He-cats'-creek, which it receives from a short turn in Ulster County. The Haanekraai-kill, or Cock-crowing-creek, crosses the N. E. angle, from Albany County, and there are some other small streams that fall into the Hudson. The Schoharie creek, a fine stream of the Mohawk, rises near the southern extremity of Greene County, on the W. of the Catsbergs, and, with its small branches which water every part, run N. W. into Schoharie County. It may usefully amuse for a moment, to observe the etymologies of some of the above names. The Helderberg, or Clear Mountain, supplies the extreme sources of Catskill, or Catscreek; the Catsberg, or Catsmountain, supplies other streams which unite with it, and, passing the Village of Catskill, (the same name as that usually applied to the creek, and to the mountain,) falls into the Hudson near that Village, after having received Katerskill, or He-Cats'-Creek. Haanekraai-kill, or Cock-crowing-creek, is named above; and Schoharie, is derived from an Indian word signifying flood-wood; as is Coxackie, from another Indian word, signifying the hooting-of-owls. The abundance of wild animals of the cat species, in the mountains of this country, was marked alike by the aborigines and the early white inhabitants, who applied appropriate names. For tradition has it as a fact that the Indian name for the Catsbergs, or Catskill mountains, expressed the same meaning as that given by the early Dutch inhabitants.—Greene County sends 2 Members to the House of Assembly.

HERKIMER COUNTY.

Herkimer County, was erected from Montgomery Co., in 1791, and was then very extensive; but by successive sub-divisions from which were erected other counties, it is now restricted to a much smaller area. Its present form, is an irregular oblong, embracing the Mohawk, which crosses the southern part. The geographical centre, lies about 85 miles on a right line N. W. from Albany. It is bounded N. by St. Lawrence Co., E. by Montgomery Co., and a small angle of Otsego Co., S. by Otsego Co., W. by Oneida and Lewis Counties: greatest length, N. and S. 85 miles; greatest width, 16 miles. The area is 1106 square miles, or 707,840 acres. Situated between 42° 49', and 44° 07' N. latitude; 44' W., and 1° 15' W. longitude from New-York.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE.

Towns.	Post- Offices.	No. of Families.	Popul. 1810.	Sen. Electors.	Villages, Remarks, &c.
Fairfield,	P.O.—	412—	2705—	284	Fairfield Acad., 76 m. fr. Alb., 10 N. E. fr. Her.
Frankfort,		220—	1304—	112	S. side Mohawk, 9 m. fr. Her., 87 from Alb'y.
German Flats,	P.O.—	371—	2228—	207	S. s. M., German Flats, V., Canal, &c. 75 m. fr. A.
HERKIMER,	P.O. 1.—	415—	2743—	282	<i>Herkimer</i> V., inc. 95 h. & s. 78 m fr. A.; L. F.'ls. P.O.
Litchfield,	P.O.—	414—	2533—	319	S. side Moh., 10 m. from Herk., 88 from Alb.
Newport,	P.O.—	270—	1605—	86	Bowen's Settlement, 95 m. N. Westerly fr. Alb.
Norway,		235—	1466—	142	20 m. N. from Herkimer, 90 N. Westerly fr. Alb.
Russia,	P.O.—	238—	1381—	112	26 m. N. from Herkimer, 100 N. W. fr. Albany.
Schuyler,		324—	2107—	124	10 m. N. W. from Herkimer, 38 from Albany.
Warren,	P.O.—	664—	3974—	444	S. s. of Mo. 70 m. from Albany, 9 m. S. fr. Her.
					[kimer.
8.		3563	22,046	2112	

The County of Herkimer has a large proportion of hilly land, and as great a diversity of soil as any county in the state. The hills that border the Mohawk, aspire with considerable assurance to the name of mountains. The southern part furnishes some small sources of the Susquehanna, a circumstance that indicates a lofty altitude; and the tract of country, called the Royal Grants, which lies N. of the Mohawk, is elevated, broken by high hills, and has a mountain temperature. See MOUNTAINS, page 9. The northern part is less elevated and more level; but ex-

tensive swamps and marshes, with the vast forests of evergreens, pine, spruce, hemlock and fir, characterize its mountain temperature, and a cold, sterile soil. But, when I penetrated the northern wilds of this county, while collecting the materials for this work, I may have judged too hastily, and perhaps unfavorably, though of the mountain character, and its influence on the climate, I cannot be mistaken. In a country wholly wild, however zealously bent on precise examination, the traveller, in time, ceases to examine mole-hills, till he have found a breakfast. And in practice, there is a wide difference between the philosophy of knowledge, while snugly seated in a stage-coach, or perambulating vast forests, remote from the habitations of man. Herkimer county furnishes some small streams of the Oswegatchie, several considerable branches of Black river, and the main source also of that river. W. Canada creek rises in this county and in Montgomery, runs at first W., then curves about to the S. E., after forming part of the western boundary, and holds a southerly course to the Mohawk, near the village or borough of *Herkimer*, the capital of the county. The Mohawk crosses the southern part of this county, and some small waters of the Susquehanna rise near the southern extremity. No district of equal area, contains a greater diversity of soil. Much of the hilly ground affords a good soil, some of sandy, argillaceous, and loamy—free from stone in some parts, in others so stony as almost to exclude soil. The alluvial flats, are extensive and very rich along the Mohawk; and there is considerable of alluvion along the creeks. The rocks are calcareous granite, some few blocks of the European kind, lime-stone, slate-stone, and fragile shistus,—the common flint, masses of calcareous sand-stone or free-stone, and so intermixed and disposed, as to mock all the closet speculations of general theory.—The agriculture of all the southern part is productive, and affords a great amount of surplus products. The taxable property, as estimated on the Supervisors' books in 1810, amounts to \$1,904,123. In addition to the view of its manufactures in the general Table, page 50, there are 33 grain, and 54 saw-mills, a steel-yard manufactory, and a cotton manufactory. The whole value of household manufactures, in woollen, linnen, and cotton or mixed cloths for common clothing, exceeds 200,000 dollars. There are 44,450 sheep in the county, 1500 of which are of mixed blood with the Merino. In 1800, the population was 14,503; the gain, therefore, in ten years, is 7,543. Herkimer County sends 3 Members to the House of Assembly.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Jefferson County, situated at the eastern extremity of Lake Ontario, was erected from Oneida Co., March 28, 1805, and named in honor of his Excellency Thomas Jefferson. It is bounded on the N.E. by St. Lawrence County; eastwardly by Lewis Co.; S. by Oneida Co.; W. and N. W. on Lake Ontario, and the St. Lawrence, or the British possessions in Canada: being about 30 miles on each. The whole area may be about 600,000 acres. Situated between 43° 35' and 44° 25' N. Latitude; 1° 26' W. and 2° 36' W. Longitude from New-York.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE.

Towns.	Post- Offices.	Pop. 1810.	Sen. Elec- tors, 1810.	Villages, compact Settlements, Remarks, &c.
Adams,	P.O.—	1386	169	Smith Villie, or Smith's Mills, 160 m. N. W. fr. Alb.
Antwerp,*				180 m. from Albany.
Brownville,	P.O.†—	1660	86	Brownville, 28 houses, stores, &c., 178 m. fr. Alb.
Champion,	P.O.—	1481	194	A small village at head of long falls, several mills,
Ellisburgh,		1725	211	Ellisburgh, 15 houses, &c. [&c. 162 m. fr. A.
Henderson,	P.O.—	1138	121	Henderson Bay and Harbor, with a p.o. 176 m. fr. A.
Hounsfield,	1—	943	123	Sackett's Harbor, p.o. 176 m. fr. Alb'y; 40 families.
Le Ray,	P.O.—	1149	177	Quaker Settlement, 171 m. from Albany.
Lorraine,	P.O.—	812	92	159 miles from Albany.
Rodman,		1277	223	165 m. N. W. from Albany. Iron Ore.
Rutland,	P.O.—	1738	288	170 m. from Albany. First settled in 1809.
WATERTOWN,	P.O.—	1841	308	Watertown V., 50 h. 174 m. f. Albany; Arsenal, Court- [House, &c.
		9	15136	2122

*Population included with Le Roy. †Chamont and Port Putnam p.o. discontinued.

This county is penetrated by Black river, which it receives from Lewis Co., holding a western course to Lake Ontario. The northern part is watered by Indian river, and the western and S. western parts by Stony and Sandy creeks. At the E. end of L. Ontario, some large Bays extend far into the country, forming many good and secure harbors, and important facilities for trade and navigation. *Hungry bay*, opens eastward from the broad lake, and is so called from the very simple fact, that boatmen found it a hungry harbor to ride in, when resting here from distress of weather; *Chaumont bay*, spreads from this to the northward, and forms spacious and good harbors; *Black river bay*, less extensive, stretches off eastward, and receives Black river about 6 miles from the head of Hungry bay; and *Henderson bay*, is also an arm extending S. into the town of Henderson. This is sometimes called Naples bay, though improperly. *Sackett's Harbor*, is on the S. side of Black river bay, in the town of Hounsfield. There are 9 post-offices. Le Ray, Antwerp, and Brownville, comprise the whole territory N. of Black river; so that the principal population is on the S. side of that river. Agreeable to the Census of 1810, there are in this county, 660 looms; 16 tanneries, 16 distilleries, 8 clothieries, 5 carding machines, 2 breweries, and there are 7 or 8 large asheries, which produce large quantities of pot and pearl ashes, and bring much money into the country. The mills, &c., are noticed under the Towns. About 160,500 yards of cloth are annually produced from household industry, a far preferable basis of independence and wealth, to extensive manufactories, however popular at this time. The automaton habits, and the immoral tendencies of these establishments, will be better understood in this country 50 years hence. The soil, is generally a warm and first rate medium, fit for the cultivation of grain or grass, with very little waste land, except along the lake, where are some extensive sedgy marshes.—There are no mountains, and but very little hilly land. The importance of its geographical position, will be seen by inspection of the map. The Topographical details, are minute and ample, thanks to the liberality and intelligence of my Correspondents. The increase of Senatorial Electors, may be taken as a pretty correct indication of progressive population and wealth. In 1807, there were 835 Sen. Electors; in 1810, 2,122! Ten years before, this whole territory did not contain 20 frecholders. The centre of this County is about 140 miles in a direct line, N. W. from Albany; 70 W. of N. from Utica, and 46 N. E. from Oswego. It sends 2 Members to the House of Assembly.

KINGS COUNTY.

Kings County, comprises a very small area of the W. end of Long-Island, immediately opposite the city of New-York. It is bounded on the N. by the East river, E. by Jamaica bay and Queens County, S. by the Atlantic, W. by the bay of New-York, and the communication of the Hudson with the Atlantic ocean. The area may be about 81 1-2 square miles, or 52,160 acres. Situated between 40° 33' and 40° 44' N. Latitude; 02' W. and 09' E. Longitude from New-York.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE.

Towns.	Post- Offices.	Pop. 1810.	Sen. Elec- tors 1810.	Remarks.
Brooklyn,	P.O.	4402	281	Brooklyn V., inc. 400 h.; 161 m. fr. Alb.—Bedford, &c.
Bushwick,		798	79	Williamsburgh; 3 miles from New-York.
FLATBUSH,		1159	83	Flatbush V., 100 h. Prospect Hill. Erasmus Hall.
Flatlands,		517	55	Flatlands V., 20 houses, 6 3-4 S. by E. from N. York.
Gravesend,		520	76	Gravesend V., 20 h. 9 1-2 m. fr. N. York. Grav. beach.
Utrecht,		907	89	Utrecht V., 40 h. 10 m. from New-York. Bath beach.
1		8303	663	

The County of Kings, is of ancient date. In the first Colonial Assembly, April, 1691, which met at New-York, this county had 2 Delegates. About 1665, when the Duke of York's laws were in force, the whole district of Long-Island was called Yorkshire, and distributed into 3 ridings, like the county of York in England. These were divisions of territory for the convenience of courts, implied in the Saxon word trythings, long since called ridings. In that division, Kings Co., was called the West Riding; Queens and Suffolk, the North and East Ridings. In

1731, the population of Kings County was 2150. The taxable property, as valued on the Supervisors' books for 1811, amounts to \$2,456,061; and it will be recollected that the whole area of this county does not equal that of a township of 10 miles square. The soil is of various qualities, though in general very good, and highly cultivated. It is peculiarly well adapted for gardening, light, warm, and fertile of vegetable products for the daily markets of New-York, yielding an immense portion of the supplies for those markets. Barren, Coney, and one or two other small islands belong to this county. *Flatbush*, the capital, is a very pleasant village.

The well known Wallaboght, the scene of immense individual suffering and wanton tyranny, during the revolutionary war, is in this county; and which contains other ground of historic celebrity, in the annals of that eventful period of our history. Some of the town records in this county, embrace a period of almost two centuries; a rare instance in this state of the antiquity of a series of precise historic record. The inhabitants are entitled to a high character for moral and domestic worth; a character too, well merited in general by the whole population of Long-Island. The Manufactures of this county, are shewn in the General Table, page 50. Kings County sends 1 Member to the House of Assembly.

LEWIS COUNTY.

Lewis County, was erected from Oneida County, March 28, 1805, and named in honor of his Excellency Morgan Lewis. It is bounded N. Easterly on St. Lawrence Co.; E. by Herkimer Co.; southerly by Oneida Co.; westerly by Oneida and Jefferson Counties. Its greatest length, N. and S., 54 miles; greatest width, 33. The medial length may be about 36; medial width, 28;—giving an area of about 1008 square miles, or 645,120 acres. Situated between 43° 24' and 44° 14' N. Latitude; 48' W. and 1° 52' W Longitude from New-York.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE. CENSUS, &c. 1810.

Towns.	P. Offices.	Popula- tion.	Sen. Elec- tors.	Remarks.
Denmark,	P.O.—	1242—	161	Copenhagen, 25 dwellings, mills, &c. 160 m. fr. A.
Harrisburgh,		572—	74	20 m. fr. Brownville; and 65, about N. fr. Rome,
Leyden,	P.O.—	792—	104	33 miles from Utica, 120 from Albany. [demy.
Lowville,	P.O.—	1643—	213	Lowville, a pleasant, busy village of 45 h. an ac.
MARTINSBURGH,	P.O.—	889—	115	Martinsburgh, 30 dwellings and a church, the Co.
Pinckney,		439—	57	175 m. fr. Alb. [buildings, &c. 144 m. fr. Alb.
Turin,	P.O.—	856—	111	High Falls of Black river, 70 feet. 136 from Alb.
		5 6433	835	

This County is pretty equally divided by the Black river, which runs northerly into Jefferson County. From the east, it receives Beaver and Moose creeks in this county, and several other small streams that rise in the wild northern regions of Herkimer County; and Deer creek, with some other small streams water the western part and fall into Black river. In the northern part, some branches of Indian and Oswegatchie rivers spread over the country; and Fish creek, of Wood creek, of the Oneida lake, rises in the S. western part; as does also Salmon river, which runs into L. Ontario. Black river runs about 45 miles in this county, (34 on a right line,) is deep and sluggish from the head of the Long falls in Champion, to the High falls near the southern extremity of the county; boatable the whole distance, 45 miles, and is from 12 to 18 rods wide. And should any traveller wish to explore this river, I must take the liberty to caution him not to attempt it with a drunken Indian in a bark canoe. Little is known of that part of this county lying E. of Black river; but that on the W., where the settlements are, may be pronounced a good tract of country; some hilly, but the soil is deep, warm, and generally fertile.—Along the river, the alluvial flats are extensive and rich. This country has populated very rapidly; and the state of the roads, indicate the just views which the early settlers had of their importance in promoting the prosperity of the country. The Marshals' return gives only the aggregate of population for the county;—to apportion this, I have assumed the numbers of Senatorial Electors in the respective towns, as comparative data; and on these have assigned the amount of population in each town. Co-operating with the enterprize of the inhabitants, the state has

granted some pretty liberal appropriations of money for opening roads in this part of the state; and no country equally new, is better furnished with good leading roads between distant parts. *Martinsburgh*, the shire town, has a pleasant village on an eminence, where are the county buildings, on the great state-road from *Oneida* to *Jefferson* and *St. Lawrence* counties. From the returns of the Census of 1810, it appears there are about 80,000 yards of cloth produced from family industry; and really in no country have I seen more of sober and industrious perseverance. *Lewis* County lies a little W. of N. from *Utica*, distant 60 miles; and about 135 N. W. from *Albany*. It sends one Member to the House of Assembly.

MADISON COUNTY.

Madison County, was erected March 21, 1806, from *Chenango Co.*, and named in honor of *James Madison*, President of the United States. It is bounded N. and N. easterly by *Oneida Lake* and County; E. by about 10 miles of *Otsego Co.*; S. by *Chenango Co.*; W. by about 4 miles on *Cortlandt Co.*, and 27 on *Onondaga County*. The area is 616 square miles, or 394,240 acres. Situated between 42° 43' and 43° 12' N. Latitude; 1° 16' W. and 2° 02' W. Longitude from *New-York*.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE: Census & Assessment of 1810.

Towns.	P. Of- fices.	Dist. fr. Alba.	H. of Fam.	Popu- lation.	Slaves.	Tax. Property.	Sen. Elec.	Remarks.
Brookfield,	p.o.—	100—	631—	4024—	2—	\$223,114—	317	[69 h. 1 m. H.
CAZENOVIA,	p.o.—	130—	513—	3151—	7—	164,176—	271	<i>Cazenovia V.</i> , 500 inh.;
De Ruyter,	p.o.—	134—	253—	1503—	0—	110,000—	213	34 miles, from <i>Utica</i> .
Eaton,	p.o.—	120—	365—	2263—	0—	134,259—	141	Eaton.
Hamilton,	p.o.—	110—	384—	2220—	1—	184,850—	179	Hamilton, 40 h. 1 m. H.
Lebanon,		115—	271—	1634—	2—	107,490—	177	35 miles from <i>Utica</i> .
Lenox,	p.o.—	118—	291—	1732—	11—	85,156—	117	25 miles from <i>Utica</i> .
Madison,	p.o.—	113—	359—	2229—	4—	164,436—	256	Madison, 25 h. & 1 m. H.
Nelson,		130—	283—	1763—	3—	104,100—	170	35 miles from <i>Utica</i> .
Smithfield,	1.—	122—	438—	2651—	2—	124,308—	193	<i>Peterboro V.</i> , p.o. 35 h.
Sullivan,	p.o.—	126—	328—	1974—	3—	156,954—	180	<i>Canaseraga</i> , 35 houses.

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4116 25,144 35 \$1,553,843 2214

The N. part of *Madison County* bounds on *Oneida Lake*; the N. E. is washed by *Oneida creek*; the E. by *Unadilla river*, on both which it is bounded; and the *Chittenango*, forms its boundary for a few miles at the N. W. extremity. *Cowasselon*, *Chittenango*, and *Canaseraga creeks*, spread over the northern and western part; and *Chenango* river rises from many small streams spread over the central and southern part. *Otselick creek*, and some small head streams of *Tioughnioga*, water the S. western part. *Linklaen lake*, lies in *Cazenovia*; which receives *Lime-stone-creek*, and discharges the *Chittenango*.

The surface of this county, is but moderately uneven in the S. part; the northern part is quite level. The soil is somewhat variegated, but the whole is fertile. Few if any of the counties of the western district, are calculated to support an equal population on the same area. Gypsum, iron-ore, lime-stone, are among its products; and much comparative wealth is possessed by its inhabitants, who are principally English, and active and industrious farmers. This County, includes the largest part of the *New-Petersburgh* tract of land, and of the *New-Stockbridge* Reservation; and no humane and benevolent American can fail to remember that this is a part of the favorite land of the Aborigines, now thinly scattered over the United States. The numerous turnpikes and great leading roads that traverse this county, sufficiently indicate the importance of its geographical position. *Cazenovia*, the shire town, is situated on the great western turnpike, 130 miles from *Albany*, 20 miles N. of *West*; and about 20 miles S. W. from *Utica*, and the same distance eastward from *Onondaga*. The Manufactures of this county may be seen in the General Table, page 50, to be of considerable importance. A large portion of the inhabitants are husbandmen, sober, temperate, industrious, peaceable, and good citizens. Much of the clothing is made in the families of the farmers, and at a much cheaper rate than it could be purchased from any large manufactories, domestic or foreign. *Madison Co.*, sends 3 Members to the House of Assembly.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Montgomery County, was named in honor of General Montgomery, in 1784, having before been called Tryon County. It was one of the 14 counties organized by the general organization act of 1788; and was then, and still is the largest county in the state. It is bounded N. by St. Lawrence and Franklin counties; E. by Essex, Washington, Saratoga, and a small angle of Schenectady County; southerly by Schenectady, Schoharie and Otsego Counties; W. by Herkimer County. Its greatest length N. and S., 89 miles; greatest width, 38 miles. The whole area, is 2,762 square miles, or 1,767,680 acres. Situated between 42° 47' & 44° 07' N. latitude; 94° W. & 54° W. longitude from New-York.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE. CENSUS, &c. 1810.

Towns.	F. Offices.	Popu.	No. tax.	Inhab.	Remarks.
Amsterdam,	P.O.—	3039	—400	Amsterd. V.,	35 h. & s. 27 m. fr. A.; Veddersburgh,
Broadalbin,	P.O.—	238	—307	Broadalbin V.,	38 m. from Albany; Fonda's Bush.
Canajoharie,	P.O.—	4010	—613	Canajoharie V.,	20 h., 50 m. fr. A.; Bowman's creek.
Charleston,	P.O.—	5782	—660	Old M. Castle,	10 m. fr. Johnstown, 38 fr. Albany.
Florida,	P.O.—	2777	—290	Old Mohawk Castle,	Johnson-Hall, 35 m. fr. Alb'y.
Johnstown,	P.O.—	1-6225	—817	Johnstown V., inc.,	121 h., 41 m. fr. A.; Cahnawaga,
Manheim,	P.O.—	1444	—221	60 m. from Alb'y.	25 W. from J. [P.O., 30 h.
Mayfield,		2065	—380	40 m. N. W. from Albany,	8 N. E. from Johnstown.
Minden,	P.O.—	4788	—653	Old Indian Castle,	Fort Plain, Fall Hill, 62 m. fr. A.
Northampton,	P.O.—	1474	—242	50 m. N. E. from Albany;	Great Fly and Mt. Joy.
Oppenheim,		2693	—424	Oppenheim V.,	55 m. fr. A.; 14 N.W. fr. Johnstown.
Palatine,	P.O.—	3111	—547	Palatine V.,	40 h., 55 m. from A.; Stone Arabia, 52.
Salisbury,		1252	—200	75 m. from Albany,	30 N.W. from Johnstown.
Stratford,		353	—206	68 m. from Albany,	27 N.W. from Johnstown.
Wells,		465	—320	Pezeeke lake,	and sources of the Hudson

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The County of Montgomery, like Herkimer, has the Mohawk running eastward quite across the whole county, near its southern extremity: and like that county, has much the same character of surface, soil and climate, as referred to the different portions of the whole territory. Its waters are very numerous. The Mohawk receives, within this County, from the south, the Nowadaga, Otsquaga, Canajoharie and some other small creeks, besides the Schoharie creek or river, which rises in Greene County. From the north, East Canada, Garoga, and Chuctenunda creeks, besides many smaller streams. The Sacandaga, a large branch of the Hudson, has its sources in this county, and its course for many miles.—And the north, or main branch of the Hudson, spreads over the northern part, which also furnishes the extreme sources of the Racket river, of the St. Lawrence. This part of Montgomery is clothed with evergreens, of an enormous size, and abounds with swamps, small lakes and marshes, little known. The settlements can hardly be said to extend beyond 25 miles N. of the Mohawk. Along that river, the broken lands are productive, and the alluvial tracts are extensive and rich. The southern half, therefore, of the whole area, has almost all the population, and this part may be called a good tract of land; while the northern is of very little value. The taxable property of this County, agreeable to the Supervisors' books for 1810, amounts to \$5,233,766; and the Senatorial Electors are 3,684. In 1788, when first erected, Montgomery included all that part of the state lying N. and W. of Ulster, Albany, Washington and Clinton counties—an immense area, now so numerously sub-divided, and so populous. In 1786, the whole population of this county, was 15,057: in 1790, that of the same area, 29,923; in 1800, 162,690; and in 1810, more than 280,000.

The navigation of the Mohawk, and the goodness of the roads communicating with the Hudson, afford important facilities of trade and intercourse. No other stimulus for industry and enterprise, has equal efficacy with that of direct profits, by which the laborer is enriched. The manufactures are shewn in the General Table, page 50, and the agricultural opulence is learnt from the amount of property. Abundantly furnished with good sites for water works, these conveniences have been well improved, and there is a good supply of common mechanics. Wheat, has long been a staple product of the Mohawk country in general, and this country

yields a vast amount. It is much to be regretted that the exuberant fertility of the wheat lands of this country should be subject to such husbandry as greatly to lessen the value of this product: smut, and foul grain, which have so much injured the quality and reputation of the wheat of the Mohawk country, are certainly excluded from the crops of the good husbandman. By greater care in tillage and in harvesting, both may be excluded. No wheat should ever be housed or mowed, while there remains sufficient greenness in the straw to occasion fermentation; nor cut, unless I much mistake, while any of the joints remain green. At any rate, the subject is of sufficient importance to induce experiments in the hope of a remedy; and I can but earnestly recommend to Farmers a fair trial of these suggestions, particularly as relates to smut. Let the experiment be fairly tried, by reserving a few rods in the midst of a field of smutty wheat, till fully ripe—till the straw be dry and the chaff begin to open; then gather, preserve the grain separately, and use this for the seed of the next crop. If smut be a disease of this invaluable and abundant product of our lands, how carefully should the good husbandman labour to find a remedy! And had I not great confidence in this mode, I should not take the liberty to propose it here. See *SOIL AND AGRICULTURE*, page 17; and *VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL PRODUCTIONS*, page 20. The brining of seed, is generally known to be serviceable, though not much used in this country.

It ought not to be forgotten that this county was the principal residence of the Mohawk Indians, and the chosen and favorite region of the Johnson family, long and eminently conspicuous as the peculiar favorites of those Indians, and as the agents of Great Britain. Nor ought we to forget the ground consecrated to history, by the events of wars and the despicable intrigues and rapacities which these produced, nor the series of reflections perpetuated by such records of memorial.—Montgomery County, sends 5 Members to the House of Assembly.

NEW-YORK COUNTY.

New-York County, comprises the Island of Manhattan, or York-Island, on the E. side and near the mouth of Hudson river. It is about 14 1-2 miles long, from N. to S., and the width varies from one-half mile to two miles. The medial width may be about 1½ mile, and the area 21¼ square miles, or 13,920 acres. Situated between 40° 42' and 40° 52' N.; and 0' and 08' E. Longitude from the City of New-York. Bounded on the N. and E. by Harlem and East rivers, S. and W. by the Hudson, or by York Bay and the State of New-Jersey. The limits of the County, Town, and City of New-York, are the same; and the only legal sub-divisions, are the Wards, 10 in number, of various extent according to local convenience.—See *New-York City*. The jurisdiction of the City and County of New-York, extends to low-water mark on the opposite shores of the waters that surround this county. And thus it happens that Governor's*, Ellis's, and Bedlow's Islands in New-York Bay, and Blackwell's, Parsell's, and several other small islands near Hurl-Gate, belong to the County of New-York.† The other little islands are, Manning's, Great and Little Barn, &c. The City of New-York, occupies the S. W. end of the island, immediately at the confluence of the Hudson and East Rivers. And from this point, the Bay of New-York spreads to the S. W. about 9 miles long and 3 wide, affording depth of water sufficient for any ships that sail the ocean, and very convenient and secure harbors. A peculiarity of situation, gives to the position of New-York a most commanding superiority for navigation. For besides its contiguity to the ocean, and its harbor being very rarely obstructed by frost, the combined influence of the double tides from the ocean arriving at different periods through the East river and by Sandy-Hook, produce a stronger current and higher tides than could be formed from their action through one channel. An action that extends its benefits far up the *Hudson*, which see. By the increased momentum of these currents, too, the waters at New-York are less influenced by frost than might

* The jurisdiction of this island has been ceded by the State to the United States, for the erection of works for defence of the harbor. It contains about 70 acres of land.

† Dr. Mitchell.

be expected, as will be seen by a comparison with other waters. At New-York, the water is but little less saline than that of the ocean; the tides are higher than on the S. side of Long-Island, as they are for many miles up the Hudson. Combining these facts, with considerations of the immense and increasing navigation of the Hudson and East rivers, and the vast extent of fertile territory which must forever trade through these channels, we are lost in wonder when we contemplate the future grandeur of this commercial Metropolis of North America. Nor can we suppress a sigh, when we think of its fate in the event of a war with some nation, vigorous and strong in the energies of naval warfare. The soil of York-Island is considerably diversified in quality, though a large portion is a light sand or sandy loam, and the surface low with little diversity;—though toward the northern part some elevations have obtained the name of heights. Haarlem Heights will long be remembered by Americans, associated with important events of the Revolutionary war; as will Fort-Washington, near the northern extremity of the island. A fine toll-bridge across Haarlem river, at the head of the island, connects the Counties of New-York and Westchester, 15 miles from the City of New-York. The goodness of the road to this bridge, with the pleasing variety of scenery, and of views highly picturesque and interesting, has long since made a ride to Kingsbridge a favorite amusement with the citizens;—and no one can be more elegantly pleasing.

The agriculture of New-York County, is highly respectable in the style of elegant improvement; and its horticulture or gardening, is necessarily in the first style of this country. For the Manufactures, see *New-York City*, as also for population, commerce, &c. The whole present population of this county, probably exceeds 100,000, could there be an exact enumeration. Agreeable to the Census of 1810, it amounted to 96,373. In 1805, a Census was taken by order of the Corporation of the City, immediately after the yellow fever of that year, when it was found to be 75,770; and that 26,996 of these had retired from the city during the prevalence of that fever. In 1808, it was 83,530; in 1800, 60,489; in 1790, 33,131; in 1756, 13,040; in 1697, 4302.

There are several small villages on York-Island, detached from the compact part of the city, the principal of which are Greenwich, 3 miles above the city, on the bank of the Hudson, containing the State-Prison or Penitentiary; Manhattanville and Haarlem, still further north, and Bloomingdale. There are also many country-seats, known by local names—and the seats of taste and elegance are designated according to the fancy of proprietors; besides many spots known to history and common usage. Elgin, the name of the Botanic Garden, now the property of the State, claims distinguished notice; and Haarlem Heights, and Commons, and Fort Washington, nearly opposite Fort Lee on the Jersey shore, by being long known as of some importance in the Revolutionary war, continue to fix attention. Indeed the whole island is thus consecrated to memory; and the Battery is happily better known at present for the elegance of its walks and views, than by the thunder of its cannon. Among the remaining local names are the Park, Ranelagh and Vauxhall Gardens, Bowery Road, Bellevue, Belvedere, Rose-Hill, the residence of the late General Gates, Richmond-Hill, Inceberg, Harsinville, Petersfield, Whitchall, Corlaer's Hook, Horn's Hook, Kip's Bay, a part of Hurl-Gate, Fort Columbus or Fort Jay, Castle Williams, and other Forts recently erected within the harbor, by the United States, mounting in all upwards of 300 pieces of ordnance. The militia of this Co., consist of 10 regiments of Infantry, 3 of Artillery, 1 company of Flying do., and 1 of Veteran Volunteers; 1 battalion of Riflemen, and 1 squadron of Cavalry. The field-pieces are of brass, well mounted and found. See *New-York City*.—This County sends 11 Members to the House of Assembly.

NIAGARA COUNTY.

Niagara County, was erected from Genesee, March 11, 1808, being of the same date with Cataraugus and Chataugua Counties. It is bounded W. by Niagara river and Lake Erie, or the British possessions in Canada, S. by Cataraugus Co., E. by Genesee Co., N. on L. Ontario, or by the British possessions in Canada. The E. line is 53 miles long, from Cataraugus creek to L. Ontario; the greatest width, 31 miles—least, 18 miles exclusive of the waters. The whole land area, may be about 1405 square miles, or 899,200 acres. Situated between 42° 25' and 43° 24' N. Latitude; 4° 38' W. and 5° 20' W. Longitude from New-York.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE. CENSUS, &c. of 1810.

Towns.	P. Offices.	Popula.	S. Elec.	Remarks, Villages, &c.
BUFFALO,	P.O.—	1508—	151	<i>Buffalo</i> V.,* 100 h. & s. 296 m. fr. A.; Blk. Rock V. & Land.
Cambria,	3.—	1465—	20	Manchester, P.O.—Lewiston, P.O.—Fort Niagara, P.O.—
Clarence, P.O.—	1331—	106	280 m. from Alb., on the road to Buffalo.	[Niag. Falls.
Willinck,		2028—	260	315 miles from Albany.

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The County of Niagara, extending from Lake Ontario on the N., to Cataraugus creek on the S.;—embracing on the W., Niagara river with its islands to the main channel, and a considerable extent of L. Erie, must necessarily present a greater diversity of soil, surface and local position, than can be well comprised in a brief general description. The general surface is elevated, though rather a lofty plain, than hilly; or rather a number of plains terminating in ledges on the N., and each declining in altitude as you approach the borders of the Ontario, the waters of which are about 350 feet below the midland surface of Niagara County, distant 20 to 28 miles. The whole of this County, with Genesee, Cataraugus, Chatauqua, and a part of Allegany, were included in the Purchase of Robert Morris, Esq., a large part of which is now owned by the Holland Company. And, much credit is due to this company, principally foreigners, for its liberal and enlightened policy in promoting the settlement and prosperity of the Western Country. Their agent for sales of land, Joseph Ellicott, Esq., resides at Batavia, in the County of Genesee. See *Holland Purchase*.

The principal waters of Niagara County, besides those above named, are *Buffalo Creek*, which, with its several branches *Seneca*, *Cayuga*, and *Cazenovia* creeks, empties into Lake Erie at the Village of Buffalo, or New-Amsterdam; *Tonnewanda* creek, which enters the E. arm of Niagara river opposite the widest part of Grand Island, soon after it has received *Ellicott's creek*; *Caughquaga* creek, of L. Erie, *Eighteen-mile* creek of L. Ontario, and several smaller streams. Its waters run westward or northward, and the streams abound with falls and good sites for mills. The soil is rich in general, though of various kinds and qualities. Happily there is little black muck, or deep vegetable mold. Of its climate, geology, mineralogy, and products, little else is known than that it belongs to the western or inland description of climate, which see, page 12; and the General View may be consulted for the other articles also. The prairies, or unwooded plains of this county are very extensive, and the land is dry, warm and rich.

The rapid growth of the Village of *Buffalo*, elegantly situated on the E. shore of Lake Erie, at the head of Niagara river, may be taken as a pretty certain indication of its future greatness. Its trade is fast increasing, and must continue to increase, being the natural emporium for a vast extent of country. Black Rock, Manchester, Lewiston, &c., are noticed under the Topography, which see. Niagara County claims a proud celebrity, from the celebrated Cataract of Niagara—one of the greatest wonders of the natural world!

The Ridge Road, traverses a considerable extent of this County, and the Grand Canal which is to connect Lake Erie with the Hudson, must commence in Niagara County. To this county, the provisional counties of Chatauqua and Cataraugus are attached at present, for the purposes of elections and the administration of justice. See those counties. Niagara, in connexion with them, sends 1 Member to the House of Assembly. When I passed through this country, on an inland tour to the Ohio, in the year 1797, I think there was but one house between Genesee river and the vicinity of Buffalo; and the vast prairies presented a grand subject for contemplation; in some places level and open, for many miles.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

Oneida County,† was erected from Herkimer Co. in 1798, and was then very extensive; but the northern part of Oneida was erected into two other counties, Jef-

* Or *New-Amsterdam*, as sometimes called, by the agents of the Holland Company.

† *Oneida*, is a word of Indigénal origin. It is a corruption of *Oneiyuta*, upright or standing stone, in the dialect of the *Oneidas*. *Cahnovellahella*, the Indian name of the present residence of this tribe, signifies a skull-bone on the top of a pole or post.

ferson and Lewis, in 1805. Its present form is very irregular: Bounded northerly by Jefferson and Lewis Counties, E. by Herkimer Co., Southerly by Madison and Onondaga Counties, through the channel of Oneida creek and lake, and Oswego river; Westwardly on L. Ontario, or by the British Possessions in Canada. The area may be about 2036 square miles, or 1,303,040 acres. Situated between 42° 52' and 44° 25' N. Latitude; 1° 05' W. and 2° 30' W. Longitude from New-York.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE. Census, &c. of 1810.

Towns.	P. Offices.	Popu.	S. Elec.	Remarks, Villages, &c.
Augusta,		2004—350		About half of the N. Stockb. land. 17 m. S.W. fr. Utica.
Bengal,		454—71		27 m. N. W. fr. Utica, at the N. E. extremity of Onei. L.
Boonville,	p.o.—	393—67		Boonville, or B. Settlem., 25 m. N. fr. U. on Blk. R. road.
Bridge-water,	p.o.—	1170—151		12 m. S. fr. Utica. The southern extrem. of the County.
Camden,	p.o.—	1132—178		On the N. of Bengal & Oneida L., 30 m. N.W. fr. Utica.
Constantia,		153—26		Rotterdam, & the remains of Fort Brewerton, N.E. end
Deerfield,		1232—117		Deerfield, N. of Mohawk, opposite Utica. [of O. L.
Florence,		396—62		32 m. N. W. from Utica. N. of Camden and Bengal.
Floyd,		970—127		10 m. N. from Utica, 6 E. from Rome. Iron-ore.
Lee,		* *		erected April, 1811, fr. Western. 25 m. N.W. fr. Uti.
Mexico,		845—123		Mexico, on L. Ontario, & Salmon C. Harbor. 65 m. f. U.
Paris,	p.o.1—	5418—652		Clinton V., 55 h. & s. p.o. & Acad'y; Paris Hill, 35 h. & s.
Redfield,	p.o.—	362—57		45 m. N.W. fr. Utica; 36 E. from Oswego. [Hanover V.
Remsen,	p.o.—	489—33		26 m. N. from Utica; 55 m. N. W. from Johnstown.
Richland,		947—152		55 m. N. W. from Utica, at the end of L. Ontario.
Rome,	p.o.—	2003—182		Rome V., 95 h. Canal, 16 m. N.W. fr. U.; 60 fr. Oswego.
Sangerfield,	p.o.—	1324—177		Sangerfield V., 50 houses; 15 m. S. from Utica.
Scriba,	1.—	328—11		Oswego Fort, p.o.; 178 miles from Albany.
Steuben,		1105—140		Baron Steuben's Patent, 110 m. fr. Alb. 20 m. fr. Utica.
Trenton,	p.o.—	1548—127		Trenton V., 70 h., Falls, 13 m. N. fr. Utica, 107 m. f. A.
Vernon,	p.o.—	1519—190		Vernon V., 35 h. & glass manufactories. Oneida Castle.
Verona,		1014—151		Fort Royal & Wood Creek Landing, 127 m. fr. Albany.
Volney,	†	†		Oswego Falls, 15 dwellings, 165 m. from Albany.
Western,		2416—275		20 miles N. from Utica, 8 from Rome.
Westmoreland,	po.1—	1135—141		Hampton p.o.; Deane's Tract, 11 m. W. from U. [p.o.
Whitesboro',	p.o.2—	4912—533		Whitesboro', 100 h.; Utica, 300 h., p.o., 97 f. A.; N.Hart.
Williamstown,		562—82		40 m. N.W. of Utica; 33 E. of Oswego; 10 N. of Rotter- [dam.

17—33,792—4175

The County of Oneida is very extensive, has a large aggregate population, and a great amount of property. Independent of its central position, as regards the whole territory of the state, the geographical position is commanding and very important. Its villages, already of much comparative magnitude and trade, have the great avenue of intercourse between Albany and the western parts of the state leading directly through them. Here is the western navigable extremity of the Mohawk, and the short canal connecting that river with the waters of Lake Ontario; and in consequence the natural depot of the products and trade of a vast extent of surrounding territory, opulent of agriculture, with a soil of great fertility.—Unless I misjudge very grossly, this county will long cherish manufactures, and is destined to become, at some future period, the greatest seat of manufacturing in this state. The face of the country is in general very level, and the only tract that borders on a hilly character, is a small portion of the eastern part;—while on the N. and westward from the Oneida Lake, it is almost a dead level. The small streams are very numerous. Here are the sources of the *Mohawk*,† spread over the eastern part. The *Susquehanna* receives some small waters from two of the southern towns, through the *Unadilla* and *Chenango* branches of that river; and *Black river* crosses the N. E. corner, while *W. Canada creek* forms a small part of its eastern boundary. *Oneida creek* runs into the head of Oneida Lake, form-

* Population, &c. included with Western; † Population, &c. included with Scriba. Towns from which these have been recently erected.

† See Mohawk River, for the etymology of this name.

ing the boundary toward Madison Co.; and *Wood creek*, which rises near the Mohawk, extends the communication with the Mohawk and *Oneida Lake* into which it also empties, at the E. end, and receives *Fish creek* near its mouth, larger than itself. The *Oneida L.* is half in this county, as is also *Oswego river*, its outlet, which enters L. Ontario at Fort Oswego. The *Oriskany*,* and the *Saquenda* creeks, water the southern part, and run N. into the Mohawk in Whites-town. The *Skanando* rises in Augusta, and runs into Oneida creek. From the N., the Mohawk receives *Nine-Mile*, and some other small creeks, as do the *Oneida L.*, and *Oswego river*. *Little Sandy creek*, and *Salmon creek*, and *Little Salmon creek*, with many others, run into Lake Ontario.

The taxable property of this County, agreeable to the valuations on the Supervisors's books, exceeds 4,000,000 dollars: a valuation far below the current value of property. In agriculture, Oneida County takes a high rank; as it does also in the extent and variety of its manufactures. See MANUFACTURES, page 49. The mills and water-works are very numerous. But the far greater part of the population is confined to the eastern half of the county, the western being comparatively wild. Nor must we in this summary view, fail to notice particularly the compact settlements or villages of this county. *Utica*, on the S. bank of the Mohawk, 97 miles N. of W. from Albany, has an immense and rapidly increasing trade, as have *Whitesborough* and *New-Hartford*, all in *Whitestown*; and *Rome*, finely seated on the Canal, 16 miles N. W. from *Utica*, has also a brisk trade. The Courts for the County are held alternately at *Whitesborough* and *Rome*. *Trenton*, *Vernon*, *Clinton*, *Sangerfield*, and several others are very flourishing Villages, the seats of much taste and elegance. In aid of the exertions of manufacturers, monied men have taken a deep interest in the stock of manufacturing companies, and every mean has been used to improve the breeds of domestic stock. The *Merino* has been introduced in considerable numbers, and a most zealous spirit of improvement pervades all classes of the community.—The falls of W. Canada creek, in *Trenton*, are a rare curiosity, and deserve early notice as such.—*Oneida County*, sends 5 Members to the House of Assembly.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

Onondaga County,† situated about 150 miles a little N. of W. from Albany, was erected in 1794, and received the Indigenous name for the country. It comprised the whole Military Tract, which now constitutes four counties, *Seneca*, *Cayuga*, *Cortlandt*, and *Onondaga*, which is now restricted to a comparatively small area. It is bounded N. on Lake Ontario, or by the British Possessions in Canada, N. easterly by *Oneida Co.*, or *Oswego river* and a short distance on *Oneida Lake*, E. by *Madison Co.*, S. by *Cortlandt Co.*, W. by *Cayuga County*. The area may be about 907 square miles, or 580,480 acres. Situated between 42° 45' and 43° 30' N. Latitude; 1° 54' W. and 2° 38' W. Longitude from New-York.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE. Census, &c. of 1810.

Towns.	P. Offic.	Popu.	S. Elec.	Remarks.
Camillus,	p.o.—	2378—	194	Gypsumburgh, 60 m. W. from Utica; 157 from Albany.
Cicero,		252—	29	Chittenango Land'g. & Three Riv. Point; 57 f. U. 154 f. A.
Fabius,	p.o.—	1865—	134	Ancient Works; 50 m. S.W. from Utica, 147 fr. Albany.
Hannibal,	1.—	692—	27	Oswego V., 30 h., p.o.—180 miles from Albany.
Lysander,		624—	86	20 m. N.W. fr. Onondaga, 17 fr. Oswego, 165 fr. Albany.
Manlius,	p.o. 1—	3127—	234	Jamesville p.o. 35 h. & s.; Manlius V., 85 h. & s. Eagle Vil.
Marcellus,	p.o. 1—	4725—	387	Skeneateles V., 60 h. p.o.; 9 m. creek, or Marcel. V., 34 h.

* *Ohrisk*, or *Och-risk*, in the above dialect, is *Nettles*—hence *Oriskany*, from *Oh-riska*, the land of nettles, or where they grow.

Mr. Webster, of Oneida, and other Interpreters.

† *Onondaga*, on the authority of Mr. Webster, Interpreter to the Oneidas, signifies, in the dialect of the Indians, a swamp under, or at the foot of a hill or mountain. *Sacandaga*, is swamp. See *Sacandaga River*. *Onondagharu*, a place between 2 hills.

ONONDAGA, P.O.—3745—291 Onon. Hollow V., 65 h.; *W. Hill V.*, C. H. & 40 h. 149 fr. A. Otisco, 759—92 7 m. S. fr. Onondaga, 50 m. W. fr. Utica. [Onon. Castle: Pompey, P.O.—5669—484 Pom. Hill, 40 h. & Ac., 146 m.; P. E. Hollow, 140 m. f. A. Salina, P.O. 1—1259—78 Salina V., 90 h. & 80 Salt W.; Liverpool V., 80 h., P.O. Spafford, Erected in 1811; pop. &c. inc. with Tully; 13 m. S. f. O. Tully, 1092—77 Tully Flats, 14 m. S. fr. Onondaga, 50 S. of W. fr. Utica.

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The County of Onondaga, though not very extensive, embraces a most important portion of the territory of this state. Here are the Salt-Springs, an inexhaustible source of immense wealth; beds of gypsum, or plaster, apparently of vast extent, mines of greater value to this country than the golden mountains of Peru. The soil is also good; its waters, conveniently disposed for hydraulic works and inland intercourse, offer great facilities of trade,—and the great roads connecting Albany with the western region, lay centrally through this county, nearly equi-distant between Albany and Niagara. The principal streams are, the Oswego river, which forms a part of the N. eastern boundary; the Seneca river from the W., which enters the Oswego at Three River Point;—and besides these there are many smaller creeks, and some small lakes. Lake Ontario forms a part of the boundary of the County of Onondaga, as does L. Oneida, Skeneateles L., and Cross Lake; while Onondaga, or Salt L., Otisco, and Fish Lakes, are wholly within this county. Four of these lakes are very small, however, and but for the obstinacy of popular usage, were better denominated ponds. The Chitteningo creek, which forms a part of the eastern boundary, empties into Oneida L., having received Limestone and Butternut creeks from the southern part of the county. Onondaga C. rises in Tully, and runs N. into Onondaga L.; and Otisco creek, rising in Spafford, enters the Otisco L., which discharges northward a small stream called Nine-mile-creek, Marcellus C., and some other names, but better *Otisco C.*, which enters the W. bank of Onondaga Lake. Skeneateles creek is the outlet of Skeneateles Lake; and there are several other small streams in every part, beside some small waters from the 3 southern towns, to the Tioughnioga of the Chenango C., of the Susquehanna river. These several small streams supply abundance of mill-seats, and afford considerable facilities of intercourse and trade. The face of the country is, in general, hilly, though not mountainous, and is well watered. Limestone is found in great abundance. The soil is principally a calcareous loam, variously intermixed with vegetable mold; a good medium for grain or grass.

The first settlement attempted within the present territory of Onondaga Co., was in the spring of 1783, when most of the then settled territory that now constitutes the Western District, was comprised within Montgomery County. Onondaga Co. was then a small part of Whitestown, now restricted, by the rapid progress of population, to a small area around Utica. In 1786, the population of Montgomery Co., was but 15057—when the whole population of the state amounted to 238,896. Onondago County has now 48 or 50 School-houses, several Churches, or houses for public worship, an Academy, 34 grain-mills, 54 saw-mills, 2 or 3 breweries, and too many distilleries. Salt is made here annually to the amount of near a half million of bushels, from the Salt Springs of this county, which afford water more strongly impregnated than that of the ocean, more than 200 miles distant. See *Salina*. A large portion of the inhabitants are farmers, of plain, industrious habits, who manufacture much of their clothing in their own families. For the remaining Manufactures, see the General Summary, page 49.

While describing this portion of the state, opulent in the means of wealth and domestic happiness to civilized man, we must not forget the Indigeneal tenants of its ancient wilds and forests, through a long succession of ages. Here roamed the untutored Indian tribes, the lordly sovereigns of a vast domain. And here, too, was their seat of power, the chosen centre of a grand and strong confederacy, powerful and populous;—great in peace, terrible in war to all surrounding tribes. See *INDIANS*, page 57; and *HISTORY*, p. 59. When first visited by the Europeans, Onondaga was the capital, (if I may be allowed the expression,) of the Iroquois confederacy, which had then existed a long time, according to the accounts of the Indians. —Onondaga sends 2 Members to the House of Albany.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

Ontario County, was erected from Montgomery Co. in 1789, and comprised an extent of country now divided into 7 counties;—Ontario, Steuben, Genesee, Niagara, Allegany, Cataraugus, and Chatauqua: or all that part of the state westward from the Pre-emption line. The present extent of Ontario Co. is about 44 miles N. and S.; the greatest E. and W. 45 miles;—bounded N. on L. Ontario, or Canada line, E. by Seneca Co., S. by Steuben Co., W. by Genesee County. The area is 1777½ square miles, or 1,137,600 acres. Situated between 42° 34' N. and 43° 20' N. Latitude; 2° 55' and 3° 56' W. Longitude from New-York.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE. Census, &c. of 1810.

Towns.	P. Offic.	Popul.	S. Elec.	Remarks.
Avon,	P.O.—	1880—	151	Genesee Flats, Sulphur Spring. 21 m. W. Canandai.
Benton,	1.—	3339—	232	Jerusalem, P.O., 210 m. fr. A. Pennyank, Hopetown.
Bloomfield,	P.O. 1—	4425—	453	Bloomville P.O., 220 m. fr. A. Bouton-hill, 14 m. f. Can.
Boyle,	P.O.—	2860—	177	Gen. Falls & Teoronto Bay. 15 m. N.W. fr. Canandai.
Bristol,		1540—	199	5 m. W. of Canandaigua, Townships 8 & 9, 4th Range.
CANANDAIGUA,	P.O.—	2392—	206	Canandaigua V., 137 h., C.H., an arsl. & acad., 208 f. A.
Farmington,		1908—	204	Quaker M. H., 4 m. N.E. fr. Canand. Sulphur Springs.
Genesee,	P.O.—	894—	203	Bigtree, Gen. Flats, Wadsworth's Farms. 20 m. fr.
Gorham,		2169—	169	Chapin's mills. 8 m. E. of Canandaigua. [Canand.
Honeoy,	P.O.—	1372—	87	Formerly Pittstown, 16 m. S.W. fr. Canan., 232 fr. A.
Jerusalem,		450—	44	Jemima Wilkinson's followers, 20 m. southerly fr. C.
Lima,	P.O.—	1474—	143	Formerly Charleston, 18 m. W. fr. Canandaigua.
Livonia,	P.O.—	1187—	72	20 m. S.W. fr. Canan. [16 N. of Geneva, 198 fr. A.
Lyons,	P.O.			Erected in 1811; pop. &c. inc. with Sodus. Lyons V.,
Middlesex,		1078—	130	Formerly Augusta, 12 m. S.E. from Canandaigua.
Naples,	P.O.—	637—	77	Formerly Middletown, 18 m. S. from Canandaigua.
Ontario,		904—	98	On L. Ontario, 20 m. N. from Canandaigua.
Palmyra,	P.O.—	2187—	290	Palmyra V., Friends or Quakers, 12 m. N.E. fr. Canan.
Penfield,				Erec. in 1811 fr. Boyle. Salt Springs, Bog-iron-ore.
Phelps,		3408—	241	12 m. E. from Canandaigua, 5 N. from Geneva.
Seneca,	1.—	3431—	317	Geneva V., 130 h., P.O., 192 fr. Alb., 16 E. of Canandai.
Sodus,	1.—	1957—	62	On L. Onta., Troupville P.O., 212 m. fr. A., 25 N.E. f. C.
Sparta,		1397—	65	Williamsburgh, 25 m. S.W. Canandaigua.
Williamson,	1.—	1139—	55	On L. Ontario, 20 m. N.E. Canandai. Pulteneyville P.O.

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The County of Ontario is situated about 183 miles on a right line, a little N. of W. from Albany, or 210 pursuing the stage roads. The face of the country is considerably diversified, though little of it can be called hilly, and no part mountainous. The alluvial tracts are very extensive and proverbially rich, especially along the Genesee river. The soil is of various kinds, but on the uplands a rich mold or loam form much the largest proportion; while along the borders of L. Ontario, there are considerable tracts of clay and argillaceous earth, with but a light superstratum of mold. The whole, however, may be pronounced a very excellent tract for the various products of agriculture. On the Genesee Flats, hemp succeeds well, and is raised in great quantities.—The waters of this county, are very numerous. On the N. it is washed by L. Ontario, by Genesee river on the W.; extends to Seneca L. on the E., and embraces Canandaigua L., Canesus L., Hemlock L., Honeoy L., and the N. part of Crooked Lake. Next to Genesee river, Canandaigua creek is the largest stream, which with Mud creek and other branches, spread over about one third of the county. The little Lakes above named, discharge streams which afford many good sites for mills, as do the smaller creeks that run N. into L. Ontario.

Gerundegut or Teoronto bay, and a part of Great Sodus bay, on L. Ontario, are within this county, and there are abundance of small springs and rivulets.—The great roads from Albany to the western part of the State, lead centrally across Ontario County, through the rich and flourishing Villages of Geneva, Canandaigua, and the elegant settlements of Bloomfield, Lima and Avon. *Canandaigua*, the capital of this county, is finely situated on the margin of the outlet of the small lake

of the same name; and next to Utica, is the most populous Village in the Western District. The inhabitants amount to about 1000, where but 21 years ago there was only a miserable Indian Wigwam. Here are the county buildings, an Arsenal for military stores, an Academy, and many elegant houses and private mansions.

For the Manufactures of this County, see the General Summary, page 49. The agriculture, already very respectable, is rapidly improving, under the general and progressive exertions of hardy industry, and the enlightened and patriotic exertions of men of wealth, talents, and influence. There are but few portions of this state, that display more of agricultural opulence than the country between Canandaigua and Genesee river—a tract of country abounding alike with superior richness and fertility of soil, and most elegant prospective views.—The whole original territory of Ontario Co., excepting one mile along the E. shore of Niagara river, extending from L. Ontario to the N. line of Pennsylvania, and from L. Erie to the Pre-emption line, running N. and S. through the N. part of Seneca Lake, was ceded to the State of Massachusetts by the State of New-York, in 1787. This cession was made to satisfy a claim of Massachusetts, derived from the original Charter of that State, then a British Colony; as was also that of 10 Townships of 6 miles square, between the Unadilla and Tioughnioga branches of the Susquehanna, reserving the jurisdiction to New-York. In the year 1791, the whole population of Ontario County was but 1075, and the same area now contains 72,774 persons, agreeable to the returns of the Census of 1810. And it also contains 5830 Senatorial Electors, or persons owning freeholds of the value of 250 dollars; and probably, in all, about 14,000 families. The household manufactures of Ontario County alone, produced 524,530 yards of woollen, linnen, cotton and mixed cloths, in 1810;—and there are 1903 looms. Great care and attention have marked the efforts of farmers in this county, to improve the breeds of domestic stock;—the Merino has been introduced, with the choicest breeds of horned cattle. A Mr. Wadsworth of Honeoy, an extensive and enterprising farmer, has near 3000 sheep, of his own flocks. Ontario County, sends 5 Members to the House of Assembly.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Orange County, is of ancient date. It was represented in the Legislature of this State, then colony, March 1699; and in April, I find a law directing that Courts of Sessions and Pleas be held in Orange that year. Orange County, was one of those formed also by the General Organization Act of 1788, when it comprised that portion of this state lying S. of an E. and W. line from the mouth of Murderers' or Martler's creek, to Pennsylvania;—and by that of 1801, when Rockland County had been erected from the southern part. At present it is not very extensive; and is bounded northerly by Sullivan and Ulster Counties, E. by the middle of the Hudson, southerly by Rockland Co., and the State of New-Jersey; W. by Pennsylvania a short distance, and a small angle of Sullivan County. The area may be about 600 square miles, or 389,760 acres. Situated between 41° 08' N. and 41° 38' N. Latitude; 10' E. and 43' W. Longitude from New-York.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE. Census, &c. of 1810.

Towns.	P. Offic.	Popul.	S. Elec.	Remarks.
Blooming-Grove,	1759—	121	Salisbury V.,	20 h. mills, &c. B. Grove, 110 m. f. A.
Cornwall,	1.—1769—	95	W. Point, 108;	Canterbury, p.o. 102 m. fr. Albany.
Deer-Park,	1930—105	30	m. W. fr. New-Burgh,	14 fr. Goshen, 125 fr. Alb.
GOSHEN,	p.o. 1—3155—	281	Goshen V., inc.,	50 h., 112 m.; Chester p.o., 115 m. f. A.
Minisink,	4005—329	25	m. W. fr. New-Burgh.	W. Town, Brookfield.
Montgomery,	1.—4710—	343	Montgomery V., inc.,	45 h. and Wards-bridge p.o.
Munroe,	p.o. 1—2570—	112	Munroe Works, p.o.;	Augusta Works; Iron-ore.
NEW-BURGH,	p.o.—4627—	307	New-Burgh V., inc.	400 h., 95 m. f. A. Gardnertown.
New-Windsor,	p.o.—2331—	147	N. Windsor V.,	99 m. f. A.; Lit. Britain p.o. 58 f. N.Y.
Wallkill,	p.o.—4213—	347	20 m. W. of N. Burgh;	Scotchtown, 115 m. fr. A.
Warwick,	p.o. 1—3978—	323	Warwick V.,	30 h., 120 m.; Florida V., Sh., 117 fr. A.

The County of Orange, embraces the tract occupied by the Highland Mountains, for which see MOUNTAINS, page 9. No other County of this State has so large a proportion of rugged, mountainous land; and none so large of drowned lands, covered with water and recent alluvion from the hills and mountains. The soil, however, of the drowned lands, promises well to good agriculture; being inexhaustibly rich and productive of hemp and other plants requiring a strong soil, when sufficiently drained. The mountains and hills are very rocky, rugged and steep; but they yield abundance of iron-ore of superior quality, with wood and timber; and the country is abundantly supplied with mill-streams, natural-ponds and fine sites for hydraulic works. Marble, lime, sand-stone and quartzose stones abound. On the E., Orange is washed by the Hudson; *Wallkill*, or creek, rises in New-Jersey, and with some other branches, flows through the drowned lands, and across the western part of Orange Co. into Ulster N. eastward, and enters the Hudson near Kingston. The *Shawangunk* creek, a principal branch, forms a part of the western boundary of Orange, as does *Delaware River* a smaller part, and *Mongaup creek*; while *Navesinck* creek, another branch of the Delaware river, crosses the western angle in Deer-Park, at the western part of the Shawangunk mountain, a principal ridge of the Apalachian mountains, of vast extent. *Warwick*, *Pochuck*, and *Rutgers* creeks, are other branches of Wallkill. *Murderers* or *Martlet's* creek, which enters the Hudson opposite Pollopell island, with its several branches, spread over the eastern and central parts; its principal branch being *Otterkill* or creek. *New-Burgh* creek, waters the S. E. angle, and enters the Hudson midway between New-Burgh and New-Windsor. *Ramapo*, and *Sterling* creeks, waters of the Passaic of New-Jersey, rise in Orange Co., pass Munroe, Augusta, and Sterling Iron Works, extensive establishments; supplying also Ringwood and other similar works in New-Jersey, and in Rockland County of New-York. The small natural ponds are very numerous; but their names, longer than their waters, are of little importance. See the Topography of Towns. The drowned lands lie in Minisink, Goshen and Warwick.

The agriculture of this county, may not be supposed to yield a vast amount of products, but it is still respectable; and the farm lands of several towns are in a high state of cultivation. The Manufactures may be seen in the General Summary, page 49. The courts are held alternately at *Goshen*, in the interior, and at *New-Burgh*.—New-Burgh, a half shire of this county, situated on the W. bank of the Hudson, 65 miles N. of New-York, and 95 below Albany, is a very thriving place, and has a brisk trade. The situation is elevated, healthy, and very delightful. And New-Windsor, two miles below, also on the Hudson, is pleasantly situated, has some trade, and an increasing population. And these towns, though so surmounted by lofty and rugged mountains, are well connected with the extensive countries W. of those, by numerous turnpikes and roads of great extent.

This County suffered considerably during the Revolutionary struggle for Independence. Here was the celebrated Fortress of West Point, the natural Gibraltar of America, the scene of Arnold's treachery, of Anonymous' base designs;—and of Washington's pure and patriotic triumph of greatness over foreign hostility and domestic malignity, dark and insidious as treacherous and base.—Here, too, were Forts Putnam and Montgomery.—and this county abounds with the memorabilia of Historic record to lasting fame. But long, very long may it be, before similar scenes occur to give celebrity, or to perpetuate remembrance. West-Point presents now a mass of venerable ruins,—and the passing traveller surveys from the Hudson its lofty and almost solitary monuments of war, surmounted by the huge rocky walls of Fort Putnam, towering in the distant back-ground, hoary from nakedness—a fit similitude of age and decay. A Military School is kept at West-Point, where there are a few soldiers stationed, for the convenience of the School.—Orange County sends 4 Members to the House of Assembly.

[NOTE.—While reading the proofs of this sheet, I am informed of the death of the venerable GEORGE CLINTON, at Washington, while Vice-President of the United States. He was a native of Orange County, though of that part of it formerly in Ulster; and it is but a just tribute of respect to his memory, that I thus notice his nativity, and the important services he has rendered his native State and the Union, of which he was long a conspicuous Member, in many important offices.—He died full of honors, as of years, April 20, 1812.]

OTSEGO COUNTY.

Otsego County, was erected from Montgomery Co. in 1791, when 5 new Counties were erected. It is situated 65 miles W. of Albany, between the branches of the Susquehanna including Otsego and Schuyler's lakes, sources of that river. Bounded N. by a small angle of Oneida Co., by Herkimer and Montgomery Counties, E. by Schoharie Co., Southerly by the Susquehanna, or by Delaware Co., W. by the Unadilla, or by Chenango and Madison Counties. The form is irregular, and the area may be about 935 square miles, or 598,400 acres. Situated between $42^{\circ} 20'$ and $42^{\circ} 56'$ N. Latitude; $35'$ W. and $1^{\circ} 28'$ W. Longitude from New-York.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE. Census, &c. of 1810.

Towns.	P. Offic.	Popul.	S. Elec.	Remarks.
Burlington,	P.O.—	3196—	294	Burlington, 78 m. fr. A.; 12 W. of Otsego V., or Cooperstown.
Butternuts,	P.O.—	3181—	243	21 m. S. W. from Otsego, 87 fr. Albany.
Cherry-Valley,	P.O.—	2775—	223	Cherry-Valley V., 85 h. & acad'y. 53 m. fr. A., 13 f. Ot.
Decatur,		902—	85	12 m. S. E. fr. Otsego V.; taxable property \$45,431.
Edmeston,		1317—	90	18 m. W. fr. Otsego, 84 fr. A. Mt. Edmeston Farm.
Exeter,		1418—	120	Schuyler's Lake, 10 m. N. W. of Otsego.
Hartwick,	P.O.—	2002—	264	5 m. S. W. from Otsego, 71 m. from Albany.
Laurens,				Erect. in 1810, fr. Otsego. Quaker M. H. 12 m. fr. Ot.
Maryland,		1106—	77	Cromhorn hills, 16 miles S. from Otsego V.
Middlefield,		2003—	233	3 miles from Cooperstown, 63 W. of Albany.
Milford,	P.O.—	2025—	139	10 m. S. of Otsego V.—taxable property \$191,747.
New-Lisbon,	P.O.1—	1982—	176	Garratsville P.O., 81 miles from Albany.
Otsego,	P.O.—	2512—	216	20 miles S. W. from Otsego, 86 from Albany.
Ortsego,		1—	3810—399	Otsego V.,* inc., 110 h. & s., C. H. &c.; 66 m. fr. A.
Pittsfield,		745—	53	15 miles S. of W. from Otsego, 81 from Albany.
Plainfield,	P.O.—	2172—	168	15 miles N. W. from Otsego, 76 from Albany.
Richfield,	P.O.—	2079—	209	13 miles N. W. of Otsego, 85 from Albany.
Springfield,	P.O.—	1846—	186	12 miles N. of Cooperstown, 58 miles from Albany.
Unadilla,	P.O.—	1426—	116	Unadilla V., 100 m. S of W. fr. A., 34 S.W. fr. Otsego.
Westford,		1215—	73	8 miles S. E. of Otsego.—taxable property \$78,318.
Worcester,		1140—	87	Shenevas Flats; 13 miles S. E. of Otsego.

13—38802—3506

The County of Otsego, furnishing the main sources of the E. branch, or proper Susquehanna, and some small waters that run N. into the Mohawk, may be supposed to comprise an elevated tract. The Catsbergs, or the Catskill hills noticed under Mountains, page 9, combining with the ranges of hills from the Susquehanna country, form here a kind of rugged confusion, and extend across the Mohawk into Herkimer Co., forming the Little Falls, and the elevated tract of the Royal Grants. But in Otsego Co., there is little of distinct continuity of ranges of hills, and no very lofty summits, though the country be elevated, considerably broken and hilly, if not mountainous. But it is abundantly well watered with small springs and rivulets, and well supplied with mill-streams and sites for water works. Besides the streams mentioned as forming parts of the boundaries of Otsego, it has Butternut creek, a large branch of Unadilla the Western boundary, Otsego creek, Shenevas creek, Cherry-Valley creek, Adiquatang or Charlotte creek, and Oaks creek, the outlet of Schuyler's Lake. Otsego Lake, discharges the proper Susquehanna, at the Village of *Otsego* or *Cooperstown*.

The agriculture of Otsego County is productive and respectable; nor is the present rage for manufactures, wholly in-operative here. The whole number of taxable inhabitants in 1810, was 5720; and the taxable property, as valued on the Supervisors' books, amounted to \$3,277,143. The soil of this county is of various kinds and qualities; but a large portion of it constitutes a rich farming medium, though rather better adapted for grass than grain. The inhabitants are principally farmers, and clothed in the products of household industry. *Otsego Village* or *Cooperstown*, the capital of this county, is delightfully situated at the S. end of Otsego

* Or *Cooper's-Town* P. and Post-Office.

Lake, on the Great Western Turnpike, 66 miles nearly W. from Albany, Lat. 42° 42', 58' W. Lon. from New-York. It contains 600 inhabitants, 110 houses and stores, 2 elegant Churches, the county buildings, &c. The lofty elevation of this county, its salubrious air and rich and wholesome pasturage, have given to its butter a high character in the market towns.—Otsego sends 4 Members to the House of Assembly.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Queens County, on Nassau or Long-Island, is of the same date as Kings County, which see. It is situated near the W. end of Long-Island, nearly opposite the City of New-York;—being bounded Northerly by East river and L. Island Sound, E. by Suffolk County, Southerly by the Atlantic Ocean, W. by Kings County. The area may be about 355½ square miles, or 227,520 acres. The greatest width of the Island here, from extreme to extreme points of land, is 22 miles; the nearest approximation of water from opposite sides, 5½ miles. Situated between 40° 34' and 40° 55' N. Latitude; 04' E. and 36' E. Longitude from New-York.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE. CENSUS, &c. 1810.

Towns.	P. Offic.	Popul.	S. Elec.	Remarks.
Flushing,		2730—136		Flushing V., Monumental Oaks. 15 m. E. fr. N. Y.
Hempstead,		p.o.—5804—445		Hemp. V., Merricks', * Rockaway, 22 m. fr. N. Y.
Jamaica,		p.o.—2110—219		Jamaica V., J. Bay, Duryea's,—14 m. fr. N. York.
Newtown,		2437—248		Newtown V., N. Landing. 8 m. E. fr. N. York.
NORTH-HEMPSTEAD,		p.o.—2750—211		Q. Court H., Cow-Neck, Plandome, Mitch. Lt. H.
Oyster-Bay,		p.o.1—4725—332		O. Bay V., Jericho p.o., Lloyd's Neck. 25 m. E. f.
				[New-York.]

5 19336—1581

The County of Queens has little remarkable for general description, according to my plan of Summary Notice, but furnishes much for minute detail, in its Topography, which see. The soil is considerably diversified, and an elevated tract of sandy plain pervades the whole. *Harbor-Hill*, the highest land on the Island, is in N. Hempstead, and presents a summit of 405 feet altitude above high water mark. It is the first land discovered by mariners approaching Sandy Hook from the Eastward. Its bays, inlets, coves, &c., are very numerous, and supply many tide-mills for making flour, of high celebrity in the market of New-York. Clinton bay, is the line toward Kings County, on which is C. harbor; and Flushing bay and harbor, Little Neck bay, Cow bay, Hempstead bay and harbor, Oyster bay and harbor, and Cold Spring bay and harbor, are on the N. side of Queens County, the last of which forms the boundary toward Suffolk County. Hurl-Gate, is in E. river, between the counties of New-York and Queens. On the S., or atlantic side of Long-Island, Jamaica Bay, Rockaway neck, Cornell's beach, Rockaway bay and beach, Hog Island, Parsonage, Merrick's and Jerusalem bay. See Plandome, Sands' Point, and Hempstead Plains.

Along the N. shore, the tide rises from 6 to 7 feet 8 inches, though the latter only occurs in Cow bay, where the oceanic currents are impeded by islands and the narrowing of the Sound, as well as by its zig-zag course. A Light House was erected in this county by the General Government in 1809, at Sands' Point, the northern extremity of Cow-Neck.

The agriculture of this County is very respectable, as is its Yeomanry; but a very great error of judgment has carried the county buildings to an unfortunate position, on the borders of Hempstead Plains. The Court-House is in N. Hempstead, 4 miles N. W. of Hempstead Village, 10 S. of the Light House, and 9 East of Jamaica. The location of this building is an admirable comment on the too common adherence to a geographical centre, regardless of those of population and of general convenience. The history of Queens County is very interesting to the minute enquirer; and it deserves notice that this is one of the 4 counties in which

* This Post-Office discontinued in 1811.

the Episcopal church was established by law, prior to the late Revolution: the other 3 were New-York, Richmond and Westchester.

In 1731, the population of Queens County was 7995; in 1771, 10,980; in 1786, 13,084; in 1790, 16,440; in 1800, 16,893; and in 1810, 19,336. It has been represented in all the Legislative Assemblies of this Colony and State, since 1691; but it was not represented in the Provincial Convention, nor in the Continental Congress which met at Philadelphia, in May 1775; a majority of the inhabitants continuing loyal to Great-Britain. A copy of the Duke's Laws, which were enacted in this county, is still preserved in the Town Clerk's office of N. Hempstead, in M.S., with the original signatures. The Council which enacted these laws sat at Hempstead; and the Legislature which convened in 1702, held its session at Jamaica.—The Quakers, who erect no monuments to the memory of the dead, nor to perpetuate the memory of any event, regard with lively interest some ancient oaks, yet living, in the Town of Flushing, under whose shade George Fox, the venerable Apostle of that sect preached to his followers in the year 1672. The civil divisions of this county have undergone no material alteration since 1788, and there has been no increase of the number of towns. Queens County sends 3 Members to the House of Assembly.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

Rensselaer County, on the E. side of the Hudson, opposite Albany, was erected from Albany Co. in 1791, with its present limits. Cambridge and Easton, hitherto in Albany Co., were then attached to Washington Co., and Rensselaer thus restricted the limits of Albany to the W. side of the Hudson. It is almost superfluous to add, that the new county received its name from the Rensselaer family, the principal part of which is within their Patent. It is bounded N. by Washington Co., E. by Vermont and Massachusetts, S. by Columbia Co., W. by the channel of the Hudson, or by the Counties of Saratoga and Albany. The area may be about 572½ square miles, or 366,240 acres. Situated between 42° 26' and 42° 55' N. Latitude; 14' E. and 44' E. Longitude from New-York.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE. Census, &c. of 1810.

Towns.	P. Offic.	Popul.	S. Elec.	Remarks.
Berlin,		3012—326		Rensselaer V. & Glass Works, 34 h., 12 m. E. fr. A.
Brunswick,		2302—253		12 m. N. E. from Albany, 5 E. of Troy—Erec. in 1807.
Grafton,		1410—134		17 m. N. E. fr. Albany, 11 E. of Troy—Erec. in 1807.
Greenbush,		4458—478		Opposite A. Greenb. V. & ferry; Bath V., 1 m. fr. A.
Hoosac,	P.O.—	3117—401		Hoosac Falls V., 30 h., mills, &c.; Four Corners V.
Lansingburgh,	P.O.—	1658—143		Lansingb. V., inc., 294 h. & s., 3 m. fr. Troy, 9 fr. A.
Nassau,	1.*—	2501—271		Union V., inc., 50 h. & s., P.O., 12 m. E. of Albany.
Petersburgh,		2039—163		Rensselaer's Mills V., 25 m. N.E. of A. Bald mount.
Pittstown,	P.O.1—	3692—367		Pittstown V., 21 m.; Tomhanoc V., P.O., 18 m. f. A.
Schaghticoke,	P.O.—	2492—229		Schaght. Point, 20 m. fr. A.; Speigle Town, 11 fr. A.
Schodac,		3166—287		Schodac Landing, 9 m. S. of A.; Castleton, 8 do.
Stephentown,		2567—257		22 m. S. E. of Albany—S. E. corner of the County.
Troy,	P.O.—	3895—334		Troy V., inc., 660 h. & s., 5 churches, 2 banks. 6 m. [N. of Albany.
7—36309—3643				

The County of Rensselaer has a very great diversity of soil, and of surface.—The eastern part is considerably hilly, in some parts mountainous, though not of the loftiest grade of summits or continuous ridges; while the general character is broken and hilly. But where the hills aspire most to the mountain character, the vallies are extensive; and the alluvial flats are of considerable extent, presenting a soil deep, warm and fertile. There are large tracts of sand, of gravel, some clay and argillaceous loam—and tracts of wet uplands covered with a luxuriant growth of lofty white-pine, variously intermixed with hemlock, maple, ash, cherry, beech and birch; forming a most singular admixture of evergreen and deciduous trees. And the skilful Farmer finds all the varieties of soil which these contrarieties of forest vegetation would seem to indicate.

* Nassau Post-Office discontinued in 1811.

This county embraces the E. half of the Hudson, with the head of sloop navigation, which is naturally at Troy. The small streams that supply abundance of mill-seats, are well spread over the county. Hoosac creek, the largest, enters the E. bank of the Hudson, near the northern extremity of the county, after a very devious course, and having received several other creeks. The main branch rises in Massachusetts, crosses the S. W. corner of Vermont into Rensselaer Co., receives Little Hoosac creek, and bearing north, receives Walloomscoic creek just as it crosses into Washington Co.; then turns S. W. into Rensselaer, and receives Tomhannoe creek near its mouth. The Poesten-kill or creek, which enters the Hudson near Troy, waters the central part, and affords many fine mill-seats. Wynant, Tierken and Moordenar's creeks, lie further S.; and the S. eastern part sends some small waters into Columbia County, which see. The falls of the Poesten-kill are entitled to eminent notice, as well for their great height and interesting scenery, as for their contiguity to the Hudson, and the populous and flourishing Village on its shores. In 1800, the population was 30442.

The whole of this county, except the 3 Northern Towns, Schaghticoke, Pittstown and Hoosac, is comprised within the extensive Patent of the Honorable Stephen Van Rensselaer, as is Albany County also. This county had partial settlements at a very early period of our history, and has long sustained a considerable population. The taxable property of Rensselaer Co., agreeable to the Supervisors' books for 1810, amounted to \$4,314,890, more than half of which is personal property.

The Manufactures are shewn in the General Summary, page 49; and the population of the several Villages, in the County Table; and more particularly in the Topography of Towns. *Troy*, the capital, is finely seated on the E. bank of the Hudson, at the head of the tides, 166 miles N. of New-York, 6 N. of Albany, and 36 N. of Hudson. Its situation is peculiarly elegant, on a gravelly plain, sufficiently elevated; and has probably the best site and town plat of any Village or City on the Hudson, as respects elegance, cleanliness, and health.—Rensselaer County sends 4 Members to the House of Assembly.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Richmond County, is formed of Staten-Island, situated below the Bay of New-York, and is the southern extremity of the State. Its date is ancient, having been represented by 2 Members in the first Colonial Legislature, in 1691; and it has always constituted one county to this time. The centre of Staten-Island is about 11 miles S. W. of New-York: its length is about 14 miles; greatest width, 8 miles. The area may be about 77 square miles, or 49,280 acres. Bounded on the N. and W. by Newark bay and Brunswick river, E. and S. by Hudson river and the Atlantic Ocean. Its southern extremity, is in N. Latitude $40^{\circ} 29'$; the Western extremity, 16° W Longitude from New-York.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE. Census, &c. of 1810.

Towns.	Popul.	Sen. Elec.	Remarks.
Castletown,	1341	—121	Quarantine Ground, Clove Hills, Watering Place.
Northfield,	1595	—152	Shooter's Island, Elizabethtown Ferry. [15 h., C.H., &c.
SOUTHFIELD,	1007	—97	Fort Richmond, the Narrows, Signal-Hill, <i>Richmond V.</i> ,
Westfield,	1444	—139	Westfield, Prince's Bay, Indian Hill, Fresh-kills.
	5347	509	

The County of Richmond is considerably hilly and broken, though there are some tracts of good arable lands of considerable extent. Its insular situation, and the comfort it affords to mariners, together with some supposed peculiarities of habits and manners, give the Island a considerable celebrity, and its inhabitants enjoy many privileges. The waters that surround the Island, abound with a great variety of fish; and here is the Watering Place, near which the British had Fortifications during the Revolutionary War. See *Castletown*. The Fortress called Fort Richmond, recently erected at the Narrows by the General Government, is in Southfield; and the Quarantine Ground, for vessels entering the port of New-York, is also in this county. The agriculture, is in a pretty good style; and for the manufactures, see page 49.—Richmond sends 1 Member to the House of Assembly.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

Rockland County, was erected from Orange Co., February 23, 1798; and April 5, 1798, the towns of New-Windsor, New-Burgh, Wallkill, Montgomery and Deer-Park, in Ulster, were attached to Orange County. The form of Rockland Co. is triangular, having the Hudson for its base: Bounded N. Westerly by Orange Co., S. Westerly by the State of New-Jersey, E. by the Hudson, or Westchester County. The area is 161 square miles, or 103,040 acres. Situated between 41° and 41° 19' N. Latitude; 08' E and 12' W. Longitude from New-York.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE. Census, &c. of 1810.

Towns.	P. Office.	Pop.	S. l'lec.	Remarks.
CLARKSTOWN,	P.O.—	1996—	212	' <i>New-City</i> ' V., at R. Court-H., 132 f. A.; 38 fr. N.York.
Hampstead,*	2.—	2313—	178	Ramapo Works V., 60 h. P.O.; Kakiat P.O.; Dater's W.
Haverstraw,	P.O.—	1866—	115	Warren V., Stony Pt., Old Fort Clinton, Dunderberg.
Orangetown,	1.—	1583—	147	Tappan P.O., 142 m. fr. A., 28 fr. N.York; Niak Hills.
<hr/>				
5 7758 652				

The County of Rockland, which comprises the extreme southern angle of this State on the W. side of the Hudson, has a broken surface in general, and in some parts mountainous, from the elevated ranges of the Highland Mountains. But the vallies are of considerable extent, rich and fertile; while a considerable portion of the hills is arable, and affords good pasturage. The streams, though not large, supply a vast profusion of mill-sites; and the mountains, covered with wood, abound with excellent ores of Iron. Hackinsack and Passaic, rivers of New-Jersey, receive some waters from Rockland County. The Ramapo, a main branch of Passaic, rising in Orange, crosses the W. part of Rockland County, through the town of Hampstead, and supplies several extensive works there. There are some small ponds, most romantically situated on the mountains, abounding with fish for the angler. The Niak Hills, and the fine sand-stone they yield in vast abundance, must not be forgotten. Its colour is a reddish brown, quarries well, and is wrought with great ease and facility. The Capitol, or Government House at Albany, is principally built of this stone, the cost of which building was 115,000 dollars. There are in Rockland County, 7 houses of Worship, 2 Academies, and a competent number of common Schools. Twelve bloomeries for making bar-iron; 1 nail factory and rolling and slitting mill, owned by J. G. Peirson and Brothers, which yields about 1,000,000 lbs. nails yearly; a competent number of grain, saw and fulling-mills, and a vast scene of domestic manufacturing, principally in iron. The taxable property, as valued on the Supervisors' books for 1811, exceeds 1,000,000 dollars.—Dobbs' Ferry, Stony Point, and Fort Clinton, are well known positions in the History of the Revolutionary War; as was the Pass in the southern part of the Rockland hills, while the British had possession of New-York, then strongly fortified and guarded. And in this opening are now Pierson's or Ramapo Works, a very extensive establishment, on the turnpike stage road from Albany to New-York.—Rockland County sends 1 Member to the House of Assembly.

SARATOGA COUNTY.

Saratoga County, was erected in 1791, from Albany Co., being of the same date with Rensselaer County. It is situated on the W. side of the Hudson, above Albany Co.; and is bounded N. by Washington County, Easterly by the channel of the

* *My Correspondents write this Hampstead, although I find it named in the Laws, Hempstead; but as there is a Town of this name in Queens County, and also a North Hempstead, I am inclined to adopt the better orthography, copying the usage of well informed men, who are old inhabitants of the Town, and some of its present officers. In the original law erecting this town from a part of Haverstraw, it is called New-Hempstead; and I find it in other places, in a still different orthography. Such a singular confusion of names can hardly be found any where else, as occur in the many volumes of the Laws of this State; and the Legislature would do well to direct a revision of these, at least as often as a revision of the Laws.*

Hudson or by Washington and Rensselaer Counties, S. by Albany and Schenectady Counties, W. by Montgomery County. The area may be about 772 square miles, or 494,080 acres. Situated between 42° 46' and 43° 23' N. Latitude; 26' E. and 10' W. Longitude from New-York.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE. Census, &c. of 1810.

Towns.	P. Offic.	Popu.	S. Elec.	Remarks.
BALLSTON,	P.O.2—	2155—	273	Ballston Spa V., inc., 110 h. p.o.; Saratoga C.H., p.o.
Charlton,	P.O.—	1946—	227	25 m. fr. A.; 8 S. W. from Ballston Spa. [28 m. f. A.
Edinburgh,		1319—	116	form'y. Northfield, 50 m. f. A., 22 S.W. of Caldwell.
Galway,	P.O.—	2705—	282	31 miles from Albany, 8 W. from Ballston Spa.
Greenfield,	P.O.—	3087—	314	10 N. of B. Spa, 36 fr. Alb. Kyadeross mountains.
Hadley,	P.O.—	1725—	122	51 m. fr. A.—Sacandaga river, Jessup's Landing.
Halfmoon,	1.—	5292—	592	Waterford V., inc., 190 h. p.o., 10 m. N. fr. Albany.
Malta,		1438—	158	Dunning-st., 25 m. N. of A. Saratoga & Round L.
Milton,		2763—	258	part of B. Spa V. & Springs. Woollen Factory.
Moreau,		1347—	83	part of Glenn's & Baker's Falls. Powder Factory.
Northumberland,	P.O.—	2041—	184	43 m. fr. A. ---Fort Miller & Falls. Nort. mountain.
Providence,		1694—	136	35 m. fr. A., 33 N.W. fr. Waterford. Sacandaga R.
Saratoga,	P.O.1—	3183—	280	Sara. Springs p.o.; Rock S. V., 25 h.; Cong. S. V.
Stillwater,	P.O.—	2492—	203	Stillwater V., Bemus' Heights, Saratoga L. Lake
12—33147—3229				

The County of Saratoga is washed on the E. by the Hudson an extent of about 70 miles, following the meanderings of that river; on the S. by the Mohawk; but the tide is only very rarely perceivable at Waterford. The Sacandaga, a large branch of the Hudson, crosses the Northern part of Saratoga Co., Snook creek, enters the Hudson in Moreau, as does Fish creek in Saratoga; and Anthony's, between Stillwater and Halfmoon, discharging the waters from Long and Round Lakes or ponds. Fish creek, is a considerable stream, discharging the waters from Saratoga L. and Owl pond, the Kyadeross or Kyaderosses creek, and several other branches, collected from the midland parts of the county. Kyadeross creek, approaches within 1-2 mile of Ballston Spa, losing its name in Saratoga L., the outlet of which is called Fish creek, to the Hudson. On this stream, were some of the temporary fortifications erected by General Burgoyne in 1777; and at its mouth on the upper side, the ground where his army piled their arms, and surrendered as prisoners of war. The Aalplaats-kill, or Eel-place-creek, is a small stream that rises in Galway, and runs through Charlton into Schenectady Co., to the Mohawk.—These streams, every where so spread over the county, supply a profusion of fine sites for mills; as do the Mohawk and the Hudson, at the Cahoes Falls, and the various rapids and falls of the Hudson. At Fort Miller Falls, Baker's, and Glenn's, are vast conveniences for mills, with abundance of water at all times. The mills erected on these Falls furnish great quantities of lumber that descends the Hudson in rafts.

The soil of Saratoga Co., is very similar in the southern part, to that of Albany Co., which see; and the geology of that part, very nearly corresponds with that of Albany. The County of Saratoga, or certainly all that part lying S. of Greenfield, is underlaid by a soft blue fetid clay, at various depths—surmounted by slatestone, or limestone, and in some places by flint. Tracts of sandy loam, resting on clay, or on stones of slate or lime, are of great extent; and a large portion of the southern half may be denominated a sandy plain, originally wooded with white, yellow and pitch pine. There are considerable tracts of pebbly gravel, and of gravelly loam, but these are principally confined to the river hills of the Hudson; while the alluvial flats of the Hudson in this county, are composed principally of clay or argillaceous mold.—The northern part is considerably hilly, and some part mountainous, interspersed with vallies of alluvion, or marshes and bogs yielding dwarf shrubbery and sedge-grass. The agricultural products of this county are considerable, and much of the dairy and the market supplies of fresh meat, &c., is consumed at the watering places, during the season of company there. The Manufactures are shewn in the General Summary, page 49; and the Yeomanry, who constitute a large and respectable portion of the inhabitants, are principally clad in the products of household industry. The medicinal waters of Saratoga, take a high

It is not the foremost rank, among all those known to history in any part of the world. The Springs are very numerous, and variously impregnated with mineral solutions. See MINERAL WATERS, page 24. They are scattered over an extent of about 12 miles, and are destined at some future day to supply a vast exportation of water to foreign countries. Situated about 43° N. Latitude, 10' E. Longitude from New-York; distant from that city 290 miles; from Albany 30; 10 miles W. of the Hudson, and 30 S. of Caldwell Village, at the S. end of Lake George. They are surrounded by a fine champaign country, but gently undulated, under tolerable cultivation, pleasant and healthy. And it is to be wished that the plains around these Springs should remain farmlands, instead of compact villages or cities, except of small extent: country air and rural scenery are the more proper, as these places are the resort of people for health or pleasure, who have been principally accustomed to city air and town living. To such invalids, Hygeia prescribes in the open fields; and pleasure dwells with a change of scenery, if not with variety.

The memorable events of the Revolutionary War, have marked the plains and hills of Saratoga, with a long-lived, a proud celebrity of fame of martial achievement. Here were the toils and artifices of war, opposed by toil and artifice, till Burgoyne yielded;—the pride and boast of British discipline, with a numerous and well appointed army, sunk under the American spirit;—and gave to Gates and America a conquest, glorious as opportune. On the 5th of July, the Americans, retreating before this formidable army, evacuated the strong works at Ticonderoga; on the 19th of August, gained a small advantage over a detachment of Burgoyne's army near Bennington; fought the battle of Stillwater, September 19; that of Saratoga, October 7, when the Royal troops were defeated; and on the 17th of October, 1777, Burgoyne with his whole army, surrendered to the Americans! The little entrenchment, called Fort-Hardy, the scene of this closing act of the grand Drama, was on the bank of the Hudson, just at the mouth of Fish creek, near the stage road, and is still pointed out to every passing traveller, now barely visible.—Saratoga sends 4 Members to the House of Assembly.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

Schenectady County,* is but of recent date, though the settlement is very ancient. It was erected from Albany County in 1809, and is but a small county in extent, though it contain the City of Schenectady. Bounded Northerly by Montgomery and Saratoga Counties, Easterly by Saratoga and Albany Counties, Southerly by Albany, and Westwardly by Schoharie County. The form is very irregular, and the area may be about 180 square miles, or 115,200 acres. Situated between 42° 43' and 42° 58' N. Latitude; 09' E. and 20' W. Longitude from New-York.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE. Census, &c. of 1810.

Towns.	P.Offic.	Pop.	S. Elec.	Remarks.
Duanesburgh,	P.O.—	3052	—253	23 m. N of W. fr. Alb.; L. Maria, Prospect-Hill.
Niskayuna,		424	—57	On the S. side Mohawk, 12 m. N. W. of Albany.
Princtown,		826	—98	22 m. from Alb., 7 W. of Schenectady.
SCHENECTADY,	P.O.—	5903	—622	<i>Schenectady City</i> ; compact part, 500 h. & s., Union
				[College, 4 churches, 14½ m. fr. A.
		2	10205	1030

The County of Schenectady, has the Mohawk running across its northern part, and the other small streams are too inconsiderable for notice here, except Aal-plaats creek, noticed under Saratoga County, which see. The Historic notices, will be referred to Schenectady City; and there is little to invite summary detail. The soil, except the alluvial flats, and the more elevated and broken lands of Du-

* *Schenectady*, or *Schenectada*, as pronounced by the Indians, signifies over-the-pines; and was first applied by them as the name for the place where Albany now stands, since transferred to Schenectady. The country between these two places, is a sandy plain, thickly covered with pine trees; and remains still a barren tract of pine plain.

anesburgh, and some part of Princetown, is similar to the upland, sandy plains of Albany County, which see. Duaneburgh is more loamy, and the tracts of alluvion are extensive and very rich along the Mohawk near Schenectady. Of the agriculture, no general character can be given; and the Manufactures are shewn in the General Summary, page 49. The great turnpike to the Mohawk and the western country, leads from Albany to Schenectady, 14½ miles distant. And here is the portage between the Mohawk and Hudson rivers, occasioned by the rapids and falls of the former below Schenectady. An elegant covered Bridge across the Mohawk, at this place, deserves eminent notice. It is 997 feet in length, and is one of the best efforts in this line, according to the expense and the materials employed, of the celebrated Bridge Architect, T. Burr. See *Schenectady City*.

Schenectady, the capital of this County, and from which it takes its name, is charmingly situated on the Mohawk flats on the margin of that river, and contains about 500 houses and stores, the county buildings, Union College, which see, page 44; 4 Churches, or houses for public worship, and a Bank. It is 14½ miles N. W. of Albany, and 15 S. W. of Ballston Springs. The inhabitants are principally Dutch, or their descendants, variously intermixed with emigrants from Europe and the United States.—Schenectady County sends 2 Members to the House of Assembly.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

Schoharie County,* was erected from Albany and Otsego Counties, in 1795. It is situated about 34 miles W. of Albany; and is bounded N. by Montgomery Co., E. by a small angle of Schenectady, and by Albany Co., Southerly by Greene and Delaware Counties, W. by Otsego County. The area may be about 565 square miles, or 361,600 acres. Situated between 42° 18' and 42° 10' N. Latitude; 16' W. and 43' W. Longitude from New-York.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE. Census, &c. of 1810.

TOWNS.	P.Offic.	Popul.	S. Elec.	Remarks.
Blenheim,	P.O.—	1319	—132	47 miles S. of W. from Albany.
Broome,	P.O.—	1942	—147	Formerly Bristol, 38 miles from Albany.
Carlisle,	P.O.—	1231	—83	Erected in 1807; 40 miles from Albany.
Cobleskill,		2494	—257	35 miles from Albany.
Jefferson,		1740	—212	48 miles S. of W. from Albany.
Middleburgh,		3236	—313	35 miles from Albany. Schoharie Flats.
SCHOHARIE,	P.O.1—	3232	—266	<i>Schoharie V.</i> ,† 25 h., C. H. 32 m. fr. A.; S. Bridge
Sharon,	P.O.—	3751	—324	45 m. fr. A.—N.W. cor. of county. [V., 20 h., P.O.
		6	18945	1704

The County of Schoharie is situated 34 miles W. of Albany, embracing a tract of elevated and broken land, formed by the Catsbergs, or Catskill hills, and the Helderbergs. See MOUNTAINS, page 9. It has no larger streams than the Schoharie creek, which, rising in Greene County, runs centrally through Schoharie northward, seeking the Mohawk, which it enters in Montgomery County. Cobus, or Cobleskill, is a principal branch of the Schoharie C.; and Catskill rises among the mountains in the S. Eastern part of this County. The rocks of Schoharie County are principally calcareous, and the hills abound with precipices and natural caverns, common features of lime-stone countries. And the alluvion is of a peculiarly rich and fertile character, another common feature, being formed of vegetable

* *Schoharie*, according to Brandt, is an Indian word, signifying drift or flood-wood; the creek of that name running at the foot of a steep precipice for many miles, from which it collected great quantities of wood.

† *This Village is sometimes, of late, called Summer-Ville, but had better retain its original name.*

mold, variously intermixed with calcareous loam; a soil of superior excellence, wherever found, warm, durable, and adapted to a great variety of products. — The alluvial flats are very extensive along this creek; and they have been settled more than 100 years, since first occupied by German and Dutch emigrants. These flats extend about 26 miles, following the windings of the stream, and are in many places a mile wide. The calcareous stones abound with those impressions imputed to petrification of the shells of testaceous animals; and which, in spite of popular prejudice, belong to a different order of stones. See Mineralogy, page 23. This county is pretty well watered with springs and small rivulets; and the agriculture, though not in the best style of improvement, is proverbially productive. The three southern towns, Broome, Blenheim, and Jefferson, are principally settled by people from the Eastern States. The Manufactories are shewn in the General Summary, page 49.

The ancient inhabitants of this county suffered much from Indian hostility; and during the Revolutionary war, Schoharie was overrun and laid waste by the British and Indians under the command of Brandt, and of Johnson, the greater Savage of the two.—Much of the clothing worn in this county, is made in the family-way; and many of the inhabitants are very rich. *Schoharie*, the capital of the county, is finely situated on the Schoharie flats, where is a small Village of 25 houses, the county buildings, and 2 Churches. The Court-House is of stone, 3 stories high; and the houses have rather the appearance of a rich farming settlement, than of a motley collection of taverns, shops and offices.—Schoharie County sends 2 Members to the House of Assembly.

SENECA COUNTY.

Seneca County, was erected from Cayuga Co. in 1804. It comprises the Western part of the Military Tract, formerly a part of *Onondaga County*, which see; and is bounded N. on L. Ontario, or by the British Possessions in Canada, E. by Cayuga Co., S. by Tioga Co., W. by Steuben and Ontario Counties. Comprising the tract between Cayuga and Seneca Lakes, it extends also to L. Ontario; being in length N. and S., about 63 miles, with a medial width of 11 miles. The land area is 744 square miles, or 476,160 acres. Situated between 42° 11' and 43° 21' N. Latitude; 2° 28' and 3° W. Longitude from New-York.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE. Census, &c. of 1810.

Towns.	P. Offic.	Popul.	S. Elec.	Remarks.
Fayette,		1754—156		Formerly Washington. Scawas V., or Jefferson, 7 m. E.
Hector,	P.O.—	1653—85		190 m. from Albany; 10 S. of Ovid. [of Geneva.
Junius,	P.O.1—	2251—177		Galen Salt W., P.O.; W. Cayuga, Sen. Falls. 182 m. f. A.
Ovid,	P.O.—	4535—276		Ovid V., 205 m. fr. A.; 22 E. of S. fr. Geneva. [Spring.
Romulus,	P.O.1—	2766—179		Lancaster V., P.O., 200 m. fr. A.; Apple Town. Canoga
Ulysses,	2.—	3250—242		Ithaca V., 40 h., P.O., 178 m. fr. A.; Tremain V., P.O., 180
Wolcott,		480—59		Port Bay on L. Ontario, & Salt S., 200 m. fr. A. [m. f. A.

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The County of Seneca is situated about 186 miles Westward of Albany, on the great avenue to the Western Counties. The surface of this county is either quite level, or but gently undulated with hill and dale: though Hector and Ulysses, the two southern towns, are considerably hilly. The soil is principally a calcareous loam, or a well mixed vegetable mold; and may be called a good medium, in general, for grain or grass. This county includes Port, Little Sodus, and East bays, and a part of Great Sodus bay, on L. Ontario; with the half of Cayuga and Seneca Lakes. Seneca and Canandaigua creeks, the outlets of the Lakes of the same name, cross Seneca County, running Eastward; and there are many small streamlets, too inconsiderable for general notice, except indeed Fall creek, which enters the S. end of Cayuga Lake. But there are some others that afford sites for mills, and the Seneca river has fine falls, on which are erected Mynderse's Mills and others. Canoga Spring, in Romulus, affords water and turns a saw and grist-mill, erected within a few rods of the Spring. The advantages for navigation, are

seen by inspection of the Map; and there are some turnpikes, with abundance of common roads though subject to a too common error in location. It can but rarely happen that roads should follow the right-lines that bound surveys.

A turnpike from Ithaca at the head of Cayuga Lake, to Geneva, passes *Ovid* Village, the capital of the county, which is on Lot No. 3, near the N. line of the town of Ovid. This Village is sometimes called Verona, but better Ovid, for obvious reasons. The titles to lands are good, with right of soil, and the inhabitants have a good character for industry, sobriety, and economy; being principally Farmers. Much of the clothing is produced from household industry, and the style of agriculture is very respectable. The first settlements commenced in 1788, by a few solitary individuals; and the population is now composed of emigrants from the Eastern States, from Pennsylvania, and from Great-Britain. For the Manufactures, see page 49. Seneca County has some Salt Springs and Salt Works; see *Junius*.—There are 25 grain, 42 saw-mills, and 26 whiskey-mills, or grain distilleries, pernicious establishments, however profitable to a few or convenient for some others. Wolcott, on the N., is comparatively wild, erected in 1810; and the principal population is on the midland and southern parts.—Seneca County sends one Member to the House of Assembly.

STEUBEN COUNTY.

Steuben County, was erected from the S. part of Ontario, in 1796, and named in honor of Baron Steuben, an officer in the Revolutionary Army. Its form is very regular, being about 40 miles square; and is bounded N. by Ontario County, E. by the southern part of Seneca Co., or by Seneca Lake, and by Tioga Co.; S. by the state of Pennsylvania, W. by Allegany County. The area is 1541 square miles, or 1,050,240 acres. Situated between 42° and 42° 36' N. Latitude; 2° 51' and 3° 50' W. Longitude from New-York.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE. Census, &c. of 1810.

Towns.	P. Offic.	Popul.	S Elec.	Remarks.
Addison,		369	—28	formerly Middletown, 15 m. S. of Bath, 15 W. P. Post.
Bath,		p.o.—1036	—97	Bath V., 50 h. & s. 245 miles W. of Albany.
Canisteo,		p.o.1—656	—45	Ark-Port, p.o., 25 m. W. of Bath, 265 of Albany.
Dansville,		p.o.—666	—13	Dansville V., 35 m. N.W. of Bath, 32 S.W. Canand'ga.
Painted-Post,		p.o.2—954	—71	Lindsley Town, p.o., 20 m. S.E. Bath; Campbells, p.o.
Pulteney,		p.o.—1038	—97	E. & W. Pulteney Societies, 24 m. S. of Canandaigua.
Reading,		1210	—32	formerly part of Cayuga Co., 23 m. N.E. of Bath.
Troupsburgh,		292	—36	Erected in 1808, from Addison and Canisteo.
Wayne,		1-1025	—57	Roscommon, p.o.—15 m. E. of Bath, 35 S. of Geneva.
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The County of Steuben is situated 180 miles on a right line, a little S. of W. from Albany; and 203 N. W. from New-York. The *Tioga* river, or the main Western branch of the Susquehanna, (which runs across Pennsylvania into Maryland, where it enters Chesapeak bay,) receives its principal waters from this county. And it were better that the name of Tioga had been applied to the *Conhocton*, which runs diagonally across Steuben, nearly central, and receives several considerable branches. The *Canisteo*, *Canawisqua*, and *Caneadea*, are considerable streams, deep, sluggish and boatable. *Mud Lake*, in Wayne, (near *Crooked Lake*, principally in Steuben Co., but which discharges northward,) discharges *Mud Creek* southward, boatable to the Conhocton. And there are several other small streams that extend the navigation from every part down the Tioga, and supply abundance of mill sites. The surface of Steuben is considerably broken and hilly if not mountainous. Along the rivers, the general aspect of the country is uninviting, except that the alluvial flats are in some parts very extensive and rich; the river hills are rocky, precipitous, and covered with evergreens, dreary and forbidding. But the upland plains have a rich variety of deciduous trees, and extensive tracts of a rich and fer-

tile soil, principally argillaceous loam or a warm mold: presenting a pleasing contrast to the agriculturalist, when compared with the gloomy dell that skirts his fields, through which wind the streams that convey his surplus products to a market. But these remarks apply to the general character of the Susquehanna waters in this state. This county, except the small town of Reading, on the W. shore of the Seneca Lake, was included in the extensive cession of New-York to Massachusetts, and is principally peopled by Farmers from the Eastern States. Several Townships were purchased by individuals, who, in the laudable zeal of enterprize have settled on their lands, and thus led the way instead of pointing it, in changing the forest to cultivated fields. A very good character is given the Inhabitants by my Correspondents: It is worth only that gives to worth its meed of praise. The Savage butcheries at Wyoming, a fine settlement in Pennsylvania, and its complete destruction in 1778, will long be remembered; and Steuben County still marks the track of the invading foe, while the ancient man sheweth the stumps of trees from which the Canoes were taken, and chilleth the soul with horror at the tale of woe. The agriculture is in a pretty good and improving style, though the country is but newly settled in general:—for Manufactures, see the General Summary, page 49. The Eastern people have brought hither their habits of housei. industry, from which the clothing is principally produced.

Bath, the capital, is finely seated on the Conhocton, nearly central in the county, contains abo 50 houses and stores, and has a considerable and increasing trade. The main post-ute is from Painted-Post, by Bath 20 miles, Canisteo 20, Ark-Port 5, Dansville 12, to Geneseo 18, and Avon in Ontario, 10 miles, weekly. This mail communicates by Rhinebeck, in Dutchess County, through Ulster, Delaware, Broome, Tioga, Steuben, to Ontario. There are other mails; one from Bath by Roscoramon, to Geneva.—Steuben County sends 1 Member to the House of Assembly.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

St. Lawrence County, was erected March 3, 1802. It is bounded on the N. W. by the river St. Lawrence, or the British Possessions in Canada; E. by Franklin County; S. by Montgomery and Herkimer Counties; S. W. by a small corner of Herkimer Co., and by Lewis and Jefferson Counties. Its extent on the St. Lawrence, is 65 1-2 miles in a right line; the E. line is 61 miles; the S. line 26; and the S. W. 43 miles: giving an area of about 2000 square miles. Situated between 44° 03' and 45° N. Latitude; 30' and 1° 50' W. Longitude from New-York.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE. Census, &c. of 1810.

Towns. When Erect.	P. O.	Popu.	S. Elec.	Remarks.
OSWEGATCHIE,	1802—1—	1245—	122	<i>Ogdensburgh</i> , p.o., 70 h. & stores. 212 m. fr. Alb.
Lisbon,	1802—p.o.—	820—	91	Indian Village— <i>of houses</i> , uninhabited.
Madrid,	1802—p.o.—	1420—	165	Hamilton, 35 houses. Columbus.
Massena,	1802—p.o.—	955—	74	on the St. Lawrence, 40 miles below Ogdensb.
Canton,	1805—p.o.—	699—	113	Natural Canal. 18 m. S. E. of Ogdensburgh.
Hopkinton,	1805—p.o.—	372—	44	40 m. E. of Ogdensburgh.
De Kalb,	1806—p.o.—	541—	83	Coopers' Village.
Potsdam,	1806—p.o.—	928—	120	Potsdam, 15 houses, mills, &c. Moravians.
Stockholm,	1806—p.o.—	307—	37	33 m. E. from Ogdensburgh.
Russell,	1807—	394—	37	County Arsenal.
Louisville,	1810—p.o.			Pop. with Massena. Backeton, 30 m. from Ogdensb.
Gouverneur,	1810—1—	223—	v.	Oswegatchie. Cambray, p.o. Morristown.

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The soil of the county of St. Lawrence is principally sand or loam, heavily wood- ed with maple, beech, ash, tilia or bass wood, butternut, elm, and groves of white and yellow pine, with some hemlock. No high mountainous country, and but a small part can be called hilly. It is well watered by small springs and streamlets.

Washed on the N. W. by the St. Lawrence, an extent of 75 miles, and penetrated by many navigable rivers—these facilities of navigation and intercourse indicate its future wealth and importance. These rivers, too, abound with mill-sites, and are bordered by extensive alluvial flats of great fertility. In the southern part are some small lakes; and *Black lake*, near the S. W. corner, is of considerable extent and importance; as also *Indian river*, a water of this lake, which see. That part of this county which comprehends the 10 Townships, as designated on the large Maps of the Surveyor-General and others, was sold by this state in 1786; but the military post of Oswegatchie, was retained by the British till August, 1796. See Oswegatchie, Ogdensburgh and Lisbon, for some historic notices of former works. A regiment of militia is organized, and some Cadet companies are forming. An Arsenal is erected in Russell, for public stores, at the expense of the state. *Ogdensburgh*, the county capital, is a thriving, busy place, of considerable trade.—Roads have been opened in every direction; and in many instances through extensive forests, at a great expense. Beside the rivers above mentioned, there are many smaller ones, all of which are well stored with fish, a great relief to the wants of the early inhabitants. Until about the year 1800, the dread of British and Indian aggression, retarded the population; but since that time, the increase has been very rapid. Nor was the Embargo inefficient in producing a great increase of wealth and population. The Natural Canal, in Canton, is a rare curiosity; and there are many small remains of those ancient works, mounds, inclosures, &c., attributed to Indian hostilities, which abound throughout the United States.—St. Lawrence County sends 1 Member to the House of Assembly.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Suffolk County, comprises all that part of Nassau or Long-Island, lying Eastward of Queens county. Its date is ancient, being the same as that of Kings and Queens Counties, which see. In the first Legislative Assembly of the Colony, which met at New-York in 1691, Suffolk had 2 Delegates; and it has constituted one county to this time. It is bounded Northerly by Long-Island Sound, E. and Southerly by the Atlantic Ocean, W. by Queens County. Fisher's Island lies further N. and E., attached to *Southold*, which see, and there are many other islands. From the S. W. angle of Suffolk Co., to Montauk Point, the eastern extremity of Long-Island, is 83 miles; the greatest width of Suffolk Co., is on the W. line, where it is 20 1-2 miles. The whole land area may be about 798 square miles, or 510,720 acres. Situated between 40° 35' and 41° 14' N. Latitude; 32' E. and 2° 10' E. Longitude from New-York.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE. Census, &c. of 1810.

Towns.	P. Offices.	Popula.	S. Elec.	Remarks, Villages, &c.
Brookhaven,	p.o.8—	4176—	380	{ Setauket V. p.o., Stony Brook p.o., Middletown p.o., Patchogue p.o., Fire-Place p.o., Forge p.o., Drowned Meadow p.o., Moriches p.o., 70 m. fr. N. York.
Easthampton,	p.o.—	1484—	191	{ Easthampton V., Montauk, Montauk-Point, Light-House, Gardiner's Island.
Huntington,	p.o.2—	4424—	462	{ H. Village, Babylon p.o. and V., or Huntington South, Dixhill's p.o., Cow Harbor, the Hook.
Islip,	p.o.—	885—	60	{ Part of Ronconcoma Pond, Cap-tree, Grass, Oak, and Fire-Islands.
RIVERHEAD,	p.o.—	1711—	216	{ <i>Riverhead</i> V., or S. C. House, 77 m. E. of N. York, 237 m. from Albany, via N. Y.;—Wading river V.
Shelter-Island,		329—	29	{ Shelter and Great Hog-Neck Islands; 100 miles N. of E. from New-York.
Smith-Town,	p.o.—	1592—	136	{ Branch V., River V., 53 miles from New-York.
Southampton,	p.o.4—	3899—	475	{ Sagg-Harbor V., 80 houses p.o., 266 m. from Alb. Bridge Hampton p.o., W. H. p.o., Canoe-Place p.o.
Southold,	p.o.1—	2613—	306	{ Mattatuc p.o., Oyster-Pond-Point V., Cutchogue, Sterling.

The County of Suffolk, very extensive and diversified, is not easily well described in a general view. Situated upon an Island, extensively and much indented by bays, its general geography can only be seen by inspection of a map; and its more minute character, in the Topography of Towns, the descriptions of which are very ample. There are several large Islands formed by the Bays toward the eastern part; and Fisher's Island, though considerably remote, belonging to this state, is attached to Suffolk County. See BAYS and ISLANDS, page 15. The principal Bays are, *Great B.*, in Huntington, forming *Lloyd's* and *Eaton's Necks*; *Drowned Meadow B.*, in Brookhaven; *Great Peconic*, or *Peconic B.*, spreads westward from *Gardiner's B.*, the largest on the Island, near the E. end of Long-Island; and *Southold Bay*, a more general appellation for the whole. Those on the S. side are smaller, of less importance, though numerous. *Shinacau B.*, was the ancient residence of a tribe of Indians called *Shinacau*, or *Shinacough*; and there are many others, but of little importance. From many of these Bays, other small ones extend in arms, which have local names—and these form coves, points, heads, necks, &c., &c., almost innumerable, a catalogue of which were as useless as uninteresting. The principal ones are noticed under the respective Towns. And the various other places, known by local names, are too numerous for bare enumeration, except in a Topography of the County—but many of those called Villages, are too inconsiderable for general notice; and however it might amuse with the singular confusion of odd names, the list could serve no valuable purpose. For a more particular description of the soil of Suffolk County, and its natural and agricultural products, see *Long-Island*, *Gardiner's Island*, *Shelter Island*, *Plumb Island*, *Great-Hog-Neck Island*, *Robins' Island*, &c.—The land on the N. side, or next the Sound, is considerably broken and hilly, though the soil is better than in the interior, where there is more woody plains; on the S. side more loamy and level. Deer still abound in the extensive forests of pine in the interior; and Long-Island is justly celebrated for the great variety of its wild-fowl and game for sportsmen. There are some small creeks, oddly enough dignified with the name of River; as *Connecticut creek*, which is 9 miles long, and *Peconic creek*, about 15 miles; which with *Mattatuc creek*, and some other streams, supply a number of mills of various kinds. The taxable property, as valued on the Supervisors' books for 1810, amounts to \$3,742,264. The agriculture is respectable, and the inhabitants, principally Farmers, deserve as high a character for private worth, as those of any portion of the United States. For the Manufactures, see the General Summary, page 49. Much of the clothing is manufactured in private families. Some salt is made also, by evaporation of sea-water. The large tracts of pine-plains supply a great proportion of the fuel annually consumed in New-York. The town of Brookhaven sends about 100,000 cords annually to that market. A considerable foreign trade is carried on from Sagg-Harbor, the Metropolis of Suffolk, a Port of Entry, finely situated on the S. side of the great Bay that extends far westward from Gardiner's Bay, or the Atlantic at the E. end of Long-Island. Here are about 80 houses, an Academy, Meeting-House, &c., on a street 1 mile in length. Its shipping is now principally employed in the whale-fishery. *Riverhead*, the Capital of the County, is in the town of Riverhead, 77 miles eastward of New-York, has the county buildings, a post-office, and a small collection of houses. It is situated near the Peconic creek, 2 1-2 miles from the Bay into which that creek empties.—*Ronconquaway*, or *Ronconcoma Pond*, in this county, received its name from the Indians, which is said to mean Sandy Pond, being surrounded by a fine sandy beach. *Montauk-Point*, the east end of the Island, used for grazing of domestic stock is peculiar as having no flies for their annoyance. The Light-House on this Point, was erected in 1796, by the United States, at an expense of 25,000 dollars, and is 100 feet high.

Suffolk County was settled at an early period of our history; and a considerable part of its first inhabitants came from New-England. About 1640, Southold was thus settled; East-Hampton in 1649, by 30 families from Lynn, in Massachusetts. These settlements were originally attached to the Colony of New-Haven; but the rigors of its ecclesiastical court compelled the Long-Island colonists to secede, and proffer allegiance to New-York, which was accepted in 1674. And to the excellencies of the New-England character, these people have added other traits of vast importance. Such are their sobriety, temperance, industry, that the modern

Yankees are pleased to trace an affinity of origin; but in several towns of Suffolk County, suits at law are almost unknown, and peace and harmony prevail in an eminent degree. If discrimination be at all allowable, it is but perfect justice to say, that no where is there found more of domestic happiness or of plain Republican worth, than among the inhabitants of Long-Island. Suffolk County sends 3 Members to the House of Assembly.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Sullivan County, was erected in March, 1809, from Ulster County, and received its name in honor of General Sullivan, an Officer of the Revolutionary army. Its form is irregular, and the whole area may be computed at 622,000 acres. It is bounded northerly by Delaware County; easterly by Ulster Co.; southerly by Orange Co.; westerly by the Delaware river, or the State of Pennsylvania. Situated between 41° 25' N. and 42° N. Latitude; 21' W. and 1° 08' W. Longitude from New-York.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE. Census, &c. of 1810.

Towns.	P. Office.	Pop.	S. Elec.	Tax. Property.		Remarks.
				Real	Personal.	
Bethel,	P. O. 1—	737—	30—	207062—	3849	Cochecton p.o., 60 m. W. of Newburgh,
Liberty,		419—	44—	209806—	3873	Erected in 1809. [120 fr. Albany.
Lumberland,		525—	16—	98115—	6979	The S.W. Town of the County.
Mamakating,	1—	1865—	147—	170221—	12846	Bloomingsburgh, 20 h. & s. p.o., 23½ m.
Navisink,		953—	91—	138705—	6208	15 m. N. of Monticello. [f. Newburgh
Rockland,		309—	33—	106739—	1554	Ere. in 1809, fr. Navisink. [Lake p.o.
Thompson,	2—	1300—	105—	291370—	3130	Monticello, 25 h. & stores, p.o., White-
		5	6108	466		

The County of Sullivan is situated 80 miles, on a right line, about S. W. from Albany; and about the same distance N. W. from New-York; and 41 miles W. of the Hudson. In 1810, of the above amount of taxable property, making an aggregate of 1,260,457 dollars in the county, only a small proportion was personal property; while 848,748 dollars of the real or fast estate, was holden by non-resident proprietors. — This County lies wholly within the Hardenbergh and Minisink Patents. It contains a pretty large proportion of mountainous country, though the vales and plains are fertile and of such extent as to promise a respectable population. Excepting the Delaware, which forms its western boundary, the principal streams are the Navisink creek, running to the S., the Mongaup, Collakoon, Beaver-kill, Williwe-mock, Ten-mile creek; and Beaver and Half-way brooks. There are several small ponds or lakes, the principal of which are White lake, Black lake, and Great lake or Lake Superior. The Newburgh and Cochecton turnpike extends across the County, a little S. of its centre. The Ulster and Orange, from S. E. to N. W., and crosses the Navisink at the falls. The Navisink, rises in Ulster Co., enters Sullivan Co. after about 12 miles, and stretching southward meets the Delaware near the intersection of the N. line of New-Jersey, after a comparative course of 55 miles. For the last 7 miles, it ranges near the base of the Shawangunk mountains. *Thompson*, the Capital, is 38 miles a little N. of W. from Newburgh on the Hudson; and 22 from the Delaware. There are many thriving settlements and small Villages, for which see the Topography. Agreeable to the returns of the Census of 1810, there are 1597 spinning-wheels, 262 looms, 5832 sheep; and 49,853 yards of cloth are annually produced from household industry. From Newburgh on the Hudson, the mail route is to Montgomery p.o. in Orange Co., 12 miles; to Bloomingsburgh p.o. in Sullivan, 11 1-2 miles; to Monticello p.o., 14 1-2 miles; to Bethel or Cochecton p.o., at the Delaware river, 22 miles; in all 6, from Newburgh to Cochecton, on the Newburgh and Cochecton turnpike. Ulster, with Sullivan County, sends 4 Members to the House of Assembly.

TIOGA COUNTY.

Tioga County, was erected from Montgomery Co., in 1791; and from the E. part of this County, the County of Broome was erected in 1806. It is situated 113 miles on a right-line, S. of W. from Albany, 55 S. of Onondaga, and 107 about W. of Athens on the Hudson, embracing the waters of the *Susquehanna*. Bounded N. by a small angle of Steuben Co., and by Seneca and Cayuga Counties; E. by Broome Co., S. by the State of Pennsylvania, W. by Steuben County. Its form is nearly that of a square 26 by 34 miles; the area $892\frac{2}{3}$ square miles, or 571,306 acres.— Situated between 42° and $42^{\circ} 25'$ N. Latitude; $2^{\circ} 14'$ and 3° W. Longitude from New-York.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE. Census, &c. of 1810.

Towns.	P. Offic.	Popul.	S. Elec.	Remarks.
Candor,				Erec. in 1811, from Spencer; pop. &c. inc. with Spencer.
Caroline,	1.			Speedsville p.o., or Cantine's Settle. Same as Candor.
Catharines, p.o.—	336	—40		200 miles fr. Albany, 18 m. N. of W. from Drakesville.
Cayuta,				Beers' Settlement. Town erected, &c. same as Candor.
Chemung, p.o.—	683	—32		198 m. fr. Alb., 10 S. W. of Drakesville. Ch. Narrows.
Danby,				8 m. N W. of Drakesville. Town erec. &c. as Candor.
Elmira, p.o.1—	2169	—165		Newtown V., or Elmira, p.o., 210 m. fr. A.; Big Flats p.o.
Owego, 1.—	1083	—65		Smithboro' p.o., 180 m. fr. Alb., 10 fr. Owego Village.
SPENCER, p.o.—	3128	—188		Drakesville, or Settlement, or Spencer V., 190 m. fr. A.
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The County of Tioga has the *Susquehanna* crossing its S. eastern part, and the *Tioga*, the main W. branch of that river, waters the S. western part,—approaching each other in an elegant angle, and forming their junction at Tioga Point or Athens, 5 miles S. of the line of this State. Both branches are boatable for those of 8 or 10 tons; and the *Owego* creek, which forms the eastern boundary; the *Catawnt*, further W., and the *Cayuta*, nearly central N. to S., afford considerable facilities of transportation, and with many smaller streams, abundance of the best sites for mills. *Newtown* creek enters Tioga R. at the Village of Newtown in Elmira, and *Butler's C.*, further S. E., as is *Wynkoop's* also; and the other small streams are very numerous. Tioga County sends some small waters into the heads of Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, through L. Ontario and the St. Lawrence, besides the above streams that discharge southward. But Cataragus and Chatauqua Counties, in this state, supply alike waters that seek the ocean through Lake Erie, passing the tremendous $\frac{1}{2}$ tract of Niagara, through L. Ontario and the St. Lawrence, N. eastward; as also S. westward through the Allegany, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers! Nor do they reach the Atlantic, till separated near 6000 miles, computing by the devious courses pursued. From little springs, perhaps on the same farm, these streamlets issue in pursuit of a common object—and thus do they separate! Such, too, is life! And where is the Man who would not pride himself to cultivate the borders of these springs? And another fact, so strikingly peculiar in Geography, deserves particular notice. A tract of 20 miles square, may be so located in the western part of this state, as to include waters of the Mississippi, Lake Erie, L. Ontario, with the St. Lawrence, and the *Susquehanna*; and that tract contain a large proportion of rich arable land, centrally embracing the Genesee river, and perhaps including its falls of 60 and 90 feet.

The surface of Tioga County is considerably broken and hilly, and some parts may pretty well aspire to the mountain character, though the general description falls far below that. See Steuben County, for some general observations on the soil and surface of the *Susquehanna* country, of which Tioga forms a part. This County is very rapidly increasing in population, and contains a large proportion of good farming land. The agriculture is improving and productive.—For manufactures, see the General Summary, page 49. There are 26 grain and saw-mills in the town of Owego. Rafts, arks, and small boats descend the waters of this County, and find the principal market at Baltimore, in the state of Maryland. The seat of justice, (as it is called,) has been lately removed from Newtown Village, in Elmira, to Spencer, in Drake's Settlement, or better *Spencer V.*, where the county buildings are erected. This place is on the Cayuta creek, 190 miles from Albany, about 60 a little S. of W. from Onondaga.—Tioga sends 1 Member to the House of Assembly.

ULSTER COUNTY.

Ulster County, is of ancient date. This County with Dutchess, had two Delegates in the first Legislative Assembly of the Colony, which met at New-York in 1691. It was one of those formed by the General Organization Acts of 1788, and 1801; and has constituted one of the counties of the Colony and State of New-York ever since 1691, though the boundaries have been altered: Several towns have been annexed to Orange County, and Sullivan Co. erected from the western part. Bounded Northerly by Delaware and Greene Counties, E. by the Hudson, or by Columbia and Dutchess Counties, S. by Orange, Westwardly by Sullivan County. The area may be 966 square miles, or 617,440 acres. Situated between 41° 33' and 42° 10' N. Latitude; 06' E. and 47' W. Longitude from New-York.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE. Census, &c. of 1810.

Towns.	P. Offic.	Popul.*	S. Elec.	Remarks.
Esopus,		1026*	—108	Erect. 1811, fr. Kingston; 4 m. S. of K.; Rosendale.
Hurley,	p.o.—	1333	—111	Hurley V., 18 h. & s., M.H., 3 m. f. K.; Bloomendale.
KINGSTON,	p.o.—	2540	—267	Kingston V., inc., 150 h. & s. 65 m. f. A., 100 f. N.Y.
Marbletown,		3363	—340	Stoneridge, Shokan, Tangore, 10 m. W. of K.
Marlborough,		1964	—135	23 m. S. of K.; Marlboro', Quaker M. H.
New-Paltz,	p.o.—	3999	—259	Paltz V., 20 h.; New-Paltz V., 80 m. fr. Albany.
Plattekill,		1936	—135	22 m. S. of Kingston; S. of N. Paltz, W. of Marlboro'.
Rochester,		1882	—149	Mombackus, Shawangunk mountain, 14 m. S.W. K.
Saugerties,	p.o.—	2194*	—231	Erec. 1811, fr. K.; Sau., Kaatsbaan; 13 m. N. of K.
Shandakan,	p.o.—	1002	—54	15 m. W. Kingston; N.W. corner of county.
Shawangunk,	p.o.—	3062	—271	Shawangunk & creek; Peconasink, 26 m. S.W. of K.
Wawarsing,		1325	—117	Wawarsing, Napenagh, Lurenkill, Hook falls.
Woodstock,	p.o.—	950	—68	14 m. N.W. of Kingston; Glass and Iron Works.
		7	26576	2245

The County of Ulster is considerably broken by the Catsbergs, or Catskill mountains, which see page 9. The Shawangunk,† a principal ridge, holds its course from New-Jersey across the N.W. angle of Orange, into Ulster county; nor does this, with other ridges of the same range, lose its continuity, although only seen in irregular hills in the country W. of Kingston. And in the northern towns, these again aspire towards a loftier character, and rise in Greene County into the Catsbergs before noticed. These ridges are at first 20 to 23 miles from the Hudson, and reaching in an angle of about 35° as they decline in altitude, and receding in about the same angle as they rise again toward the north. The soil is of various qualities, indicated by the extent and diversity of surface. The channel of the Hudson forms the eastern boundary of Ulster, and the small streams are very numerous. The *Wallkill*, noticed under Orange County, enters Ulster from the S.W., and receiving *Shawangunk* creek, holds its course northward through Shawangunk, Paltz or New-Paltz, Hurley, where it receives *Rondout* kill or creek, and dividing Kingston from Esopus, enters the Hudson 3 miles E. of Kingston Village. The *Wallkill* is 20 rods wide, in Shawangunk. The *Rondout* rises in Sullivan County; and ranging the E. side of Shawangunk mountain, curves with that eastward through Wawarsing, Rochester or Mombackus, and Marbletown, into Hurley, till the ridge subside into hills, and suffer it to meet *Wallkill* there, which rises on the E. of that ridge. Shandakan, a large Township, in the N. W. angle of Ulster, sends some small waters into Delaware and some to Sullivan Counties; and *Esopus* creek rises here also, which winds through Marbletown, Hurley, Kingston and Saugerties, where it enters the Hudson, 11 miles N. of Kingston Village. There are many other small streams, as *Saagh-kill*, *Platte-kill*, *Good-berr*, &c., but too inconsiderable for general notice, after the above copious details. The uplands are, in general, rich and productive; and the flats along the above streams are very extensive, with considerable tracts of recent and rich alluvion, though interspersed with clay and argillaceous mold.

* These Towns have been erected from Kingston, since the Census of 1810; but my Correspondents have furnished their population, and I have computed the No. of Senatorial Electors, on the ratio of population and Electors.

† For the Etymology of this name, see the Town or Township.

The agriculture of this County, though it yield a large gross amount of products, is inferior to that of Dutchess, on the opposite side of the Hudson. The Manufactures are principally shewn in the General Summary, page 49; see also MINERALOGY, page 23. The marble of this county is of superior fineness, but very hard.—The Esopus mill-stones, have as high as widely extended reputation; and a stone is found in vast abundance in the Shawangunk mountains of this county, which proves little if any inferior to that imported for the Burr mill-stones. It is the arid quartz of the European Mineralogists; and promises to become an important article for exportation. Lime-stone, slate, marble, and iron-ore, are found in great abundance; and lead, native alum, plumbago, coal, peat, and a variety of pigments, have been found. There are 13 Congregations and Houses of Worship belonging to the Dutch Reformed, and several Quaker and Methodist Meeting Houses: and Kingston has a flourishing Academy. There is much of hereditary succession among the Farmers of this county, and of farming wealth. A large proportion of the houses are of a blue lime-stone, abundant here, and which is quarried and shaped with great ease.

The early inhabitants of this County, were German and Dutch families; and it was settled at a very early period of our history. In 1662, Kingston had a settled Minister; and the County records commence about that time. This was one of the earliest of the Dutch settlements in this State. In 1686-7, a Dutch colony established itself in Shawangunk, 25 miles S. W. of Kingston; and it is worthy of remark, that these lands are now in the lineal possession of the 3d generation. In 1716, some German families arrived from the Palatinate of Hesse Cassel, noticed under Manners and Customs, page 34. Nor must we omit to notice the burning of Kingston or Esopus, in 1777, by the British Fleet under Vaughan, and the sufferings of the inhabitants during the Revolutionary contest for Independence.*

Kingston, the capital of Ulster County, is delightfully situated between Esopus and Wall creeks, 3 miles from the Hudson, 100 miles N. of New-York, and 65 S. of Albany. It contains now about 150 houses and stores, the county buildings, an academy, church, &c. Many of the houses are of stone.—Ulster, with Sullivan County, sends 4 Members to the House of Assembly.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Washington County, received its present name in 1784, in honor of George Washington; having before been called Charlotte County, when it also included a part of the present State of Vermont. And this county was one of those organized by the general acts of organization in 1788, and 1801. It is bounded N. by Essex County, E. by the State of Vermont, S. by Rensselaer and Saratoga Counties, W. by Saratoga and Montgomery. Its form is irregular; and it will probably be divided within a few years into two counties: greatest length N. and S., 59 miles; greatest width, 45 miles. The area may be about 1612 square miles, or 1,031,680 acres, including the waters. Situated between 42° 55' and 43° 48' N. Latitude; 45' E. and 12' W. Longitude from New-York.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE. Census, &c. of 1810.

Towns.	P. Offices.	Popu.	S. Etc.	Remarks, Villages, &c.
Argyle,	p.o.—2	3813	386	Fort-Edward V., 20 h., p.o.; Fort Miller V., p.o.
Bolton,		726	—30	N.W. Bay, & Narrows, 14 miles fr. Caldwell, 76 fr. A.
Caldwell,	p.o.—	560	—63	Old forts Wm. Henry & George; Cald. V., 62 m. fr. A.
Cambridge,	p.o.—	6730	—650	41 m N.E. of A.; Walloomscore; Little White creek.
Chester,	p.o.—	937	—120	90 m. fr. A.; Rockbridge; Quaker M.H.; erect. 1799.
Easton,	p.o.—	3253	—381	Cotton factory; Quaker M.H.; 22 to 35 m. from Alb.
Fort-Anne,	p.o.—	3100	—198	Fort-Anne V., 40 h., 60 m. fr. A., 11 S. of Whitehall.
Granville,	p.o.1	3717	—368	Fair Vale p.o., or N. Granv. 60 m. fr. A.; S. Granville V.
Greenwich,	p.o.—	2752	—210	Union V., inc., 48 h. and s., 34 m. fr. A.; Cotton fact.
Hague,		392	—21	On the W. shore of L. George, 22 m. N. of Caldwell.
Hampton,		820	—50	At the N. end of the northern turnp., 70 m. N.E. of A.

* And the generous conduct on that occasion of Robert R. Livingston, Esquire, late Chancellor, himself a great sufferer, deserves honorable remembrance.

Hartford,	P.O.—2389—269	E. Village, W. Village, 53 fr. A.; 8 m. E. of Sandy-Hill.
Hebron,	P.O.—2436—258	On the no. turnpike, 52 m. N.E. of A., 8 N. of Salem.
Johnsbury,	651—82	23 m. N.W. of Caldwell, 90 miles from A. [Falls.
KINGSBURY,	1—2272—225	<i>Sandy-Hill V.</i> , inc., 60 h. & s., P.O., 52 m. fr. A.; Baker's
Luzerne,	1015 —85	7 m. S.W. of Caldwell, 10 fr. S. Hill; form. Fairfield.
Putnam,	499—19	Between L. George and Champlain, 20 m. fr. Cald.
Queensbury,	1—1948—197	Glenville 30 h., P.O., & Glen's Falls, 3 m. W. of S. Hill.
SALEM,	P.O.—2272—225	<i>Salem V.</i> , inc., 70 h., 46 m. N.E. of A.; a half shire.
Thurman,	P.O.—1330—61	7 miles N.W. of Caldwell, 69 m. fr. A.; on Scroon R.
Whitehall,	P.O.—2110—178	Whiteh. V., inc., 63 h. & s., and 5 sloops, 71 m. fr. A.;

[150 m. S. of St. Johns, in Canada.

18—42:89—4079

The County of Washington is bounded on the W. by the channel of the *Hudson* an extent of 55 or 60 miles, following the course of the river, commencing 15 miles above the tides; on the E. it is washed by *L. Champlain*, the channel of which forms its boundary about 20 miles; it embraces nearly all of *Lake George*, the half of *Scroon L.*, the whole of *Brant L.*, and of *S. Bay*, from the head of *L. Champlain*. *Scroon* river, or the proper *Hudson*, rises to the W. of Crown-Point in Essex Co., courses southward through the Lake of the same name, and across the northern part of Washington County, where it receives the N. branch of the *Hudson*, which has risen a little further W. among the mountains, swamps and ponds of Essex and Montgomery Counties. Thus the *Hudson*, coming from 55 or 60 miles to the N., approaches within 5 miles of the S. end of *Lake George*, a water of *L. Champlain*, of the St. Lawrence. *Hoosac creek*, which rises in Vermont, holds a short course in the southern part of this county; and *Batten-kill*, a fine stream from the same state, runs westward across Washington to the *Hudson*, 10 miles further north. *Paulet creek*, also from Vermont, runs N. eastward into *Wood creek*, which rises near the great bend of the *Hudson* in this county, and empties into the head of *L. Champlain* at Whitehall; and *Poultney creek* or river, emptying at the same place, forms 13 or more miles of the boundary between New-York and Vermont. These are all sufficient streams for mills, and the advantages for navigation of the largest ones, are detailed under their respective names. The *Sacandaga*, which winds through Montgomery and Saratoga Counties to the *Hudson*, rises in Johnsbury, the N.W. angle of Washington County. Any general character of soil and surface would be necessarily liable to many objections, such is the extent of territory and so diversified. The country around *Lake George* is generally rugged and mountainous, presenting summits of 6, 8, 900 to 1100 feet altitude; and indeed all the northern half is broken and hilly, if not amply entitled to a mountain character, though interspersed with vallies of considerable extent, affording a pretty good soil for farming. But the southern part, though considerably uneven, contains a very large proportion of arable land, agreeably undulated, with a warm light soil, well adapted for the various products of field agriculture. Tracts of clay, and of light sand occur, but their pleasantness compensates for their lessened fertility, when compared with the gravelly loam or mold of the adjacent tracts. The towns of Kingsbury, Queensbury, Hartford and Granville, with those immediately on the N., present to my mind such contrarieties of geological structure, that general description appears impossible; and a volume would barely afford room for just discrimination of local detail.

The country around *Lake George*, exhibits a most singular geological confusion, where an almost infinite variety of stones and earths are found on a small space, as if promiscuously collected by some mighty effort. And the geology of all the northern part of Washington County is highly interesting; presenting a fine, an ample field for scientific research and philosophical enquiry. The agriculture of the southern part, is very respectable and productive. In the northern part, which is comparatively new, the pine forests supply large quantities of lumber, in logs, square timber, boards, shingles, &c., that descend the *Hudson* in rafts. And rafts of lumber ascend *Lake George* with little labor, during a N. wind, to Caldwell, whence it is conveyed by land 14 miles to Fort-Edward on the *Hudson*. The manufactures are shewn in the General Summary, page 49; and few counties produce more of clothing from household industry. The roads are numerous; and the northern turnpike from Lansingburgh to Wells, in Vermont, leading through the

populous and well cultivated towns in the S. eastern part of Washington County, deserves eminent notice, as one of the best roads of the same extent in the State of New-York. *Salem*, where the courts are held half the time, is a pleasant, compact, incorporated village, of 70 houses and stores, a court-house and jail, an academy and two churches. The situation is very agreeable, in an opulent farming country, on the northern turnpike, 46 miles N.E. of Albany. *Sandy-Hill*, the other half shire of this county, is finely seated on a high sandy plain, on the E. bank of the Hudson, in the town of Kingsbury, 52 miles N. of Albany. It is an incorporated village, contains 60 houses, some public buildings, and has a brisk trade. But the division of county business, though attended with some partial conveniences, is impolitic and detrimental to the general good, in a county of moderate extent; and when this county shall be divided, as it probably will be before long, it is to be wished that half-shires shall no longer be known in it. The main post and travelling route from New-York to Canada, lies through this county; from Fort-Miller through Sandy-Hill to Whitehall, at the head of L. Champlain. In February, 1812, I found 5 sloops owned here, from 39 to 80 tons burthen. This place is 100 miles S. of Burlington, in Vermont, and 150 from St. John's, in Lower Canada, from each of which places I found a sloop laying at Whitehall docks. Here is an incorporated village of 61 houses and stores, besides mills.

In 1786, the population of Washington County was 4456; in 1790, 14,042; in 1800, 35,574; in 1810, 42,289. The mineralogy of this county has been but little examined. Slate, of a superior quality for the roofing of houses, is found, and limestone is very abundant. Marble of a superior quality is found in Granville, beautifully variegated, and of a fine firm texture. Bog iron-ore is found at Fort-Edward, and wrought pretty extensively. Some samples of lead-ore, in the form of galena, and several other metallic samples of minor importance, are sent me by Correspondents. There are some mineral springs also; and the mountains about Lake George afford samples of mica and other magnesian stones.—Washington sends 5 Members to the House of Assembly.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Westchester County, is of ancient date. It was represented in the first Legislative Assembly of this State, then Colony, which met at New-York in 1691. And it has constituted one County to this time, having been organized as such by the General Acts of 1788, and 1801. It is situated on the E. side of the Hudson, immediately N. of New-York County; bounded N. by Dutchess County, E. by the State of Connecticut, Southerly by Long-Island Sound and East river, W. by Haarlem river and the Hudson; or by New-York Co., the State of New-Jersey, and the Co. of Rockland, in this State. The area may be 480 square miles, or 307,200 acres—Situated between 40° 47' and 41° 22' N. Latitude; 03' E. and 32' E. Longitude from New-York.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE. Census, &c. of 1810.

Towns.	P.Offic.	Pop.	S. Elec.	Remarks.
BEDFORD,	p.o.—	2374—241		Bedford V., 130 m. fr. Alb., 40 E. of N. fr. N. York.
Cortlandt,	1.—	3054—182		Peekskill V. & Land'g., p.o., 118 fr. A.; Verplanck's
East-Chester,		1039—96		20 m. fr. N. York, on E. riv. [Point, Tellar's Point.
Greensburgh,	p.o.—	1862—137		Tarry-Town V. and Landing; on the Hud., 133 fr. A.
Harrison,		1119—66		30 miles N.E. of New-York, 3 E. of White-Plains.
Mamaroneck,	p.o.—	496—23		Mamaroneck V., Sutton's Point, 24 m. N.E. of N.Y.
Mount-Pleasant,	p.o.—	3119—213		Sing-Sing V. & Landing, on the Hud., 125 m. fr. A.
New-Castle,		1291—72		6 miles E. of Sing-Sing, 35 miles from New-York.
New-Rochelle,	p.o.—	996—78		New-Rochelle V., on E. river, 22 m. fr. N. York.
North-Castle,	p.o.—	1366—119		33 m. fr. N.Y., 134 fr. A. Head of Byram Creek.
North-Salem,		1204—102		N.E. corner of County; 53 f. N.Y., 124 f. A. Acad'y.
Pelham,		267—19		On E. river, Pell's Point, Hart and High Islands.
Poundridge,		1249—124		5 m. fr. Bedford, 15 E. of Sing-Sing. [Parsonage Pt.
Rye,	p.o.—	1278—85		On E. river, 29 miles fr. N.Y., 142 m. fr. A. Byram.
Scarsdale,		259—15		24 miles from N. York, 3 S. of White-Plains.

Somers,	P.O.—1782—142	Somers V., Croton Falls; 50 m. fr. N.Y., 120 fr. A.
South-Salem,	1566—186	50 m. fr. N.Y., 126 fr. A. [bridge, Throg's Neck.
West-Chester,	P.O. 1.—1969—105	W. Farms, P.O., 12 m. fr. N.Y.; Morrissania, Kings-
WHITE-PLAINS,	P.O.—693—68	<i>White-Plains</i> V., 30 m. fr. N.Y. Battle Ground.
Yonkers,	P.O.—1365—93	Philipsburgh, 140 fr. A., 21 fr. N.Y. Ft. Independ.
York,*	1924—142	124 m. fr. A., 8 fr. Peekskill. Croton and Peekskill Creeks,

13-30272-2318

The County of Westchester comprises a very important section of this State.—Washed on the W. by the Hudson, on the S. by E. river and Long-Island Sound, it enjoys very superior advantages for trade and commerce, with a fine soil for agriculture, and a charming diversity of surface and of elegant situation—while its contiguity to the great commercial Metropolis of N. America, completes a proud superiority of geographical position. The N. W. corner is considerably broken by the S. Eastern border of the Highlands, of a mountain character; and a range of hills of moderate height extends from York-Island toward the N. E. extremity, on which are situated the Heights and Hills much known in the Revolutionary War, particularly in the year 1776. Besides Haarlem, Hudson and East rivers, forming the boundaries, there are several small streams that afford many mill-seats. Peekskill and Croton creeks, which rise in Dutchess Co., run S. Westward across the N. Western part of Westchester County to the Hudson. Saw-mill creek, runs from Mount-Pleasant to the Hudson in Yonkers; and Bronx creek, the largest, Hutchins or E. Chester and Mamaroneck creeks, run S. into E. river.—Byram creek runs from Westchester, principally in Connecticut, and forms 2 miles of the State boundary from its mouth in East river, which receives some other small streams from the S. E. angle of Westchester County, direct across the S. W. angle of Connecticut. The taxable property, as valued on the Supervisors' books for 1810, was 829,273 dollars of personal property, 5,488,053 of real estate, amounting to 6,317,326 dollars. The taxable inhabitants are 4472. The soil of this county admits of no general character, except that its tillage is productive to the agriculturalist. The style of its agriculture is in the first order, if we except Dutchess. The lower part has considerable of ornamental farming and gardening, where are the seats of men of opulence, cultivated with much taste. Its manufactures are shewn in the General Summary, page 49. Westchester has adopted a bad policy in establishing two places for holding its courts of justice; and what is very remarkable, with such an extent of navigable waters, both its half-shires are inland towns. *Bedford*, the northern one, is about 10 miles from the Hudson, and *White-Plains*, about 6.—Had a single trading, commercial position been chosen, a flourishing and more populous town would have been a certain consequence; nor would a deviation from a geographical centre have been found inconvenient, had a centre of business, a better rule, been duly sought. Nothing invidious is intended, but a too prevalent error certainly deserves animadversion.† Tarry-Town, Sing-Sing, and some others, are charming positions on the Hudson, where are small Villages and Landings, with considerable trade. Tappan Bay, a wide place in the Hudson, is here 3 miles in width, where crowds of shipping are constantly seen passing in opposite directions, exhibiting a most elegant display of commercial activity. The population of Westchester County in 1731, was 6033; in 1771, 21,745; in 1736, 20,554; in 1790, 24,003; in 1800, 27,423; in 1810, 30,272.

This County suffered severely during the Revolutionary contest for Independence. The whole southern part was marked by the marches, works for defence, or skirmishes and battles of hostile armies. And indeed the active operations of the war in 1776, were principally confined to this region, and in the autumn to this county, where the two armies were in full force, constantly on the alert, and under the eyes of their respective Commanders-in-Chief. And this, too, was probably the most interesting period of the war, though attended with no exploits of very bril-

* Or York-Town.

† Nothing is more common than to see a School-House placed in some lonely copse, or on an exposed hill, remote from every convenience, lest one man might have an accommodation which cannot be common to all!

liant fame. The British, with a numerous army, and a powerful marine, were in possession of New-York; while Washington, with an inferior and badly supplied army, dispirited by the affair of Long-Island, was merely manouversing to keep them in check. The battle of White-Plains, October 28th, will long be remembered, as will the dismal prospects of that year—when the Patriot Fathers of America had still the courage to Declare Independence, and assert the rights of nature and of nations.* But though the morning Sun of Declared Independence arose thus in a cloud,—while yet it was morning, Princeton, Trenton, and the plains of Saratoga, enjoyed a broad refulgence, diffusing new spirits over the nation. And it were well worthy the attention of every American youth, to study the history of that war, and thus learn the price paid for Independence, the better to know how to appreciate its value. Nor ought we to forget that the privileges, so dearly purchased, can only be preserved to our posterity, by that zeal for our country which governed the conduct of our Fathers now descended to the grave.—Westchester County sends 3 Members to the House of Assembly.

* July 4, 1776.

TOPOGRAPHICAL VIEW OF THE SEVERAL TOWNS, CITIES, VILLAGES,

And other Articles of Topographical Description,

IN THE
STATE OF NEW-YORK:

ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

A.

ADAMS, a Post-Township in the south part of Jefferson County, bounded on the N. by Hounsfield and Watertown, E. by Rodman, S. by Lorraine and Ellisburgh, W. by Henderson. It is about 6 miles square, and is named Aleppo, on De Witt's Maps. The lands are arable and rich, in an eminent degree, and yield very sure and good crops of wheat, rye, maize, oats, pulse, flax, grass, and every usual agricultural product of that climate. The first settlements in this Town, were made in 1800, and it contained 119 taxable inhabitants in 1803—in 1809, 181,—principally emigrants from the Eastern States. The land is held in fee-simple, and the inhabitants are mostly husbandmen, whose annual stores evince a liberal reward for industry. There are yet about 2 or 3000 acres of unsettled land. Watered by the N. branch of big Sandy creek, and by Stoney creek, it affords a convenient supply of water, and of mill seats, many of which are improved. On the N. branch of Sandy creek, in the S. part of this Town, is situated a flourishing village, 160 miles from Albany, known by the name of *Smith's Mills*, in all the adjacent country. The Creek affords plenty of water, and runs through the middle of the village, over a quick descent of rocky bottom, offering great facilities for mills, and every kind of machinery driven by water. Here are 2 saw-mills, 1 grist-mill, 1 fulling-mill, a small air-furnace, 2 distilleries for grain spirits, a carding-machine, and a convenient variety of artificers, tradesmen, &c.—In the N. part of the Town are, 2 saw-mills, 1 grist-mill, and a distillery. *Smithville*, is 10 miles from Lake Ontario. In this Town are many remains of those ancient works so common in all the Western country of the U. S.—

Pieces of the coarse earthen-ware and pipes, are frequently met with, and old stone hearths are found many feet under ground. There are 7 of the tumular remains, of moderate height, with the ditch encircling them, the area from $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, to 2 acres each.—Population in 1810, 1376 souls. There are 169 Sen. Electors.

W. H.

ADDISON, a Township of Steuben County, formerly called Middletown; bounded N. by Bath, E. by Painted-Post, S. by the State of Pennsylvania, W. by Troupsburgh and Canisteo. The population in 1810, was 369, and it has been partially settled about 18 years. It comprises Townships Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in the 3d Range of Phelps and Gorham's purchase; No. 3 in the 4th Range, and part of Nos. 2 and 1 in the same range; being about 20 miles long N. and S., and from 9 to 12 miles wide. It is well watered by Canisteo and Tuscarora creeks, with some others, which empty into Tioga river, the western branch of the Susquehanna.—These streams supply abundance of sites for mills, and some boatable waters. The timber varies with the soil, and there are considerable tracts of pine, hemlock, &c. A large part of the whole may be called rough and considerably stony, though the soil is warm and deep, capable of becoming a good farming country. There are 4 saw and 2 grist-mills erected; and a valuable quarry of grit-stone has been opened that answers well for common grind-stones. Land is held principally in fee-simple. The centre of this Town is about 15 miles S. of *Bath*, the capital of the county.

E. C.

ALBANY COUNTY—See page 63.

ALBANY, CITY, the capital of the State of New-York, and of the County of Albany, is situated on the W. bank of Hudson river near the head of tide-water, 160 miles N. of the city of *New-York*, 30 miles N. of *Hudson*, 6 miles S. of *Troy*, and 15 about S. E. from *Schenectady*. In wealth, population, trade and resources, it is next in rank to the city of New-York, in this State, and takes about the 6th or 7th rank among the principal Towns in the United States. The City of Albany, agreeable to the Charter, is one mile wide on the river, and extends due N. W. to the N. line of the Manor of Rensselaer, holding its width of one mile, and is about 13½ miles long, the right of soil of which is the absolute property of the Corporation in perpetuity. It is bounded Northerly by the Townships of Colonie, Watervliet, and by the County of Schenectady; Southerly by Guilderlandt and Bethlehem; Easterly by the Hudson or the County of Rensselaer: and the boundaries have never been altered from the original Charter granted in 1686. The area is about 6840 acres, which also constitutes a Township for all the purposes of civil government. Of this extent, only a small proportion is under populous improvement or any kind of cultivation, the western part having a sterile clay or sandy soil, principally in wood, while the compact population is immediately on the margin of the Hudson. To the view of a stranger, the situation of Albany is seldom thought pleasing; for the ground is singularly uneven, and there is a peculiar dissonance of taste in the plan of the city, as well as in the style of its architecture. A low alluvial flat extends along the river, and in the rear of this rises the river-hill, abruptly, to near the height of the plain which extends to Schenectady. This flat is from 15 to 100 rods wide;—and the hill, which is composed of alternate strata of fine blue fetid clay and silicious sand, though deeply gullied by some small water-courses, rises, within ¼ mile of the river in the direction of State-Street, till it gain an elevation of 153 feet; thence, for another half mile, the ascent is about 60; making about 220 feet above the level of the river in the distance of 1 mile.

The principal streets of Albany are parallel with the river, except *State-Street*, a spacious and central one that extends from the Hudson to the Capitol, being nearly east and west, with several others, less considerable, intersecting the main streets nearly at right angles. *Court-Street*, extends from the Ferry, at the

southern extremity of the compact part and near the S. bounds of the city to State-Street, and has a large share of population and business. *Market-Street* opens opposite this, and extends from State-Street to the northern bounds of the city, though continuous except in name, thro' the Township and Village of Colonie, to near the Mansion House of Major-General Stephen Van Rensselaer. These streets thus extend across the city, nearly parallel with the Hudson, between which there are several other streets, less extensive, as Dock-Street, Quay-Street, &c., populous, principally occupied with store-houses, shops, &c., the seat of immense commercial business. *State-Street*, extends from the river in a narrow avenue to the open area at the meeting of Court and Market-Streets, where it opens to the liberal width of 150 to 170 feet, and extends 1900 feet to the Capitol, with an average ascent of 6½ feet in 100. The *Public Square*, an open space of liberal extent, spreads a handsome area on the E. side of the Capitol; and from the W. side of this, *Lion-Street*, spacious and level, extends westward in a right line on a commanding plain, to the junction of the Great Western Turnpikes. These streets have been laid out in a style which may be characterized as being modern in Albany, are spacious, straight, and elegant; and forming the grand avenue into the heart of the city, they will probably continue to command the most extensive trade. State-Street may be regarded as the grand central point of Albany, where its opulence is to be displayed, where taste shall ever vie with taste, architect with architect, age with age, in perpetual succession. *Pearl-Street* extends N. from State-Street to the northern extremity of the city, just on the brow of the river hill, and next W. of Market-Street. And *Washington-Street* opens on the S. side of State-Street opposite Pearl-Street, extending S. to the S. bounds of the city, ranging just at the foot of the river hill. Between this and Court-Street are several other streets, and a compact population, crowded, on the N. toward State-Street, but thin in the southern part where Washington-Street diverges westward from the river, between which lie the grounds formerly denominated the Pasture, from their being appropriated to grazing. The flats here were originally subject to annual inundation, and though recently raised some feet, are now hardly above high-water mark. Of all the principal streets, Market-Street is at present

the most compact, populous, and probably the most wealthy. But, through the compact population on each side of State-Street, other streets extend from the hill to the river, parallel to State-Street, which are closely built, and contain many very valuable brick houses and stores; these are intersected by others also in opposite directions, a bare enumeration of which would be useless and uninteresting, while it would swell this article far beyond the limits assigned to it.*

Agreeable to the Census of 1810, the whole population of the City of Albany was 9356, of which number were 4444 white males, 4157 white females, 501 other free persons not taxed, and 254 slaves; and the whole number of houses within the city 1450; but it must be recollected that this enumeration excludes the populous Village of Colonie, because in another Town, though that part necessarily belongs to Albany in a general view of its population, resources, wealth, trade, and general character. There are other suburbs, also excluded in that estimate, which would justly swell the population to about 12,000, and the houses to 1800, within a little more than 1 mile square. Nor must we omit to notice the little Village of Bath, or that of Greenbush, rapidly increasing in extent and population, though on the opposite shore of the Hudson, and in another County. At Greenbush are about 80 buildings;—here is the landing from the Albany ferry, and near here are the extensive Barracks for the United States' army, erected in 1812. But, there are many other small collections of houses in the vicinity of Albany, on the same side of the river also, that, to the view of a Stranger, form parts of its improvements. And there are about 100 dwellings built every year, according to the increase of 3 or 4 years past.

Having been thus minute in topographical notices, I shall now speak of Albany more generally, with its population, &c., including a view of those improvements that surround and belong to it geographically, though legally attached to other Towns.

The position of Albany was first chosen by a commercial people, for a military post, that should extend the trade with the Indians, and give to that trade a better security and character. Here seemed the head of the tide, and of sloop-

navigation; and here the adventurers found a good ship-channel so close in with the shore as to save docking,—and a fertile interval of low and rich alluvion, where they erected a Stockade to guard against surprise by the Indians. This was about 1614.* The Charter of Albany, incorporating "the ancient settlement there as a City," was granted in 1686, a few months previous to that of New-York, and Albany has now the oldest Charter of any City in the United States.

The plan of this city, the style of its public and private works, with the whole character of its police and municipal regulations, are much improved within the last 10 years. Originally, the inhabitants had to consult present convenience rather than taste and future elegance, more congenial too with the Dutch character; though if English ostentation, enjoying the ease and luxury of opulence and progressive improvement, reproach with parsimony the ancient character of the inhabitants of Albany, a just discrimination may find the happy medium, perhaps, somewhere between these extremes of national character. With these improvements and a more enlightened taste, principally introduced by a rapid influx of people from the Eastern States, there has been a correspondent increase of trade, commercial activity and enterprize.

Situated on one of the finest rivers in the world, at the distance of 200 miles from the ocean, whose tides it enjoys, with an uninterrupted sloop-navigation, and in the centre of an extensive and fertile country of which it becomes the natural mart, Albany carries on an immense trade already, and seems destined to become one of the greatest inland Towns in America.

There are now at Albany about 12,000 inhabitants, 1800 houses and stores, ma-

* This establishment was on the bank of the river, in what has since been called the *Pasture*, immediately below the *Steam-Boat Dock*. About 1623 it was enlarged, better stockaded, and called *Fort-Orange*, according to the best accounts. A later work was erected on the river-hill, in a more commanding position, but retained the same name, except in a very limited circle where it was called *Williamstadt*, till 1664, when the whole country passed into the hands of the English, who gave the present name in compliment to the Duke of York and Albany, then Lord Proprietor.

* In the future editions of this work it is my intention to add a *Plan of the City*.

ny of which are very extensive, large and elegant, and a large proportion of which are of brick, 10 houses for public worship, the Capitol or State-House, and another for the public Offices, an old City-Hall, an elegant new jail, the old one of brick, which is to be demolished, 3 banks, with 2 elegant banking-houses, an almshouse, a mechanic-hall, Uranian-hall, library-house, a powder-house belonging to the state, and one also for the city, a large state-arsenal for public stores, 2 market-houses, a theatre now building, and many elegant private mansions and gentlemen's seats, with a great variety of manufactories, some of which are very extensive.

Of the shipping belonging to Albany, I am not precisely informed; but agreeable to information derived from the Dock-Master, there are 50 Albany sloops that pay wharfage by the year; 60 belonging to Troy, Lansingburgh and Waterford; 26 from Tarry-Town and New-York; 70 from New-Jersey and the Eastern States, including 20 schooners; in all 206;—and about 150 from different places have paid wharfage by the day, being engaged in different kinds of trade, during the season of 1812:—making a total number of 356.

The quantity of wheat purchased annually in Albany, is immensely great; and good judges have estimated it at near a million bushels. Other grain, and every article of the agricultural and other common products of this country, nearly in the same proportion, swell the aggregate of exports from this city to an enormous amount. It will be observed that the great roads of communication between the Eastern States and the Western Country, centre more extensive intercourse at Albany, than at any other place between the Eastern and Western sections of the Union.* And it is doubted

if there be a place on this continent which is daily visited by so many teams; and Albany probably possesses greater wealth, more real capital, than any other place in the United States, containing the same population.

There are 3 Banking companies in this city, the Bank of Albany, the New-York State Bank, and the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, with an aggregate capital of 1,380,000 dollars; and the Albany Insurance Company is incorporated with a capital of 500,000 dollars. The city is supplied with water by aqueducts of considerable extent; and a new Reservoir of hewn stone, recently erected on the hill near the Capitol, which is designed to ensure a more abundant supply, is an excellent work of the kind. This Reservoir is filled with water from a spring about 3 miles distant, which it discharges through smaller aqueducts to furnish a separate supply to each family.

Among the public buildings, the *Capitol* challenges distinguished attention. This building stands at the head of State-Street, adjoining the public square, and on an elevation of 130 feet above the level of the Hudson. It is a substantial stone building, faced with free-stone taken from the brown sand-stone quarries on the Hudson below the Highlands. The east front, facing State-Street, is 90 feet in length; the north, 115 feet; the walls are 50 feet high, consisting of 2 stories, and a basement story of 10 feet. The east front is adorned with a portico of the Ionic order, tetrastyle; the columns, 4 in number, are each 3 feet 8 inches in diameter, 33 feet in height, exclusive of the entablature which supports an angular pediment, in the tympanum of which is to be placed the Arms of the State. The columns, pilasters, and decorations of the door and windows, are of white or grey marble, from Berkshire county in Massachusetts. The north and south fronts have each a pediment of 65 feet base, and the doors are decorated with columns and angular pediments of free-stone. The ascent to the hall at the east or principal front, is by 15 stone steps, 48 feet in length.—This hall is 58 feet in length, 40 feet in width, and 16 in height, the ceiling of which is supported by a double row of reeded columns;—the doors are finished with pilasters and open pediments; the floor vaulted, and laid with squares of Italian marble, diagonally, chequered with white and grey. From this hall,

* *The Ferry across the Hudson, between Albany and Greenbush, belongs to the City by Charter, and the established rates of ferriage are thought to be comparatively low: for a single person 2 cents; every cart or waggon, and every chair, chaise, &c., 12½ cents. It is the policy of the Corporation that the Ferry shall just pay its own expenses, and not to make it a source of revenue; but the receipts of the year 1812, will fall little short of 7,000 dollars; and they are considerably increased in amount by the operations of the war. There is also another Ferry across the Hudson, from the N. part of Colonie to Bath.*

the first door on the right hand opens to the Common Council Chamber of the Corporation of Albany; opposite this, on the left, is a room for the Council of Revision. On the right, at the W. end of the hall you enter the Assembly-Chamber, which is 56 feet long, 50 wide, and 28 feet in height. The Speaker's seat is in the centre of the longest side, and the seats and tables for the members are arranged in front of it, in a semi-circular form. It has a gallery opposite the Speaker's seat, supported by 8 antique fluted Ionic columns;—the frieze, cornice, and ceiling-piece, (18 feet diameter,) are richly ornamented in Stucco.—From this hall, on the left, you are conducted to the Senate-Chamber, 50 feet long, 28 wide, and 28 feet high,* finished much in the same style as the Assembly-Chamber. In the furniture of these rooms, with that of the Council of Revision, there is a liberal display of public munificence, and the American Eagle assumes an Imperial splendor. There are 2 other rooms on this floor adjoining those first mentioned, which are occupied as lobbies to accommodate the members of the Legislature.

From the west end, in the centre of the hall, you ascend a staircase that turns to the right and left leading to the Galleries of the Senate and Assembly-Chambers, and also to the Supreme Court room, which is immediately over the hall: its dimensions are 50 feet in length, 40 in breadth, and 22 in height. This room is handsomely ornamented in Stucco. An entresole or mezzanine story, on each side of the Court room, contains 4 rooms for Jurors and the uses of the Courts.

The attic story contains a Mayor's Court room, a room for the Society of Arts, and 2 other rooms yet unappropriated. This building is roofed with a double-hip, or pyramidal form, upon the centre of which is erected a circular cupola 20 feet diameter, covered with a domical roof, supported by 8 insulated columns of the Ionic order, and contains a small bell for the use of the courts.—The centre of the dome sustains a pedestal, on which is placed Themis, facing State-Street, a carved figure in wood

of 11 feet in height, holding a sword in her right hand, and a balance in her left. The whole cost of the building, 115,000 dollars; and I regret to say that the roof is covered with pine instead of slate, with which the state abounds, and of an excellent quality.

The house erected by the Government for the chief Offices of State, is a large substantial brick building, situated on the S. side of State-Street. The Albany Bank is a brick edifice of 3 stories, elegantly faced in front with white marble from Massachusetts; situated on the E. corner of Market and State-Streets, opposite the Post-Office, and facing the Capitol, at the distance of 1900 feet.—The New-York State Bank is situated on the N. side of State-Street, between Pearl and Market-Streets, and presents a modestly ornamented brick front, conceived in the happiest style of ornamental elegance. Of the Churches, or houses dedicated to Religious purposes, that called the South Dutch Church, situated between Hudson and Beaver-Streets, exhibits unquestionably the finest specimen of the arts to be found in this city, in any public building. And it may be questioned, indeed, whether any public building in the state will better bear close examination, when finished according to the design. This building belongs to the Reformed Dutch Congregation, very numerous and respectable, and probably the richest in the state, next to one or two in the city of New-York.* The old Dutch Church that for-

** This is the Congregation noticed under MANNERS AND CUSTOMS, page 34.—The first Church was founded in 1656, and stood at the junction of State, Market, and Court-Streets, the pulpit of which was imported entire from Holland, and is still so preserved. In 1715, as the congregation increased in numbers, the Church was enlarged by a new one enclosing the smaller, which was then removed. The second one was in the Gothic style, 1 story high, and the glass of its antique windows were richly ornamented with coats of arms, those fixed heralds of the pride of ancestry. This is the Church which was demolished in 1806, and the stone employed in the new South Church, noticed above. It is a novel thing in this country that one congregation worship in two places, though there is at present but one settled Minister, who preaches alternately in the N. and S. Churches;—but having thus gradually attained such numbers, and from so small*

** This violation of architectural proportions, is a deviation from the design of the Architect, Mr. Philip H. Hooker, of this city, whose abilities and correctness in the line of his profession are universally acknowledged.*

merly stood in State-Street, was taken down in 1806, and the stone and other durable materials from that are employed in the erection of the South Church, which is not yet quite finished. A portico, steeple, bell, and town clock are to be added, when it will have cost about 100,000 dollars. Its pews now yield an annual income of 770 dollars. The North Dutch Church, situated on the W. side of Pearl-Street, has been erected some years, and belongs to the same congregation as the above. It is a large brick edifice, of good proportions, and has 2 steeples, in which are a bell and a town clock. The rent of its pews yields an annual income of 630 dollars. Whole cost of the building about 50,000 dolls.

The Presbyterian Church is a plain brick edifice, and has a steeple, bell and town clock. It is a neat building in modern style, sufficiently elegant, standing at the corner of Washington and Beaver-Streets.

The Episcopal Church is on the N. side of State-Street, a durable stone building of good appearance, and very just proportions. Its steeple is unfinished, but it has an elegant church organ.

The German Lutheran Church, is a small building with a steeple, bell and organ, standing nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church, in Washington-Street.

A Roman Catholic Chapel, and a small Presbyterian Church, with the City Library and Mechanic Hall, are situated on the W. side of Chapel-Street. A Methodist Meeting-House stands on the East side of Pearl-Street, opposite the North Dutch Church; and there is a Seceder's Church in the N. part of the city or in Colonie.

The Arsenal, is a large brick edifice, filled with military stores belonging to the State of New-York and the United States, situated in the Village of Colonie. The City Powder-House, stands on the plain at the Washington Square; and a Powder-House erected in 1811, by the State, at the expense of 3000 dollars, stands on an eminence of the plain, near the 3 mile-stone. The Alms-House is also on the plain, near the Washington Square, the annual expense of which, with the support of the poor, is about 6000 dollars. The Theatre, now build-

ing, at an expense of about 10,000 dolls. is situated on the W. side of Greene-Street. And in this general enumeration, it may be well to notice the extensive Barracks recently erected at Greenbush, opposite this city, for the use of the United States' army, though in the County of Rensselaer.

Of the houses, stores, &c., a very large proportion are of brick, with slate or tile roofs, well guarded against fire; and the style of building in this city, very much improved within a few years, is now as good as in any part of United America.

From the ferry, the Quays extend northward along the river, with a good depth of water, nearly 1 mile; and the street fronting this is pretty compactly built for the most of that distance. Here are usually seen from 80 to 200 sloops and schooners, with a scene of activity honorable to the character of the place. The usual tides at Albany are from 1 to 3 or 4 feet; but variable according to the wind, and the strength of the current in the Hudson. To this city, the sloop navigation may be said to be very good, though some trifling rapids and shoals which now occasion some little difficulty, will yield in time to complete removal. The streets are pretty well paved, with sidewalks, and are sufficiently lighted by about 250 fixed lamps.

Agreeable to the Report of a committee of the Common Council, on the city accounts for 1811, the whole expenditures of that year amounted to 53,320 dollars. Several items of these expenditures are subject to variation, but the lamps and night-watch, which cost 6795 dollars, the support of the Alms-House, Lancaster School, salaries of Officers, &c., &c., are either permanent in amount, or increasing with the population of the city; and a large part of the expenditures were on account of public improvements. With an eye to the future greatness of this city, it were well to found its public works on a liberal scale. And the corporation is rich in means, having other lands than those within the Charter of Albany, beside the customary sources of internal revenue.—The revenue of that year, derived from rents, and sales of lands, 36,730 dollars; excise, 1375 dolls.; city taxes, \$7000; county do. \$1037; the ferry, \$1690; fines, dividends on stock, &c., &c.

The City of Albany is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, 8 Aldermen and 8 Assistant Aldermen, denominated in the

and ancient a beginning, to continue united seems preferable to a separation. The bell which is now placed on the Capitol, was sent from Holland to the Congregation of the Dutch Church.

laws, 'the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty.' The Common Council must consist of 4 Aldermen, 4 Assistants, and the Mayor or Recorder, to be competent to the enacting of laws. For the better administration of justice, the city is divided into 4 Wards, each of which elects 2 Aldermen and 2 Assistants, with such other officers as are found necessary to the purposes of government. The Mayor, Recorder and Clerk, are annually appointed by the State; and the election for the other Charter Officers is held annually on the last Tuesday in September, in each Ward. The election for Town-Officers, is held annually on the first Tuesday in May, when 1 Supervisor, 2 Assessors, 1 Collector and 2 Constables, for each Ward, are chosen by the inhabitants, by ballot, in Town-Meeting.—The Mayor's Court is held in the Capitol, on the first Tuesday of every month, by the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, who are styled 'judges of the said court,' by law.

There are many companies of Firemen, well regulated, and well provided with engines and other means of effective operations. But while a well-timed vigilance guards against the ravages of the fire of the elements, it were well to check the destruction arising from that of the mind. A deplorable defect in the system of public guardianship exists somewhere, and the small groceries and shops that retail ardent and other spirits are so numerous as to call loudly for reform.*

As a manufacturing town, Albany is entitled to a very respectable rank; and among its various establishments connected with manufactures, the extensive Tobacco Works of Mr. James Caldwell, an eminent Merchant of this city, attract early notice. This manufactory is situated in the northern suburbs of Albany, about one mile from the Capitol, and in the township of Watervliet, near the mansion-house of the honorable Stephen Van Rensselaer, just at the foot of the river-hill, and on the margin of mill-creek. It was first erected about 1783, and was the first considerable tobacco-manufactory in the United States; but it was destroyed by fire in 1794, and immediately rebuilt—again destroyed since, and again rebuilt, by its enterprising and indefatigable founder. These works are now, and have been for several years, in very successful operation,

employing a capital of 150,000 dollars, and about 60 persons. The buildings and yards occupy an acre of ground; and the machinery, which is very ingenious and extensive, is all driven by water, performing the whole operations with very little manual labor. Every manufacture of tobacco is carried on here, besides the making of chocolate and hulling of barley, to a great extent, and in a high degree of perfection.*—There are other tobacco manufactories here also, but on a much smaller scale.

There are 3 Air-Furnaces in this city, which furnish castings to a very great amount, and in an approved style of excellence. The third one was erected in 1812, and stands on the plain $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W. of the Capitol, connected with which is an extensive manufactory of machinery in wrought-iron and brass also, with blacksmith's and other tools and implements of trades, husbandry, &c.†—Of the various other kinds of manufactures and mechanical establishments, I might take a wide range of enumeration, but the bare list of names could serve no valuable purpose. But it may be said that, in the common arts and trades, this city is very well supplied; and there is little difficulty in procuring skilful workmen or ingeniously wrought work in any of the branches of necessary mechanical industry. Iron, brass, and other metals are extensively wrought, in various ways, and into a great variety of forms. Leather is extensively manufactured, and there is a very considerable variety of manufacturing in wood. In a port of so much trade, there is necessarily considerable shipping annually built, though

* *Mr. Caldwell sustained losses by various fires, to the amount of 75,000 dolls. in 8 years, and wholly declined the proffered contributions of his friends in the principal towns of America, generously subscribed without his knowledge, and to a very large amount;—nobly confiding in his own exertions to sustain his own losses, though fully sensible of the kindness thus designed for him. The State granted him a large loan of money on liberal terms, which he accepted with gratitude, as he has also of some smaller benefits from his liberal friend and landlord, the opulent proprietor of the Manor of Rensselaer.*

† *Mr. Rogers, a joint proprietor of these Works, is a practical Mechanic, of rare mechanical talents, deserving of public patronage.*

* See page 36.

Albany sends no manufactures of this sort to foreign markets. There is one distillery of spirits, and there are five breweries that produce annually about 10,000 barrels of beer. There are four extensive tallow chandler's works, and about 25,000 hats of different descriptions are annually made at 4 hat-manufactories.

To the south of Albany about 2 1-2 miles, on the Norman's kill, are extensive grain and some other mills; and on the north are mills erected on mill-creek, about one mile from the Capitol.

Among those of the finer arts, we may enumerate 5 printing-offices, 2 of which are very extensive establishments, and which issue semi-weekly Gazettes. Connected with these are several large book-stores, and the printing, binding, &c. of books, is done in a very good style, and to a great amount. A manufactory of looking-glasses must not be omitted, because useful, rare in this country, productive, and the work is well executed. The plates only and the leaf for gilding are imported; but a manufactory of leaf is about to be added to the establishment. The carving of the ornamental work in the S. Dutch Church, is an honor to the ingenuity of a self-taught artist; and in engraving, Albany has a genius of the first order in America. In portrait-painting, we show the Gallery of Ames, and the evidences of a master-hand, fast rising to the highest rank in his profession.

The Reading-Room established by Mr. Cook, is an elegant convenience, yet in a promising infancy, where are to be found a library of select books, the public journals, domestic and foreign, a manuscript journal of the times; and the celebrated Medicinal waters of Saratoga, fresh from the fountains and in excellent order.

The Museum of Mr. Trowbridge, kept in the 3d story of the old City-Hall, is a large collection of the productions of nature and art, and only wants a proper display and arrangement, to give it the third if not the second rank among collections of this kind in America.—Nor must the public Garden of Mr. Buckmaster in the Colonie be omitted, or his zealous attempts to render it a pleasing resort for an evening entertainment.

But in this survey of Albany, we must not forget the elegant conveniences afforded by steam-navigation on the Hudson. There are now 3 Steam-Boats em-

ployed on this river, between Albany and New-York, (the largest of which is 170 feet long and 28 wide, its burthen 350 tons,) which perform their passages to Albany in the average time of 30 to 36 hours. Their periods are very regular and uniform, and they have excellent accommodations, being designed for passengers exclusively.* And, independent of the novelty and ingenuity of the mode, unknown in Europe, the dispatch, certainty of time and entire security, with the perfect conveniency and ease with which we pass so rapidly from place to place, we enjoy the proud reflection that the invention is American;—and that no other portion of the world enjoys such facilities of intercourse.†—There is also a Steam-Boat constantly running between this city and Troy, for the accommodation of passengers, performing 4 passages every 24 hours. The public Stages are very numerous that centre in Albany; and the facilities which these afford of travelling by land, correspond with the importance of the place and the intercourse with every part of the country. The line for Utica, runs through every day; for New-York in 2 days; for Burlington in Vermont, in 2 days; and there are stages for every part of the country, with little delay of conveyance.

The Society of the *Albany Library*, is of long standing, and there is also a Society of the *Albany Water Works*, besides many others connected with Manufactures, Turnpikes and other pecuniary enterprizes, a very large amount of capital being so vested.

The City of Albany has a *School* on the plan of the Benevolent *Lancaster*, first established by individual zeal to do good, patronised by the Corporation, and ultimately by the State, and now pretty liberally endowed. The Company was incorporated in 1812, and intends

* They leave Albany on stated days, one on each Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, at 9 o'clock, A. M.; and New-York every succeeding Saturday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 5 o'clock, P. M., in the same order. Passage and board, 7 dollars each way.

† Could the bold and intrepid Hudson have known what 2 Centuries would produce on the newly discovered waters which his little Boat first explored in 1608, how would his heart have glowed with great emotions!

soon to erect a suitable building for the School, which is now kept in the Mechanic Hall. This is a very useful institution, humanely designed for the more general diffusion of the blessings of learning to all classes of people; and its founders and patrons deserve well of the rising generation. It is good to lay in such claims to the gratitude of posterity.

There are many humane and other Societies; and the *Ladies' Society* maintains a Woman's School, in which are educated 25 to 40 poor girls, with admirable economy. They are clothed alike, at the expense of the Society, instructed in useful industry, and form a very pleasing spectacle to the heart of benevolence. There is also a *Humane Society*, a *Mechanics' Society*, a *Bible Society*, a *Bible and Common Prayer-Book Society*, a *St. Andrews Society*, several *Free-Masons' Societies*, a *Washington Benevolent Society*, and several others less known.

Albany is not yet distinguished for its public walks, and elegant promenades, those usual lounging elegancies of great cities—but its suburbs display considerable of individual taste and opulence in the Gardens of the wealthy inhabitants. Among those that of Mr. James Kane is entitled to eminent notice, and a taste for this kind of useful elegance is happily increasing.

The first settlement of this city was made by some Hollanders about 1612, and next to Jamestown in Virginia, it is the oldest settlement in the United States; and in 1614 a temporary fort was erected. Fort Orange was built about 1623. Albany received its Charter in 1686. And it is worthy of remark that this city was enclosed by a Stockade defence against the Indians about 1745, when there were 6 block-houses erected, the last of which with the last remaining vestige of that work, was destroyed by fire in the summer of 1812. See the General View for other historic notices, as I have already exceeded the intended limits of my plan. See also Albany County.

Albany is situated in N. Latitude 42° 39', W. Longitude 73° 32' from London, and 16' E. Longitude from the city of New-York. It is about 394 miles from Quebec, 230 from Montreal, 237 from Philadelphia, 404 from Washington City, 320 from Niagara-Falls, 171 from Boston, 664 from Detroit, and 173 from Burlington in Vermont.

ALFRED, a Township in the S.E. corner of Allegany Co., bounded N. by Ossian, E. by Steuben County, S. by the State of Pennsylvania, W. by Angelica. It comprises townships No. 1, 2, 3 and 4, in the 7th Range of Phelps and Gorham's purchase; and, occupying the dividing ridges, sends small streams both to the Genesee river of Lake Ontario, and the Tioga river of the Susquehanna. The extensive tract included within the Town of Alfred, has of course a considerable diversity of character; but the whole may be called a good tract of farming land, and it is very well watered by small streams and springs of excellent water. Emigrants from the northern parts of Vermont and New-Hampshire, would find the general character of the county of Allegany peculiarly well adapted for their views and wishes. For I have seen that migration, which has improvement of situation for its object, inclines rather to improved similarity, than to a full dissimilarity of character, in the choice of country. The population of this Town in 1810, was 273.—Roads are opened, and the country is fast filling up with inhabitants. The centre of this Town is about 10 miles S. E. of *Angelica*, the Capital of the county.

H. W.

AMENIA, a Post-Township of Dutchess County, situated in the N.E. part thereof, 24 miles N. of *Poughkeepsie*; bounded N. by the Town of Northeast, E. by the State of Connecticut, S. by Dover, W. by Stanford and a part of Washington. This township is about 12 miles long N. and S., with a medial width of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and comprises the width of the Oblong tract, and the east tier of lots in the Great Nine Partners. In 1711, Richard Sacket and family lived on this tract, and continued the only white family till 1724, when Ulric or Oliver Winegar removed thither from the German Camp in Livingston's Manor, with a few other families. But the improvements were very small till 1741, when several families came from Connecticut. The population in 1789 was 2070; in 1810 it was 3073, when there were 309 Senatorial Electors, and the whole taxable property was valued at 521,068 dollars. There were then 4 grain-mills, 4 distilleries, 6 tanner's works, 1 carding-machine and 1 trip-hammer; and the domestic stock on farms amounted to 3332 of sheep, 825 horses, and 2825 neat cattle. Until 1761,

this Town was part of the then Crom-Elbow precinct, when it was erected into a separate one, and in 1788, (on the new organization,) into a Township of its present name. The surface of this tract is considerably broken by ranges of hills extending N. eastward from the Highlands. Some lofty and rugged summits of these are designated Great Oblong Mountain, Kent Mountain, and West Mountain, which with their bases occupy nearly one third of the whole area with unarable land. There are 3 small natural ponds, which cover about 3 or 400 acres: Chalk-pond, Round-pond and Indian-pond, a part of which is in Connecticut. The streams are Oblong creek or Weebotuck, near the E. border, and Wassaic or Steel Works creek, a smaller branch from the western part of the Town, all waters of the Housatonic of Connecticut, and but small mill-streams.—There are 4 Meeting-Houses for Presbyterians, and a competent number of small school-houses. Marble, of a superior quality, is found in this Town, and there are some small mineral springs of little note. It is said by my Correspondents, that the farmers of Amenia possess more of agricultural opulence than any other town in Dutchess County.

E.B.&B.P.

AMSTERDAM, a Post-Township of Montgomery County, on the N. shore of the Mohawk; bounded N. by Mayfield and Broadalbin, E. by Saratoga and Schenectady Counties, S. by Mohawk river or the Town of Florida, W. by Johnstown. It extends about 10 miles along the Mohawk, and from 5 to 7 miles back from that river. The soil is of various qualities, though generally rich and fertile. The alluvial lands along the Mohawk are proverbially rich, and the uplands are principally a rich tenacious mold or loam. Chuctenunda creek, a fine mill-stream from Saratoga County, enters at the N. E. angle of Amsterdam, and runs S. W. to the Mohawk. This stream falls 120 feet, within 100 rods from its mouth, where it supplies abundance of the best sites for mills, several of which are improved. Here is the extensive Iron manufactory of S. and A. Waters, where mill-saws, mill-irons and grass scythes are annually manufactured and sold to the amount of 8 to 10,000 dollars. This establishment cost \$6000, and its enterprising proprietors have obtained a high reputation for their wares. They sell about 6000 grass-scythes annually.—

There are in all 5 grain, 4 saw-mills, 2 carding machines, 2 fulling-mills, 2 oil-mills, and a trip hammer on this stream, besides the above manufactory. The Mohawk turnpike leads through Amsterdam, and the other roads are sufficiently numerous. On the turnpike, near the mouth of Chuctenunda creek, is a small collection of houses called *Amsterdam* or *Veddersburgh*, where is the Post-Office, a Presbyterian Church, a school-house, 25 dwellings, and some stores, mechanics' shops, mills, &c. This Village is 15 miles from Schenectady, and 30 about N. W. from Albany. Another Presbyterian Church stands 3 miles E. of this place. The inhabitants of this Town are of German, Scotch, and English descent, with considerable numbers of *Yankees* or recent emigrants from the Eastern States. The population in 1810, 3039;—taxable property valued at 272,714 dollars by the Assessors.

D. W. C., & S. & A. W.

ANGELICA, a Post-Township, and the capital of Allegany County; bounded N. by Nunda, E. by Alfred, S. on the line of Pennsylvania, W. by Canadea. It comprises 10 townships of land, immediately E. of the Transit line, and is about 28 miles long N. and S., and 11 wide. The Genesee river which rises in Pennsylvania, runs across 5 of the Townships that compose the present Town of Angelica; and by the richness and fertility of its alluvial flats, adds immensely to the value of this tract. A turnpike road has been opened between Angelica and Bath, the capital of Steuben County. There are plenty of mill-sites, and the whole will form an excellent farming country.—The timber is principally deciduous, with some evergreens. The settlement commenced in 1804, and the population in 1810, was 439, with 35 Senatorial Electors.

The Village of *Angelica*, where are held the courts for the county, is situated on a branch of the Genesee, 2 miles E. of that river, in the northern part of the town of Angelica. This Village is 40 miles W. of Bath, 52 nearly S. of Batavia, and 235 W. of Albany. H. W.

ANTWERP, a large Township in the N.E. extremity of Jefferson Co., 170 miles from Albany, on the post route from Utica to St. Lawrence Co., where is a weekly Mail. This Township is about 12 by 3 miles, bounded N. by St. Lawrence Co., E. by Lewis Co., S. and W. by Le Ray.—erected in 1810 from Le Ray. The

surface is uneven, but not mountainous, and a considerable portion of the whole is good land, excellent for grass, and very well watered. Indian river, runs through a part of this Town, and there are some other small streams, and some small natural ponds that afford pan-fish. This Town was first settled about 1807, by people from the Eastern States.—The post-road from Utica to St. Lawrence, lies through this town, about 9 or 10 miles, along which are the settlements. A saw-mill, a grain-mill, and a *whiskey mill*, or distillery, and one store, mark the present extent of those improvements; but the inhabitants are industrious, and abound in Yankee perseverance. The population of Antwerp, is included in that of Le Ray, in the census of 1810, which amounts to 1150; and a well-informed Correspondent computes that of Antwerp, at 350. The post-office in this town, is kept at the great-bend of Indian river—and, with Indian allusion, named *Oxbow P. O.*: It is 180 miles about N. W. from Albany.

M. K.

ARGYLE, a Post-Township of Washington County, 5 miles S. of *Sandy-Hill*, and 45 N. of Albany, on the E. bank of Hudson river, containing 3 *post offices*; one at the village of *Fort-Edward*, one at *Fort-Miller* village, and one in the village of *Argyle*. It is bounded N. by Kingsbury, E. by Salem, and Hebron, S. by Greenwich, W. by Hudson river, which separates it from Moreau and Northumberland, in the Co. of Saratoga, being about 9 miles square. This tract was first granted by K. Geo. II. in 1742, to 141 emigrants from Scotland, each of whom drew a farm-lot of 150 to 600 acres, and a town-lot. (*Town on the plan*.) of 15 to 60 acres. Argyle, is one of the original towns, organized by the act of March 7, 1778. It now contains, 1810, 386 electors, and about 500 taxable inhabitants; the whole population, 3813. The village of FORT EDWARD, is situated in the N. W. corner of the Town, and that of FORT MILLER, in the S. W. corner, as also, *Fort Miller Falls*; tho' the Fort of that name stood on the W. side of the river. See those places. The Patent of Argyle, and Bayard's Patent, lying between the Scotch Patent and the Hudson, are comprised within the present boundaries of Argyle. There are 2 good houses for public worship, belonging to the Scotch Presbyterians, with settled ministers in each, and the common school

are well supported. The soil in the W. and N. W. part, is principally clay, and level; in the other part, being higher ground, gravelly, and somewhat hilly. There are some small mineral springs, of little celebrity, tho' one small one is said to possess nearly the same qualities as the Ballston water. I have no account of an analysis. There are several small lakes or ponds, the largest being only three miles long; and some small mill streams. Argyle has 4 grain-mills, 9 saw-mills, 2 carding machines, 1 fulling-mill, and is well supplied with common mechanics. Iron ore, of the bog-kind, is found at Fort-Edward, and a slate quarry has lately been opened, of good promise. A handsome little village, called ARGYLE, is centrally situated at the junction of 4 roads, and adds much to the beauty of this town.

A. M. H.

ATTICA, a Township of Genesee County, 20 miles S. of *Batavia*; bounded N. by Batavia, E. by Warsaw, S. by Allegany County, W. by Sheldon, from which it was erected in 1811. It comprises 3 Townships of the Holland Company Purchase; Nos. 8, 9, and 10, of the 2d. Range. Tonnewanta creek rises in the S., and runs N. along the W. line, and there are some small waters that form the head branches of Allan's creek of Genesee river. The land is said to be good in general, with a great diversity of soil. The S. is considerably broken, and Correspondents say it is subject to frosts that injure the fruit, and sometimes the crops of grain also. The general surface is elevated. I know not what is the present population; and as is usual in such cases, conjectures are very vague and wild. The whole population of Sheldon in 1810, was 1415, with 235 senatorial electors; and its taxable property amounted to 221,850 dollars.

R. S. N. T.

AUGUSTA, a Township in the S. W. corner of Oneida Co., bounded N. by Vernon, E. by Paris, S. by Madison in Madison Co., W. by New-Stockbridge. It is about 7 miles E. and W., and 6 N. and S., and includes nearly half of the tract of land 6 miles square, called New-Stockbridge, owned by the Stockbridge Indians. The Oriskany, Oneida, and Skanando creeks, each furnish improved mill-seats in this town, and on which are now erected 4 grist-mills, 8 saw-mills, 2 fulling-mills, and 2 carding-machines. From the Oneida creek,

there is a gradual ascent of surface eastward, about 2 and an half miles, thence descending about the same distance to the Skanando, and thence rising to the east line with gentle swells and concavities, well watered by springs and rivulets; and the whole may be pronounced an excellent medium soil for either grain or grass. With the exception of the Indian part, the whole is divided into farm-lots of 50 to 100 acres, and mostly settled and under improvement. The Oriskany, waters the S. W. corner of this Town. Augusta was first settled in 1794; and contained 2004 inhabitants, and 350 Sen. Electors in 1810. There is but 1 meeting-house, with a pretty large society of Congregationalists;—the Town contains 10 school-houses. The most of the land was purchased of the State at an early period, by actual settlers, and a considerable proportion is now under mortgage to the state for some remaining portion of the purchase money. S. C.

AURELIUS, a Post-Township, the capital of Cayuga County, situated between the Cayuga and Owasco lakes on the great road to the western country, 175 miles westward of Albany. It is bounded N. by Mentz and Brutus, E. by Brutus and Owasco, S. by Scipio, W. by Cayuga lake and outlet, or by Seneca County. In population and wealth, this town takes the third rank in the county, and it has 3 post-offices,—Aurelius, Cayuga, and Union Springs, which see. This town contains 765 families, has a population of 4642, 323 Senatorial Electors, and the taxable property was valued at \$204,885 in 1810.—There are no considerable streams except the outlets of the Cayuga and Owasco lakes, the latter of which runs across the N. Eastern part of this Town. The inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture, and many of them enjoy a great degree of opulence. It is hardly possible to conceive a more enviable situation than theirs, thus blessed in a most delightful country. The great road from Albany to the Western counties, leads centrally E. and W. across this town.—On this turnpike, stands the elegant village of AUBURN, the capital of the county, on the outlet of the Owasco lake, near the eastern boundary of the Township of Aurelius. This village contains 100 houses and stores, with many elegant private mansions, the county buildings, and a considerable number of mills, man-

ufactories, &c.&c.—See AUBURN. Pursuing this road westward, to the Cayuga lake, we come to the Village of CAYUGA, which was erected while the bridge across this lake was standing, immediately on the bank of the lake at the E. end of the bridge. This village has about 40 houses, and a post-office called Cayuga, 179 miles from Albany. Cayuga bridge, erected across Cayuga lake at the expense of 20,000 dollars, was 1 mile in length including the abutments. But it was unfortunately destroyed in March, 1807, and has not been rebuilt. A ferry is revived across the lake, and a road is opened, by the old Bridge company, around the N. end of Cayuga lake, much to the injury, as it is said, of the villages on the bridge road. This Township comprises a part of the military Township of Aurelius, and a part of the former Cayuga Reservation tract.

J. A., H. B., & D. T.

Avon, a Post-Township of Ontario County, 21 miles W. of *Canandaigua*, bounded N. by Boyle, E. by Bloomfield and Lima, S. by Genesee and Livonia, W. by the Genesee river or the County of Genesee. It comprises 2 Townships, 10 and 11, in the 7th Range, and is 12 miles long on the river, and 6 miles wide. This Town, which is situated on the Genesee river, and through which lies the great central road to Buffalo, contains a body of land which yields in fertility to none in the western country. The former name of this town was Hartford, which was changed to Avon in 1808. The surface is agreeably undulated, and the uplands are well watered by small streams and springs. The Genesee river empties into Lake Ontario, 28 miles N. of Avon, but its navigation is obstructed by high falls near its mouth. From the head of these, 6 miles from the lake, the batteau navigation is good to Avon, 19 miles, and continues so for 20 miles above. From its mouth to within 1 mile of the falls, it is navigable for vessels of 100 tons. The products of this Town, are those common to the county, and in great abundance. The alluvial flats are very extensive and fertile. "There is a very remarkable bulbous root that grows on the Genesee flats, lying like a log in the earth, 3 or 4 feet in length and from 6 to 8 inches in diameter, from which grows a small creeping vine like that of the strawberry; and the natural vegetable productions are almost infinitely various." There

is a sulphur spring in this town, which is also strongly impregnated with alum, and fine samples of clays are found. With 1 grain, and 5 saw-mills, there are 5 or 6 distilleries of grain and fruit spirits, and 1 carding machine and clothier's works. The only mill-streams are, the outlets of the Honeoy and Canesus lakes, which empty into the Genesee within this Town, about 6 miles apart. A small pond of a singular form deserves notice as a curiosity. It is situated on the Genesee flats, is nearly 2 miles in length, almost describing an irregular circle, which is cut by a projecting point of high ground that expands within the circle and occupies the centre, on which are the remains of Indigeneal improvements in former times. The settlement of this Town commenced in 1790, by 5 families, from Farmington in Connecticut, the sole proprietors, by purchase from Phelps and Gorham. Lands are held in fee simple and the inhabitants are principally farmers. The population in 1810 was 1880, and there were then 151 Senatorial Electors. There were also 76 looms, and 21325 yards of woollen, linen and cotton cloths manufactured in families. Avon is 28 miles E. of Batavia, the Capital of Genesee County. G.H., & J.C.S.

ABRAMS' CREEK, enters the E. shore of Hudson river, about 4 miles above the city of Hudson, and is formed of Claverack and Kinderhook creeks, which unite about a half mile from the mouth. These streams are excellent for mills. See COLUMBIA COUNTY, p. 70, and the above streams.

ACCOBONUCK, and **AMMAGANSETT**, see **EASTHAMPTON**.

ADGATES' FALLS, see **CHESTERFIELD**.

ADIQUATANGUE, or **CHARLOTTE** river, one of the N. E. branches of the Susquehanna, forming a part of the boundaries of Otsego and Delaware counties.

AELPLAATS KILL, rises in Galway, and runs S. about 12 miles through Charlton and Schenectady to the Mohawk. See **CHARLTON**.

ALLAN'S CREEK, rises in the S. end of Genesee County, and runs N. and E. a devious course of near 40 miles, to Genesee river, which it enters in the Town of Caledonia. It is a very good stream for mills, and flows through a rich and fertile tract of land. Its name, is said to be from Indian Allan, who had an establishment here, from which he

committed his many depredations and robberies and murders on the frontier settlements. I.H.T.

ALLEGANY RIVER, of the Ohio, rises in Pennsylvania, and turning N. enters Cataraugus County near the S. E. corner, whence it curves westward and runs near 45 miles in that county, leaving it and the State of New-York in the S. W. corner of Cataraugus County. It is boatable the whole distance through this county, in which it receives several streams, for which see **OLEAN**, and **CATARAUGUS COUNTY**.

ALLEGANY COUNTY, see page 61.

ALLUVIAL WAY, or **RIDGE ROAD**, which see.

ALEXANDRIA, see **FAIRFIELD**.

AMITY, see **WARWICK**.

ANCRAM, or **ROELEFF JANSEN'S CREEK**, see **COLUMBIA COUNTY**.

ANCRAM WORKS, see **GALLATIN**.

ANNE, FORT, now wholly in ruins, frequently mentioned in the History of the Revolution, was within the present Town of Fort-Anne, Washington Co. It stood at the head of Batteau navigation on Wood creek, 7 miles S. W. of Skenesborough Fort, 10 S. E. of Fort-George, 12 N. E. of Fort-Edward. From this Fort, the Army of Burgoyne advanced, in July 1777, with very great difficulty to Fort-Edward, and thence to Stillwater. See **FORT-ANNE, Township**.

ANTHONY'S KILL, or creek, rises in Ballston, the outlet of **LONG**, and **ROUND**, lakes, a good mill-stream that enters the W. bank of the Hudson about 8 miles N. of Waterford, forming the line between Halfmoon and Stillwater.

ANTHONY'S NOSE, is a name by which the summits of several mountains are known, as one on the N. side of the Mohawk, 30 miles above Schenectady; one in the vicinity of Lake George, and several others of little note, except those which follow.

ANTHONY'S, or ST. ANTHONY'S NOSE, a bold promontory of a mountain of the Highlands, on the E. shore of the Hudson, being 1128 feet elevated from the river. Its name is derived from a ludicrous resemblance of a huge human face, as seen from the river. The rock which has this appearance, exhibits a good profile of a face of 32 feet, aided by a little fancy and a relish for the marvellous. A tree which grows upon the nose, just reaches the height of the eyes, and kindly spreads its branches for the

eye-brows of the Saint. This is on the S. side of Breakneck-hill, at the N. entrance of the Highlands, 60 miles N. of New-York. There is also another, though less remarkable promontory, of the same name, opposite the site of Fort-Montgomery, 5 miles below West-Point.

ANYOCHECA, or **Onyocheca**, a small creek that rises in Genesee County, and runs N. to Lake Ontario, after a course of about 20 miles.

APOQUAGUE, see **BEEKMAN**.

APPLE TOWN, see **ROMULUS**.

AQUEBOGUE, see **RIVERHEAD**.

ARIES KILL, a small stream that rises in Charleston, Montgomery Co. and enters the S. bank of the Mohawk, 2 and an half miles above the mouth of Schoharie creek.

ARK PORT, see **CANISTEO**.

ATHENS, a flourishing Post-Village on the W. bank of the Hudson, opposite Hudson city, 5 miles above the Village of Catskill, principally in the Township of Catskill, Greene County, and 28 miles S. of Albany. It is incorporated as a Village, under the government of a Board of Trustees, and embraces an extent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the river and about the same distance back. The site of this place is pleasant, on a gentle slope toward the river, and the situation is very eligible for trade. This is within 4 miles of the head of ship-navigation, the shore of the Hudson is bold, its channel close in shore, and the soil, principally a light sand or sandy or gravelly loam, and very excellent for the site of a large Town. A small part of the area, as incorporated, is within the township of Coxackie. Its intercourse with the surrounding country is facilitated by numerous roads, and its trade is of auspicious promise. Athens has now 150 houses, and contains near 1000 persons, including all descriptions. It has 1 Lutheran Church, 3 school-houses, and a market-house; an extensive rope-walk, a large distillery, a pottery of stone-ware, a tallow-chandlery, and some other small manufactories. There are 8 vessels employed in the trade on the Hudson, and considerable shipping is annually built here. This place was formerly called Lunenburg, Esperanza, and finally Athens, by act of incorporation. The very great extent of back-country that must always pour its surplus products into the trading towns in this vicinity, will produce in time a

great city near the head of ship-navigation; and Athens has a commanding position. C.S. & J.A.

ATTLEBURY, see **STANFORD**.

AUBURN, a flourishing Post-Village, the capital of Cayuga county, situated in the Township of *Aurelius*, 170 miles westward of Albany, on the great Western Turnpike. This Village has been principally built within 6 years, and contains 100 houses and stores, a court-house and jail for the county, and a great many mills, manufactories, &c. Its situation is very pleasant, immediately on the outlet of the Owasco lake, a fine stream with falls and abundance of mill-seats. S. C.

AUGUSTA WORKS, see **MUNROE**.

AURORA, a Post-Village of *Scipio*, Cayuga County, 16 miles S. W. of *Auburn* and 195 from Albany. It is finely situated on the E. shore of Cayuga lake, has an Academy, a small Library and about 50 houses. D. T.

B.

BALLSTON, a Post-Township, the capital of Saratoga County, 28 miles Northerly of Albany; bounded N. by Milton, E. by Malta, S. by Half-Moon, and a small part of Schenectady County; W. by Charlton. Its extent is about equal to 5 miles square. The Township of Ballstown was erected in 1788, by the general act of organization, and was then in Albany County. Its name is derived from an early inhabitant, a Mr. Ball, who settled here in 1769; and it was changed to Ballston in 1792. The Mourn Kill, a small mill-stream, curves Eastward across the Northern part, towards the Kayadeross creek; and Long Lake, a natural pond of near 4 miles in length and 90 rods wide in some places, extends from the S. line toward the N. E. part, a little S. E. of the centre of the Town. This pond has an outlet, on which are mills. A dreary marsh of considerable extent, extends from the lower end of this lake along the outlet, which, from Ballston, passes eastward through Malta, to the round lake, thence to the Hudson on the South boundary of Stillwater. These streams supply a scanty number of Mills, and there is also a small furnace, with 1 or 2 distilleries. The general surface of Ballston is that of an elevated plain country, and

may be denominated an open champaign, agreeably undulated with swells of a moderate height. The soil is principally a strong gravelly loam, with some tracts of sand and of clay. In some parts the loamy tracts are very stony, but taken together the land is productive, and yields grain or grass, though grass is the most natural. For apple orchards it is very excellent, and the fruit is of the best quality for cider.—The forest trees are of a lofty growth, and embrace a very great variety of kinds. The loamy lands have deciduous trees; and elm, ash, walnut, oak, maple, beech, birch, and basswood, seem scattered in indiscriminate mixture, as if all found a choice of soil on the same spot. There are some groves of hemlock in the N. part, on a hard-pan of forbidding aspect; and pine is principally confined to the sandy plains or the marshes, though it slightly speckles the groves of deciduous trees. Some of the swells of the highest hills rise with a gentle ascent, arable throughout, till their summits may be 200 feet above Long Lake. And from these the view is extensive, and elegantly picturesque. On the E. the Vermont mountains lift their lofty heads and bound a distant view; on the N. are those of Lake George; the distant Catsbergs in the S. surmount the nearer Helderbergs, and the eye embraces, from a moderate elevation, an extent and distinctness of view seldom equalled.—The farms, farm-houses, fields and forests of the intermediate plains and hills invite to nearer view, and give a lively interest to perspective. Nor are these remarks so peculiarly applicable to Ballston, that other towns in the same vicinity deserve no similar detail.

The inhabitants are principally farmers, of plain domestic habits, possessing the blessings of industry, temperance and frugality. Much of their clothing is the joint product of their farms and houses, the most honorable to farmers of any that can be worn. The lands are held by right of soil. The roads are too numerous to be good, and are principally confined to right lines, the boundaries of surveys. That in the centre, leading N. & S. is called the middle-line-road; and there are roads on the E. and W. lines of the Township, called the E. and W. line-roads. There are in this Town 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist and 2 Baptist Meeting Houses. There is also an A-

cademy, and about 23 school-houses.—There are two small Villages in this town, besides a small part of that of Ballston-Spa; one at the Court-House, on the middle line road, 2 miles from B. Spa, where are the County buildings, and about 25 houses and stores, which is called Ballston Village; and also Saratoga Village, from the name of the County;—and another at the Academy and Town-House, which was formerly occupied by Parson Ball and his Congregation as a house of Worship. This is also called Ballston Village, and has an academy, a post-office, and 20 to 30 houses, stores, &c. It is situated on the Lake road, 2½ miles S. E. of the former. The Village of *Ballston-Spa*, is incorporated, and includes the Springs of *Ballston*, as known abroad, though situated in *MILTON*, as is the most of that Village, which see.

The population of Ballston in 1810, 2155, and 273 senatorial electors, when the taxable property was assessed at the valuation of about 300,000 dollars.—The first settlements in this town were made in 1763, by 2 brothers of the name of McDonald, from Ireland, one of whom is now living. The inhabitants suffered much in the Colonial wars, as did they also in that of the Revolution.

J.H., A.A., & B.C.S.

BATAVIA, a Post-Township, the capital of Genesee County, 256 miles from Albany, on the great road to Buffalo; bounded N. by Lake Ontario, E. by Murray and Caledonia, S. by Warsaw, Attica and Sheldon, W. by Niagara County. It is about 50 miles in length N. and S., and 24 to 28 miles wide, including all that part of Genesee county lying W. and N. of Township No. 11, in the 1st Range of the Holland Purchase. It is watered by Oak Orchard and Onyochaeca creeks, with 1 or 2 others that run N. to Lake Ontario; and by Tonnewanta creek in the S. which runs W. to Niagara river. Sulphur Spring and Ellicott's creek are also in the S. W., branches of the Tonnewanta. This extent necessarily embraces a great variety of land, and as it will soon be divided into several Towns, detailed description would be of little use. The Tonnewanta Reservation is principally in this Town, as is the Tonnewanta village, on the creek of the same name. The land in the S. Eastern part, which will probably retain the name of Batavia, as comprising the village of that name,

when this large Town shall be divided, is of a good quality in general. The whole population of this Town in 1810, was 3645, with 104 senatorial electors; and the taxable property was valued by the Assessors that year at 464,216 dollars. The *Village of Batavia* is just on the line between Townships No. 12, of the 1st and 2d Ranges, and on the E. bank of Tonnewanta creek. It contains about 40 houses, a court-house and jail, and some other buildings, and is a place of considerable business. It is situated on the great road from Albany to Buffalo, 236 miles from Albany, and 40 from Buffalo.

R.S., & J.E.

BATH, a Post-Township, the Capital of Steuben County, 245 miles W. of Albany, and about 40 S. of Canandaigua; bounded N. by Ontario County, and the Town of Pulteney, E. by Pulteney and Wayne, S. by Painted Post and Addison, W. by Dansville and Canisteo. It comprises Townships No. 4, 5 and 6 in the 4th Range; No. 4 and the S. half of No. 5 in the 3d Range; the W. half of No. 4 and the S. W. quarter of No. 5 in the 2d Range of Townships of Phelps and Gorham's purchase:—being in length 20 miles N. and S., and 6 to 15 in width. The Conhocton enters this extensive tract at the N. W., and leaves it near the S. E. corner, winding a very devious course of near 30 miles, in which it receives many smaller streams that supply abundance of mill-seats. The land is of various qualities, much of it considerably broken, but described as capable of being made a good farming country, with a due admixture of arable, meadow and pasture lands. And there is also a good proportion of the first quality of rich arable lands, with fine tracts of alluvion along the numerous creeks. The mills are variously enumerated by my Correspondents; but they agree in mentioning 4 corn-mills, 12 saw-mills, 3 fulling-mills, and 2 carding-machines. The whole population in 1810, was 1036, with 97 electors. Roads are opened in every direction, and there is a turnpike from the Village of Bath to Canandaigua, and one also to the E. by Ithaca at the head of the Cayuga lake, which opens an intercourse with the country on the East.

BATH VILLAGE is handsomely situated on the E. side of the Conhocton, and contains about 50 houses and stores, and the county buildings. Its trade is very considerable and rapidly increas-

ing, as is the population also. The Conhocton, here 75 feet wide, is boatable to the Tioga river, and there are several turnpikes that centre here.

H. A. T.

BENFORD, a Post-Township and half-shire Town, of the County of Westchester, 44 miles from New-York, and 130 S. of Albany; bounded Northerly by Somers and S. Salem, Easterly by S. Salem and Poundridge, Southerly by Poundridge and North Castle, W. by New Castle. It is about 6 miles square.—Croton creek or river runs along the N. line in the N. W. corner, and there are several branches of this stream that spread over the Town and supply a great abundance of mill-seats; and there is 1 small stream that runs S. to Long Island and Sound. The mills are numerous, and more than equal to the wants of the inhabitants. Its general surface is elevated, and though broken by small hills and valleys, has very little of waste ground. The arable, pasture, and meadow lands are in very just proportion for a good farming country, and the whole is well watered by springs, brooks and rivulets; the latter of a good size for mills. The summits of the hills afford many extensive and interesting prospects. But the hills are stony and hard to till, though they yield good crops of grain, grass, and all the common fruits. Since the appearance of the wheat insect, but little wheat is raised, though it is hoped that improved husbandry, by producing a more vigorous growth, will in time overcome its ravages. The rye of this Town, and of the surrounding country, is of a superior quality; little inferior for bread, when properly managed, to poor wheat. And it were well to extend a knowledge of these facts, as also that rye, with every other agricultural product, is good or bad, as the soil is well or ill chosen. A bad policy prevails among the farmers in respect to domestic stock; and the calves and lambs sold for the butcher's stalls, are replaced by foreign sheep and cattle. See DOMESTIC ZOOLOGY, page 21. The inhabitants own the soil, none are very rich, and none can be said to be very poor; and "perhaps no place can exhibit a greater proportion of sober, industrious, and well disposed citizens." The roads are very numerous and run through the town in all directions. Timber is scarce, and fire-wood is an article of high expense, though peat, and of a

good quality, is found in great abundance. In 1810 the taxable property amounted to 363,743 dollars, when there were 347 taxable inhabitants, and a whole population of 2374, with 241 electors. Near the centre of this town is the *Village of Bedford*, where the courts for the county are held one half of the time, and the other half at White-Plains. Here are a Court-House and Prison, a Presbyterian Church, an Academy, and a small number of houses. It is 14 miles from Sing-Sing, and 16 from Tarry Town, on the Hudson, 44 from New-York, and 12 from Greenwich in Connecticut, on the Sound. The first settlement of this Town was at a place called the Hop Ground, from its abounding in wild hops, and the settlement was long known by that name. It was then under the jurisdiction of Connecticut, and its General Court granted permission in 1681, and 1682, to erect a plantation there, by the general name of Bedford, which it has ever since retained, and with its present limits. The original Patent is therefore under the seal of Connecticut, executed in 1697; nor was the settlement considered as belonging to this state, till 1700, when it was so determined by a final order of King William of England. The inhabitants suffered much in the Revolutionary war, their village was burnt, and much property destroyed, but they continued firmly attached to the interests of their country.

J. J.

BEEKMAN,* a Township of Dutchess County, 12 miles E. of the Hudson, and nearly central in the county; bounded N. by Clinton and Washington, E. by Dover and Pawling, S. Westerly by Fishkill, being of a triangular form, terminating in a point on the south. The surface is considerably broken and the soil various. West-Mountain occupies the eastern border, is rough and sterile, but yields a bed of indifferent iron-ore. In the N. W. part is the tract called *Oswego*, undulated with hill and dale, the soil but indifferent;—further E. is the dry gravelly valley called the *Clove*; and *Apoquague*, in the S. E. part is more level, but the soil is said by Correspondents to be light and much exhausted in general. Its streams are small, but its 2 small creeks passing into Fishkill, unite there, and form Fishkill creek,

which enters the Hudson. at New-Windsor bay. Sprout creek, the northern one, runs through Oswego, where are some mills, and a cotton manufactory. The other branch passes the Clove and Apoquague. These local names are in common use to designate parts of Beekman, and serve to perpetuate the history of the early settlements there. Some Dutch farmers established themselves at the Clove and Apoquague, at a very early period, probably about 1700, and many of their farms and improvements are still possessed by their descendants. There are in this Town, 4 Quaker Meeting-houses, in 1 of which is held a monthly meeting; and there is, also, a Dutch Reformed meeting-house in the Clove, and 1 for Baptists at Oswego.

S. R.

BENGAL, a Post-Township of Oneida Co., on the N. E. side of Oneida lake; bounded N. by Camden, E. by Rome and Western, S. by Verona, W. by Constantia, being about 12 miles by 7, exclusive of the waters of Oneida lake, of which $\frac{1}{2}$ is in this town. It was first erected in 1807, from Camden, and then called Orange; name changed April 6, 1808, to Bengal. It is watered by Fish, and Wood creeks, and along these and the lake shore, the land is pretty good; tho' in general, the remainder may be called of inferior quality. The first settlements commenced in 1802, and there are now, 1810, about 400 inhabitants, and 80 senatorial electors. There are about 5000 acres of land in this town, belonging to the state. There are 3 or 4 grain, saw, and fulling mills. The settlers, in general, hold the land in fee on which they reside, but a large portion of the whole is owned by non-residents. The inhabitants have 2 school-houses, and no other public buildings. The population appears by the Census of 1810, to be 454, with 71 electors. The Post-Office in this town was established in 1812.

J. H.

BENTON, a Township occupying the S. E. extremity of Ontario County, with a Post-Office called *Jerusalem*; it is bounded N. by the Town of Seneca, E. by the Seneca Lake or the County of Seneca, S. by Steuben County, W. by Jerusalem or the E. arm of Crooked Lake, and the Town of Middlesex. It includes Township 8 in the 1st Range, and about half of No. 7, together with the strip or gore of land between these

* This name was from Henry Beekman, an original proprietor and patentee.

and the Seneca Lake; being about 12 miles N. and S. with a medial width of 8 miles. This Town was first erected in 1803, from Jerusalem; called Vernon, till 1808, then changed to Snell, and in 1810, the name was again changed for Benton. The soil is excellent for grain and grass, and without hills or mountains. The outlet of Crooked Lake, one of the best streams for mills in the county, crosses this Town to Seneca Lake, on which are erected 5 grain mills, some of which are very large and valuable, 6 saw-mills, 2 fulling-mills, and 2 carding machines. On some other streams there are 5 saw-mills and 1 grain-mill. There are 10 distilleries of grain spirits, which produce 20,000 gallons of whiskey annually, very little of which goes out of the county for a market. There are 2 Methodist meeting-houses, and about 20 school houses. Benton is 15 miles S. of Geneva, on the main road to Steuben county, and about 21 S. E. from Canandaigua. It was first settled about 1790 by the followers of Jemima Wilkinson, now principally removed to Jerusalem. The whole population in 1810, 3539, and there are 571 families, with only 3 slaves. The inhabitants are principally farmers, and make much of their clothing in the household-way. There are 115 looms, which yielded 35352 yards of cloth in 1810.—There are 2 small Villages, on the outlet of Cross Lake. That called *Hope*, or Hopeton, is at the mouth of this stream, on the margin of Seneca Lake, where are valuable mills erected by Charles Williamson, Esq. at an expense of about 7000 dollars. These mills, with most of the Village, are now the property of John Nicholas, Esq. an enterprising Virginian. The other is about 1 mile from Crooked Lake, and is called Pennyan or *Penn-yank*, a name derived from the circumstance that the first inhabitants were Yankees and Pennsylvanians in about equal numbers. Here are mills also. The land is owned by its occupants. E. S.

BERKSHIRE, a Township in the N. W. extremity of Broome County, bounded N. by Cortlandt Co., E. by Lisle, S. by Tioga, W. by the county of Tioga. It has a *Post-Office* called *Westville*, 160 miles from Albany. This Town is about 14 miles long N. and S., by 8 miles wide. The first settlements were made about 1793, by families from Berkshire county in Massachusetts; and the soil being

of the first quality, this Town has increased fast in wealth and population. The soil is principally a well adapted medium for either grain or grass; and the surface has a good diversity for health, and the various products of agriculture. The Owego creek, the main branch of which forms the line between Broome and Tioga counties, together with the E. branch, which spreads over this Town, furnish abundance of fine sites for mills. The whole is also well watered by springs, and small rivulets. Agreeable to the Census of 1810, the population is 1105; and there are about 100 senatorial electors. There are 1 grain-mill, 4 saw-mills, 1 carding-machine, 3 distilleries; and a competent number of mechanics. There is one house of Worship, with a settled preacher for Presbyterians, with a congregation of 300 persons, and 7 or 8 school-houses. The inhabitants are said by my Correspondents to be remarkably industrious, well informed and good citizens. The Post-Office is kept near the centre of the Town, 14 miles N. of Owego Village. Lands held in fee, by practical Farmers; a description of men on whose wisdom, and firmness, depend the conservation of American Liberties. A laudable emulation is prevailing for household manufactures, a circumstance as honorable as characteristic of the origin of the inhabitants. J W. 2d.

BERLIN, a large Township of Rensselaer County, 20 miles E. of Albany, and 19 S. E. from *Troy*; bounded N. by Grafton and Petersburg, E. by the State of Massachusetts, S. by Stephentown and Nassau, W. by Greenbush. It is 12 miles in length E. and W., and $7\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. The western part for about 8 miles, is very rugged, some part mountainous, and the general character of the whole is that of a hilly country, interspersed with many marshes and impenetrable forests of evergreens, and with some valleys of fine farming land. In the E. part, Berlin Hollow, through which flows little Hoosac creek, is a fine tract of light alluvion, extensive and well cultivated. The timber is here deciduous, and much of the upland of the valley is a warm gravelly loam. The mountainous part is stony, with some glades of pretty good upland; and small vales of recent alluvion or a light vegetable mold, curiously spread over fields almost covered with quartzose stones of a good size

for field-work, are not uncommon. This tract abounds with wood, and with silicious sand, both useful in the manufacture of glass. Its geology has little of interest; but examining the hills, and the banks of water-courses, I find the same character of earth and a very great similarity in the stones, with those found in the ridges of the Green Mountains, in Vermont; and, abating a little in the rigors of climate, that same sovereign sterility that marks their mountain character. See MOUNTAINS, p. 9. There are several mill-streams, the largest of which is Little Hoosac creek, coursing N. through Berlin Hollow; some small waters of Lebanon creek of Columbia Co., run from the S. part of this Hollow, and the W. or mountainous part sends some small streams to the Hudson, just below Troy. And the small natural ponds are very numerous. The lands are held principally by durable lease from Stephen Van Rensselaer, Esq., sole proprietor of the soil, for an average rent per annum of about $8\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of wheat for 100 acres. A few German families settled in the Hollow about 1764, then called Little Hoosac; afterwards attached to Petersburg and Stephentown, from which Berlin was erected in 1806. There are 2 or 3 meeting-houses, and 9 school-houses. Berlin has 10 saw-mills, 3 grain-mills, a carding-machine, a clothier's works, and a distillery of grain spirits. The population, in 1810, 3012, and 326 senatorial electors. In the W. part of this Town are extensive establishments for the manufacture of window glass, which have produced a flourishing little village of about 50 houses, stores, shops, mills, &c., situated 12 miles E. from Albany. See RENSSELAER VILLAGE. The eastern turnpike from Albany to the W. line of Massachusetts near Williams College, leads through this Town, and passes within a mile of the Village of Rensselaer; from which place a turnpike is now opening to Berlin Hollow, in a S. E. direction. This road will prove a great benefit, if it be well laid and worked; opening a much easier and nearer way to Albany, from the rich farming Towns in the Western part of Massachusetts.

J. G., & T. F.

BERN, a Township of Albany County, erected from Rensselaerville in 1795, situated on the W. line of the Co., and from 12 to 20 miles about W. from Al-

bany; bounded N. by Schenectady Co., E. by Guilderlandt and Bethlehem, S. by Rensselaerville, W. by Schoharie Co. It is about 13 miles in length N. and S., with a medial width of $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The situation is elevated, on the height of land between Albany and Schoharie counties, and the surface much broken by the Helderberg hills, noticed under MOUNTAINS, p. 9. The rocks are calcareous, and present many precipices of 70, 100, and some of near 200 feet perpendicular elevation. The streams are but small, the sources of those that run into Schoharie and Catskill creeks; and there are 2 small natural ponds of about 100 acres each. But it is well supplied with small springs and brooks. The vallies are of considerable extent, and present a fine soil of light calcareous loam; while there are also tracts of clay, of marsh, bog-turf, and marl. These hills have many natural caverns, and exhibit to the superficial observer many indications of metallic treasures, but they have been but little explored by the eye of science. The population of Bern in 1810, was 5136; there are about 600 Senatorial Electors, and the whole number of taxable inhabitants, may be near 800. There are 5 houses of worship; a Presbyterian, Dutch Reformed, German Lutheran, Baptist, and one for Methodists. There are 6 grain-mills, 28 saw-mills, 2 fulling-mills, and a carding machine. The lands are held by durable lease from Stephen Van Rensselaer, Esq., subject to an annual rent of about 10 to 14 bushels of wheat for 100 acres.

This town has a small village of 20 dwellings, a Presbyterian meeting-house, a number of stores, shops, &c., pleasantly situated on the road from Albany to Schoharie, 21 miles from Albany and 14 from Schoharie court-house. This is called *Union-Street*, or Village, is a half mile in length, 10 rods wide, and makes a handsome appearance. The inhabitants are principally Farmers, of domestic habits, and who manufacture the most of their clothing in their own families.

This town was first settled about 1750, by a few German families, but till after the French war, populated very slowly; and in 1775, the whole settlement did not exceed 61 families. The early inhabitants suffered very much during the French and Revolutionary wars, both by Whig and Tory

divisions and by Indian depredations. Of a militia company of 85 men, 63 joined the British army at Saratoga, including the Captain; the remainder, faithful to their country, fled to its standard at the same time, and devoted their lives to its service. There is a marsh of some extent which yields a firm white sand that promises to be of use in the arts, and a cranberry bog within this, deserves notice as a singular curiosity. A lofty ledge of rocks, of great extent, being the main spine of the Helderbergs, on the eastern border of Bern, is well worthy the attention of the curious. Its eastern front has the perpendicularity of an artificial wall or a basaltic column, presenting a lofty rampart of 200 to 500 feet elevation, with an upright or shelving precipice, in many places 200 feet high, and perfectly inaccessible but by climbing on ropes or ladders. The rocks abound much with those impressions resembling muscle-shells, attributed to petrefaction. There are many natural caverns, 2 of which are of great extent. One of these has been traced 12 rods under a fine soil on a plain, where the exploring party ascended through a natural shaft or tunnel. Another very extraordinary one opens by a narrow entrance in one of the above noticed precipices, and has been explored about 400 feet, through some spacious openings or rooms. A.B.

BETHEL, a Post-Township in the S. W. extremity of Sullivan Co., erected in 1809; bounded N. by Liberty, E. by the Mongaup, or the T. of Thompson, S. by Lumberland, W. by the Delaware river, or the State of Pennsylvania; being about 15 miles by 10; the area, 102,260 acres. The population 733 souls; with 30 Sen. Electors; real estate, taxed, 207,062; personal, \$3849 = \$210,911.—There is a *Post-Office* at *Cochecton* on the Delaware, 22 miles from Monticello, 60 miles W. of Newburgh, and about 140 on the Post route from Albany. *Bethel Post-Office*, is recently established. This Town is wholly within the great Hardenburgh Patent: including, (except 71 and 72,) from No. 41 to 80, and part of 33 to 39, of great lot No. 1; and great lots 16, 17, and the W. part of 15. The principal streams are the Collakoon and Mongaup. The White Lake is about 1 mile across, the Newburgh and Cochecton Turnpike lying along its S. shore.—At the outlet, on the N. side, are several houses, a saw and grain mill, where

is also a *Post-Office*, called *White Lake*.—There are some other small ponds. The land, in general, fertile; timber, hemlock, beech, maple, basswood, and some pine. *Cochecton*, is on the Delaware, at the crossing of the Newburgh and Cochecton turnpike. Here is a small village of 15 houses and stores. It is an Indian name, common to both sides of the river.

L.B., & S.P.J.

BETHLEHEM, a large Township of Albany County, bounded N. by Albany and Guilderlandt, E. by the Hudson, S. by Coeymans, W. by a small angle of Rensselaerville and by Bern. The area may be 96 square miles, or 61,440 acres; its centre about 8 miles, S. W. from Albany. For the general character of the soil, the county may be consulted, and the surface is considerably diversified. Much of the whole is yet covered with wood, though it sustains a very considerable population. Agreeable to the Census of 1810, there are 4430 persons, of which number 137 are slaves. Bethlehem creek or Vlamans Kill, waters the central part; and Norman's creek, a fine mill-stream, receiving Vly Kill from the N. Western part, crosses the N. E. corner to the Hudson, which it enters 2½ miles below Albany, and supplies abundance of water for valuable mills erected near its mouth. Coeyman's creek rises in the southern part, and though a small stream, affords some advantages. In this Town are 8 grain-mills, 11 saw-mills, 3 fulling-mills, 2 carding machines, 5 tan-works, with some other works of a similar nature. There are also 6480 sheep, 185 looms for family weaving, and these produce annually about 53,600 yards of cloth. The Helderbergs, or Helderberg hills that traverse the county of Albany, occupy a small part of this town, the W. line of which just skirts the main ridge. There are some extensive and valuable alluvial lands along the Hudson, which were early settled by the Dutch.

F.N.

BLENHEIM, a Post-Township situated in the S. part of Schoharie County, 47 miles about S. W. from Albany, and about 38 N. of W. from Catskill; bounded Northerly by Middleburgh, E. by Broome, or Schoharie creek, Southerly by Delaware County, W. by Jefferson. It is exclusively watered by the Schoharie creek and its numerous small streams, which afford an abundance of fine mill-seats. This town is considerably broken, as it comprises the western verge of the Catsbergs, or Catskill

hills. Its roads are numerous, and open ready intercourse with Albany, Athens, Catskill, and other market Towns on the Hudson. See BROOME, the adjoining Town on the E., for an enumeration of these. Agreeable to the Census of 1810, the population is 1319—but though it has been partially settled for many years, its inhabitants are yet suffering the inconveniencies and hardships experienced in a new settlement. Except that it is less broken by high hills or mountains, the general description is much the same as Broome. The timber is oak, walnut, beech, maple, birch, basswood, hemlock, and pine. N.T.

BLOOMFIELD, a Post-Township of Ontario County, being near 12 miles square; bounded N. by Boyle, E. by Farmington and Canandaigua, S. by Bristol and Honeoy, W. by Avon and Lima. It has 2 *Post-Offices*, one called *Bloomfield*, the other *Bloomville*, 6 and 12 miles W. of *Canandaigua*, on the great road running E. and W. across this county, the grand avenue of communication between Albany and Niagara. This is the most populous Town in the county, and one of the best farming towns in the state. The inhabitants are wealthy, enjoying all the ease of independence, derived from agricultural industry and economy: blessings bountifully and widely diffused among the inhabitants of the western counties of this state. The land is held in fee simple. The soil is of the best quality of loam, good for grain and grass, and the surface but gently undulated. The waters are small, and not numerous. Mud Creek courses along the E. line; the outlet of Honeoy Lake forms a part of the western boundary; and a small stream of Teoronto or Gerundegut bay waters the northern part. The whole population, by the Census of 1810, 4425, and no abatement of this number for slaves. There are few manufacturing establishments, but a vast scene of household manufacturing makes honorable amends for this deficiency. The looms are 223, which produced 63,934 yards of cloth in 1810. Bloomfield has 453 Senatorial Electors, and 727 families. There are 2 Presbyterian meeting-houses, and several large and respectable societies of Baptists and Methodists. The common schools are numerous and well supported.

A part of this Town is called Bouton-Hill, and another part W. Bloomfield,

or Bloomville. Bouton-Hill, is 14 miles W. of Canandaigua, being the E. part of the Town. J.C.S., N.T.

BLOOMING-GROVE, a Township of Orange County, 12 miles W. of the Hudson, and nearly W. of West-Point; bounded N. by New-Windsor, E. by Cornwall, S. by Munroe, W. by Goshen. It embraces a part of the mountainous ranges of the Highlands, and is much broken and hilly. The population in 1810, was 1759, when there were 121 senatorial electors. It has 1 house for public worship, Presbyterian, and a number of school-houses. There are 7 grain-mills, 8 saw-mills, 2 fulling-mills, 4 carding-machines, a paper-mill and an oil-mill. The inhabitants are principally farmers, and manufacture their own clothing in the domestic way. The only place called a Village, is that called SALISBURY, or Salisbury-mills, where are 20 dwellings, some stores, a school-house, tavern, and 5 or 6 mills, &c.; and here is Salisbury *Post-Office*, established in 1812.—It is watered by Moordenar's or Murderer's creek, which crosses the northern part, running eastward to the Hudson. The old post-road between Albany and New-York, leads through this Town, which has had partial settlements since about 1750. Scunne-munk mountain occupies the S. Eastern part, and shows some lofty summits, overlooking those toward the Hudson, and presenting a fine view of the country on the N. East. In the S. Western part is a place called *Oxford*, at the junction of 4 roads.

A. J. C.

BOLTON, a Township of Washington Co., on the W. side of Lake George, bounded N. by Hague, E. by L. George, S. by Caldwell, W. by Scroon river. It was first erected, March 25, 1799, from Thurman, and contained in 1801, 168 Electors; in 1807, 198. The first settlements commenced about 1786, and there are now, 1810, about 720 persons. The country is either hilly or mountainous, though the vallies are of considerable extent; the soil rather moist and stony, but produces good crops of wheat, rye, grass, &c., and along the margin of the Lake, it is said to excel for fruit, such as apples, pears, plumbs, and peaches, though this seems rather problematical. The timber, oak, several varieties, beech, maple, birch, and white pine, great quantities of which are annually sent to market, prin-

cipally down the Hudson. LAKE GEORGE, discharges northward, but with a strong N. wind, rafts of boards, &c. are conveyed up the Lake with very little labour, to its head, 14 miles from Fort-Edward. The high hills or rather mountains which border this Lake, form such parallel ranges as to compel the prevailing winds to take the direction of the water, and always blow either N. or S., occasioning a considerable current and a consequent rise of the water on the lee-shore. The inhabitants are principally from the eastern states, and there are one Congregation of Presbyterians, and 1 of Baptists, and a number of school-houses. There are 3 grain-mills, 12 saw-mills, and some other water-machinery. N. West Bay, and Tongue Mountain, being the peninsula formed by this Bay, are in this Town, and Ruse's pond, of $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, lies about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W. of L. George. The Narrows of Lake George, before noticed as a singular and interesting natural curiosity, lies opposite this Town. Here the waters are considerably contracted, and little Islands occupy almost all of the surface. See NARROWS. R.C.G., & K.B.

BOONVILLE, a Post-Township of Oneida County, 27 miles N. from Utica on the road to the Black river country; bounded Northerly by Lewis County, E. by Remsen, S. by Steuben, W. by Lee. This Town was erected in 1805, on the division of the county, from a part of Leyden. Its settlements are but recent, and it has but a scanty population. Agreeable to the Census of 1810, the whole population was 393, and there are 67 Senatorial Electors. It is watered by Black River, and several small branches, and gives rise to Wood Creek of the Oneida Lake. There are no mountains, though some part is considerably hilly, and the soil may admit of pretty general cultivation. The forest trees are deciduous and evergreen in pretty equal proportion, with a very heavy growth.

A small Village, pleasantly situated on the Black river road, called Boonville, or Boon's Settlement, has a few dwellings, the post-office, &c.

N.T.

BOYLE, a Post-Township in the N. W. part of Ontario County, 15 to 30 miles N. W. from Canandaigua, bounded N. on L. Ontario and by Penfield, E. by Penfield and Palmyra, S. by Bloomfield and Avon, W. by Genesee

river. On the first organization of Ontario County it was called Northfield, and received its present name in 1808.

The irregular form of this Town requires for it more minute detail. It comprises Township No. 12 in the 4th Range, and all W. and N. of it to the Genesee river and Lake Ontario, excepting only the Town of PENFIELD, which see. It, therefore, includes the W. half of Teoronto or Gerundeput bay, embraces Lake Ontario on the N., and on the W. is bounded by the Genesee river. The soil is of a good quality, but the population has not increased so rapidly as in some of the other towns. Agreeable to the Census of 1810, the whole population was 2860, when there were 177 Senatorial Electors, and 513 families. There were also 123 looms, which yielded annually 32,482 yards of cloth, the product of household industry. Lands are held in fee simple.

The great falls of Genesee river are between this Town and Gates, in the County of Genesee, and present formidable obstacles to the navigation of that river. The whole descent of the water is 180 feet within 3 miles, principally in 2 falls of 95 and 75 feet. But for this, the Genesee would be boatable 60 or 70 miles from the Lake. See GATES.

N.T., J.C.S.

BRIDGEWATER, a small Post-Township in the S. E. corner of Oneida County, about 6 miles E. and W. by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ N. and S.; bounded N. by Paris, by Herkimer Co. on the E., Otsego and Madison Cos., on the S., and by Sangerfield on the West. It lies about 12 miles S. of Utica, and is watered by some small head branches of the Unadilla river. The W. part of Bridgewater, is very hilly and broken, but affords good grazing lands, and the whole is well watered. A pleasant vale of rich land, extends N. and S. through the Town, and is about 1 mile wide, with a gentle and regular ascent on the E., quite to the E. line of the Township. The 3d Great Western Turnpike leads through this town, and the inhabitants are well supplied with good roads in every part. There are two religious societies: 1 of Baptists, and 1 of Congregationalists, and a few families of Quakers. A handsome Church is erected in the centre of the Town, for the Congregationalists, on a 4 acre green, given the Society by some individuals. There are about 250 families, 8 school-houses, several stores and taverns, &c. Large

quantities of beef and pork, are annually raised for market. Population in 1810, was 1170, with 151 electors L.C.J.

BRISTOL, a Township of Ontario County, erected on the first organization of that county; bounded N. by Bloomfield, E. by Canandaigua and Middlesex, S. by Naples, W. by Honeoy. It is 12 miles long N. and S. and more than 6 miles wide; comprising Townships No. 8 and 9 in the 4th Range of Phelps and Gorham's purchase, together with that part of No. 8 in the 3d Range lying W. of Canandaigua Lake. The soil is of an inferior quality compared with the adjacent Towns. Occupying a middle station between Canandaigua Lake that discharges eastward, and the Honeoy that discharges westward, it is necessarily high ground, and considerably broken. Its waters are inconsiderable, though the small northern source of Mud Creek affords some conveniences. The present population is 1540, and there are 199 Senatorial Electors. There is 1 Baptist meeting-house, and a number of school-houses, in which meetings of worship are also occasionally held. Its inhabitants are necessarily farmers, and as necessarily depend principally on their household manufactures for their clothing. There are 111 looms, and they yielded 25,734 yards of cloth in 1810. The centre of this town is 10 miles S. W. from Canandaigua. The land is held in fee simple by the occupants. There were 259 families in 1810. J.C.S., N.T.

BROADALBIN, a Post-Township of Montgomery County, N. of the Mohawk, bounded N. by Northampton, E. by Galway and Providence in the County of Saratoga, S. by Amsterdam, W. by Mayfield. It lies about 10 miles from the Mohawk; is 8 miles long N. and S., and $4\frac{1}{2}$ wide. The first settlements, were about 1774-5, but they were all broken up during the Revolutionary war, and it was erected into a Town, March 12, 1793, and peopled very fast with emigrants from Scotland, and the New-England States. There are 5 grist-mills, 13 saw-mills, 2 fulling-mills, 1 carding-machine, and a competent number of common mechanics. One Methodist, and 2 Presbyterian meeting-houses; and 10 school-houses. There are neither Mountains, Lakes, or any metals. The soil is mostly a strong loam, and very productive of wheat, rye, maize, barley, oats, flax, and grass. The northern part of this Town is principally timbered with white pine. The household manufactures, are nearly sufficient for the cloth-

ing of the inhabitants, and a spirit of improvement prevails amongst the farmers, who have lately introduced the far-famed Merino breed of Sheep. The soil principally held in fee, though some few have durable leases, and the public highways and bridges are in excellent order. **FONDA'S BUSH**, a handsome little village, is near the W. side of this Town. The inhabitants may be styled a very civil, hospitable, sober, laborious people. The whole population in 1810, was 2238, with 307 taxable inhabitants, and 212 senatorial electors, or persons possessed of Freeholds of the clear value of 250 dollars and upwards. R.B.

BROOKFIELD, a Post-Township in the Eastern angle of Madison County; bounded N. by Sangerfield and Bridgewater in Oneida Co., E. by Unadilla river, or Otsego Co., S. by Columbus in Chenango Co., W. by Hamilton and Madison. It comprises Townships 18 and 19, on De Witt's Maps, and was organized in 1801, then in Chenango County. It has a post-office of the same name, 450 miles from Washington, and lies about 22 miles a little W. of S. from Utica, 93 nearly W. from Albany. It had 196 Senatorial Electors in 1801; 304, in 1807; 307 in 1810;—and the whole population, 4024; when the taxable property amounted to 223,114 dollars, agreeable to the Supervisors' books. The surface is uneven, and hilly; the hills lying N. and S., but there is much good land, and the valleys are very fertile. The whole is well watered by small streams and springs. The rocks are calcareous, and abound with the impressions resembling small muscles, so common in lime-stones. Brookfield was settled about 1790, and now contains 2 Baptist meeting-houses, 8 school-houses, a fulling-mill, and 3 carding-machines. There is, also, a small society of Quakers.

J.H.D.

BROOKHAVEN, a very large Township of Suffolk County, embracing the whole width of Nassau or Long-Island, and containing 9 *Post-Offices*. It is bounded N. by Long-Island Sound, E. by Riverhead and Southampton, S. by the Atlantic Ocean, W. by Islip and Smithtown. The area is about 215 square miles, or 137,600 acres; being more than equal to that of several of the counties of this state. The soil on the northern half is sandy, broken and hilly along the Sound; the southern part is very level, the soil a light loam or sand; and much of the whole is yet a wild pine plain, chequered by partial settlements

and villages known by local names. The whole population in 1810 was 4176, 126 of which are slaves. The Senatorial electors are 380, and the taxable property as estimated by the Supervisors, 767,740 dollars. It is computed by resident Correspondents, that this town sends annually to New-York about 100,000 cords of wood for fuel. It has several good harbors, and its trade with New-York necessarily employs considerable shipping.—The roads are very numerous, as are the little villages and settlements with which they communicate. Of 9 Post-Offices, 1 is called *Brookhaven*, and the others are *Setauket* Post-Office, *Stony-Brook*, *Middletown*, *Patchogue*, *Fire-Place*, *Forge*, *Drowned-Meadow*, and *Morriches* Post-Offices, the last of which is 72 miles from New-York. At the most of these places are small villages, the oldest and largest of which is *Setauket*, 62 miles from New-York, where are 2 churches; 2 school-houses, a grain-mill, stores, dwellings, &c. and a town Library of several hundred volumes. This was the ancient residence of the *Setauket* Indians, and it has a good harbor for small vessels. *Stony-Brook Village* is 3 miles further east, on the N. side of the Island, has a good harbor, considerable trade, and builds some shipping. *Drowned Meadow* is 3 miles east of *Stony Brook*. *Patchogue*, *Fire-Place*, and *Morriches*, are on the S. side of the Island. *Coram*, near the centre, is the site of town business. The bays, harbors, and inlets, afford abundance of fish; and *South Bay* is very extensive, reaching from *Hempstead* in *Queens* county to *Southampton* in *Suffolk*. This is separated from the ocean only by a narrow beach, and excepting oysters, is well stored with fish. The agriculture of this town is improving; and street manure from New-York is much used by farmers on the N. side of the Island;—sea-weed, fish, &c. on the S. side.—The inhabitants are domestic in their manners, and manufacture considerable of their clothing in their families. There are 6 Presbyterian and Congregational Churches, and 1 Episcopal in this Town. There are some small mill-streams, but that called *Connecticut river* is much the largest, being 9 miles long, with 4 mill-seats. *Ronconquaway*, or *Ronconcomapond*, is on the W. line, partly in this Town. It is about 3 miles in circumference, celebrated for its fish for the angler, and that it is said to ebb and flow but septennially. It is situated about the centre of the Island, is very deep, and may be regarded as a singular curiosity.

Peconick creek, or *river*, as it is called, forms a part of the boundary towards *River-head*.

M.H., & B.F.T.

BROOKLYN, a populous and wealthy Post-Township of *King's* County, on *Long* or *Nassau* Island, opposite the City of New-York; bounded Northerly by *East river* and the Town of *Bushwick*, Southerly by *Flatbush* and *Utrecht*, Westerly by New-York bay. Its extent is about 6 miles on the E. river and bay of New-York, with a medial width of 3 miles, and is separated from New-York by the *East river*, here about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile wide.

The face of the country is rather broken and uneven; the soil is of various qualities; and along the bay of New-York, considerably stony, though this is rather favorable than otherwise for the purposes of agriculture. And the general character of the soil is represented to be rather light, tho' productive. Much of the land is employed in furnishing fruit and other vegetables for the daily markets at *Brooklyn Village* and the city of New-York; and the quantity of such articles, daily wafted across the water is very great. Happily, too, for the city of New-York and for the common-good, this is not merely the business of small tenants and petty chapmen, but the regular business of many wealthy farmers. Of the local position of *Brooklyn*, much might be said; and its elegant views, with a charming variety of fine sites for country-seats, both along the *East river* and *York bay*, have deservedly attracted the notice of men of taste and opulence. This town was settled at an early period of our history, and has long sustained a very considerable population.

Agreeable to the Census of 1810, the population of *Brooklyn* was 4402, and the Senatorial Electors that year amounted to 281, when the taxable property was valued on the Supervisor's books at 1,175,539 dollars. *Brooklyn* contains several small divisions or districts, which are known to the inhabitants by their respective names. **BROOKLYN VILLAGE**, as designated by the fire-district, includes about a mile square, and is situated immediately on the *East river*, opposite New-York. The **WALLABOUT**, or *Wallabout*, on the N. E. of *Brooklyn Village*, includes a tract of land lying around a small bay of the same name, and is the site of the United States' Navy Yard. The eastern part, adjoining *Bushwick* and *Flatbush*, is called *Bedford*, principally occupied by wealthy farmers. And besides these are

Guanos, a low tract of salt-marsh, full of creeks, with mill-ponds; and *Redhook*, and *Yellowhook*, on the bay of New-York, the first of which is opposite Governor's Island, between which is Buttermilk channel. For the public buildings, improvements, &c. see the two first mentioned divisions. As a trading and manufacturing Town, Brooklyn takes a very respectable rank. Its harbor admits vessels of any size, and from 50 to 60 ships, brigs and schooners, load annually at its wharves, though it carries on no trade to foreign parts, it being all concentrated in the great commercial emporium of New-York. Turnpikes are now opening between Brooklyn and Jamaica and some other places on the Island, and a toll-bridge has been recently erected across the head of the Wallaboght bay, which saves about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in the intercourse of Bushwick, Newtown and Flushing with Brooklyn. It is a plain wooden structure, and nets the company about 9 per cent on the capital stock.

Exclusive of the Village of Brooklyn, a large proportion of the inhabitants of the Township, are of Dutch extraction, retaining much of the ancient Dutch character. These are principally Farmers, and such is their frugality and industry, that they enjoy all the ease and independence of agricultural opulence. In this town are 6 grain-mills for flouring, erected on tide-streams, (or what are called tide-mills,) that annually send about 10,000 barrels of flour to the city of New-York, by a safe and easy water-carriage, of from 3 to 4 miles. There are 3 powder magazines, for the storage of gunpowder; and since the enactment of the Quarantine laws, Brooklyn has profited of their prohibition in the city of New-York, by a participation in its trade. The bloody battle of Long-Island, Aug. 27, 1776, was fought principally in this town, and its inhabitants suffered very severely during the whole of the war for Independence. And on the heights of Brooklyn are some remains of a fortification, erected toward the close of that war. Within this is a well for fresh water, 120 feet deep, still entire. The *Guanos* impeded the retreat of the Americans in 1776, and were fatal to a great many. Here were Generals Stirling and Sullivan taken prisoners by the British. C.J.D.

BROOKLYN VILLAGE, in the Township of Brooklyn, Kings County, is situated on the S. bank of East river, near the W. end of Nassau or Long-Island, directly opposite, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a mile from the

City of New-York. Its situation is very eligible for trade, being the natural emporium for all that of Nassau Island passing to New-York, and it is much the largest Town on that Island. But, its commercial operations are necessarily merged in those of the metropolis, and although separated by the East river, it may be regarded as a kind of suburb of that city. Its situation is considerably elevated, and the air salubrious. The number of houses may be about 400, and there are some extensive manufactories. A gin distillery produces a pipe daily, and 2 of these establishments send annually to New-York about 600 pipes of gin. Another very extensive one is now erecting.— There are 3 rope-walks that annually make about 1,000 tons of cordage. There are 2 paint manufactories, and a manufactory of cotton and linnen cloths, erected by Foreign manufacturers, besides an extensive set of machinery for packing cotton, &c. There are in Brooklyn 3 houses for public worship: a handsome Episcopal church, built of stone, in modern style, which has a bell and organ;—a Dutch Reformed, also of stone, and one for Methodists. The Poor-house, is 2 stories high, of wood, and is also a house of correction. There are 2 market-houses, of wood, situated at the open spaces by the old and new ferries. Here is a Post-Office, and a principal point of concentration for all the stage and other roads on the Island. During the season of quarantine, for vessels arriving from sickly or suspected places, Brooklyn is much used in their trade, and has many large store-houses, erected for its accommodation. A draw-bridge is in contemplation, to connect this place with New-York. The communication at present, is by 2 ferries, which belong to the corporation of the city of New-York, and which, by being badly regulated, are the subject of much complaint. The extent, growing importance and rapidly increasing population of this Village, must soon demand an act of incorporation, and an improved system of municipal regulations, for which indeed, its interests already suffer. There is a weekly Newspaper printed here, and a considerable scene of Book printing.

C.J.D.

BROOME, a Post-Township in the S. E. corner of Schoharie County, 35 miles S. W. from Albany; bounded N. by Middleburgh, E. by the county of Albany, South-erly by the county of Greene, W. by the Schoharie creek or the Town of Blenheim. This Town was formerly called Bristol,

changed to Broome in 1808. The Catsbergs, or Catskill mountains which enter this Town from Greene county, with a diminishing though lofty altitude, claim for it either a mountainous or hilly character. The western part is less rugged, and there are fine vallies of rich alluvion or of light sandy loam or mold. Besides the Schoharie creek, which washes its western extremity, there are several small branches also, that afford fine mill-seats in abundance; and Catskill or Catscreek of Greene County, receives some small waters from the N. E. corner. The title to land is principally by lease, and its agriculture is that of lease-land; but in the W. part some farms are purchased from the State and occupied by men who own the soil. There is 1 Dutch Reformed, and 1 Methodist meeting-house, and about 14 school houses. There are 6 grain-mills, 14 saw-mills, and a small distillery of grain spirits. The most of the forest-woods are deciduous, but there are fine groves of pine, very valuable. The population in 1810, 1942, and about 270 taxable inhabitants. There are 5 turnpikes that lead through this Town; but the Susquehanna, leading from Catskill to Unadilla is the most used. The Albany and Delaware turnpike crosses the N. part; and the Schoharie turnpike, from Athens on the Hudson, the N. E. corner. The Susquehanna has an elegant bridge over that river, crossing to Blenheim. There are many fine cataracts on the streams, and the high rocky, precipitous and in many places shelving banks of Schoharie creek, deserve notice as a curiosity.

E. H. & T. F.

BROWNVILLE, a large and valuable Post-Township of Jefferson County, erected from Leyden in 1802, then in Oneida Co., and comprised all that part of Jefferson County, lying N. of Black river. The present extent of this Town, is about 24 miles N. and S., and nearly the same in breadth. It is bounded on the N. W. by the St. Lawrence, the distance of 22 miles; about the same distance on the S. W. by L. Ontario; on the S. by the Black river, and by Le Ray on the E. The surface is but gently undulated, the soil in general, rich and fertile. Along the St. Lawrence, the lands are sufficiently elevated to render it healthy, and the scenery highly picturesque and beautiful; as the river is from 2 to 5 miles wide, abounding with islands. The land is good along the Lake, but is much indented with Bays. *Chamont Bay*, the largest, receives several fine streams, and

is about 15 miles in circumference. This Bay, affords one of the best fishing places in the N. Western part of this State, and is much resorted to in October and November, by the inhabitants from 50 to 60 miles around, who usually put up many hundred barrels of good fish. The first settlements in this Town, commenced in 1799, by John Brown, from Pennsylvania; and the progress of its population has been rapid and successful, by emigrants from Pennsylvania, and the Northern States. By the Census of 1810, there are 1662 inhabitants; principally agriculturalists, who own the soil they cultivate, and which is peculiarly well adapted for wheat, the first object with American Farmers. Other crops succeed well, and maize, oats, rye, flax, &c., are furnished for foreign markets. The settlements, are principally along the Black river, and extending back to about 7 miles; while a large proportion of the whole, remains still unsettled. Of the mills, &c., my Correspondents have not enabled me to detail accounts, according to my general plan. Indian river, a considerable stream that runs into Black lake, (sometimes called the W. branch of the Oswegatchie,) waters a part of this Town, and affords many good sites for mills. See INDIAN RIVER. There are said to be good quarries of lime, and other stone, similar to those of Watertown, which see. *Port-Putnam, Kingston ferry, Point-Peninsula, Gravelly-point and Cape-Vincent*, local names for certain parts of this district, are all in Brownville. *Penet Square*, also, the name of a location of land, of considerable extent. Grand Island, Carlton, Fox, Grenadier, and so many of the Thousand Islands, in the St. Lawrence, as come within the U. S., are annexed to this Town.

The Village of BROWNVILLE, is pleasantly situated on the N. bank of Black river, 5 miles from its mouth, and at the head of boat navigation. It contains about 20 houses, several stores, a school-house, a grain and saw-mill, and a distillery. Here is the Post-Office, 180 miles N. W. of Albany, where the mails arrive weekly. It is a place of considerable mercantile business, the trade of this country being principally with Montreal.

M. K., E. B., J. B.

BRUNSWICK, a large Township of Rensselaer County, erected in 1807, from the E. part of Troy bounded N. by Schaghticoke and Pittstown, E. by Gratton, S. by Greenbush, W. by Troy and Lansingburgh. The soil is diversified, as

is the surface, but its agricultural products are considerable. The Poestenkill, a fine mill-stream that enters the Hudson $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Troy, meanders across Brunswick, and supplies fine sites for mills. Tomhanoc creek of Hoosac creek, waters the N. E. corner, as does Wynant's creek the S. West. The taxable property, as estimated by the Supervisors in 1810, amounted to 300,390 dollars. The population, agreeable to the Census of 1810, 2302, of which number 22 are slaves — The senatorial electors are 253. The title to lands is by Lease from the proprietor of the Manor of Rensselaer, paying a small annual rent. The centre of this Town is about 6 miles E. from Troy, the capital of the county. Its agriculture presents a contrast too plain to be misunderstood, when compared with that of adjacent Towns, cultivated by men who hold the right of soil in absolute fee. N.T.

BRUTUS, a very excellent Township of Cayuga County, 5 miles N. of *Auburn* Village, 175 miles N. of W. from Albany; bounded N. by the Seneca river, E. by Camillus and Marcellus, in the Co. of Onondaga, S. by Owasco and Aurelius, W. by Aurelius and Mentz. It is about 10 miles long N. & S. by 5 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ E. and West. The surface is even, and the soil very rich and fertile, and well watered. Brutus contains about 330 families, and 182 Sen. Electors. A ledge of first quality of limestone, extends through this Town, in an E. and W. direction, and supplies good building stone for houses, &c. This Town was erected in 1802, from the N. E. part of Aurelius, a Township of the Military tract. In 1810 the population was 2030, and the whole amount of taxable property 84,514 dollars. A turnpike from Salina to Cayuga leads across this town, as does the great turnpike connecting Albany with the western part of the state. Gypsum is found in this Town, and in Aurelius, and pretty extensively wrought. It is well watered by a small stream that rises in the S. part, and runs N. to Seneca river. D.T., & T.W.

BUFFALO, a Post-Township, the Capital of Niagara County, at the outlet of Lake Erie, 291 miles W. of Albany, and 471 from Washington City; bounded N. by Cambria or Tonnewanta creek, E. by Clarence, S. by Willinck, W. by Lake Erie and Niagara river. This Town was erected Feb. 8, 1810, from the W. part of Clarence, and comprises a very important and valuable district of the great commercial state of New-York. Its area may be

about 126 square miles. The land is good in general, and presents a considerable diversity of surface and soil. The Tonnewanta in the N. with numerous branches, Ellicott's creek in the N. E., and Buffalo creek in the S. with several large branches, all together supply abundance of streams, and some good sites for mills. The great road from Albany to Niagara, winds along the S. side of the ledge of lime-stone that curves N. Eastward from Black Rock, and terminates at Buffalo, 296 miles from Albany. In 1810, agreeable to the census, the population of this town was 1508, when there were 151 senatorial electors.

The Village of BUFFALO, or New Amsterdam as it is also called, is situated just at the outlet of Lake Erie, at the mouth of Buffalo creek, and nearly opposite Fort Erie on the British shore. Below this place, the river contracts, within 2 miles, to about 3 quarters of a mile, which is at the village of Black Rock. — Buffalo is rapidly increasing in population, and contains about 100 houses and stores. Its trade is to a great amount. Here are also the court-house and jail for the county. The distance from this place to Pittsburgh is 222 miles, to Presqu'isle or Erie, in the Pennsylvania Triangle, 90 miles; to Niagara Falls, (on the American side) 22 miles; to Lewiston 27 miles, and to Fort Niagara 36 miles. The Village of *Black Rock*, 2 miles below Buffalo, is situated just at the foot of a considerable rapid in Niagara river, and is deemed a better site for a great trading Town than that of Buffalo. Its trade is considerable and increasing. Here is the ferry across Niagara river. The little Village of *Williamsville*, is situated on the main road, 11 miles N. E. of Buffalo, at the falls of Ellicott's creek. Here are 15 dwellings, a grain-mill, 2 saw-mills, a fulling-mill, carding machine, and a trip-hammer; and a *Post-Office* was established here in the autumn of 1812. Ellicott's creek is boatable to within 4 miles of this place, where there is a descent of about 50 feet. The bridge is 210 feet long. In the S., on the Buffalo Reservation, are the Villages of the *Seneca Indians*, stretching along Buffalo creek. The whole number of these Indians may amount to 700, in these Villages, which contain their principal numbers. Their Reservation is divided centrally by a line E. and W. that forms the S. boundary of Buffalo and Clarence, and the N. line of Willinck. It contains about 160,000 acres; and the Senecas own besides about 100,000 del.

lars in the stock of the late Bank of the United States. J.W.D. W.C.

BURLINGTON, a Post-Township of Otsego County, 12 miles W. from *Coopers-town*, and 78 miles W. from Albany, bounded N. by Exeter, E. by Otsego, S. by New-Lisbon, W. by Edmeston. This Town was erected on the first organization of the County, but the W. part was erected into a separate town, called Edmeston in 1808. The surface of this town is hilly, though arable and the soil is very productive. It is well watered with springs and rivulets, and is well supplied with mill-seats. Butternut creek, with numerous branches, water the western part, and Otego creek the eastern, both running S., being waters of the Susquehanna. Its situation is elevated, the waters run briskly, and the air is very salubrious. The forest woods, are maple, beech, birch, elm, basswood or tilia, cherry, and some hemlock. The population is 3196, the senatorial electors 294, the whole number of taxable persons 355, and the property assessed in 1810, amounted to 178,783 dollars. There are 2 Baptist meeting-houses, and 1 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Quakers. There are also 7 school-houses; and 3 grain-mills, 8 saw-mills, 2 fulling-mills, a small air-furnace, and some other works of utility. The inhabitants are principally farmers, clad in the products of household industry. J.P.

BUSHWICK, a small Township occupying the N. Eastern extremity of Kings County, on Long or Nassau Island; It is bounded by East river or the County of New-York on the N. W., Queens County on the E., and Southerly by Brooklyn, and a small angle on that part of Flatbush called *New-lots*. The soil is principally a light-loam, and the surface considerably hilly, in some parts stony, though productive. The taxable property as valued in 1810, 263,025 dollars, when the population was 798, and the number of senatorial electors, 79. There is 1 Dutch Reformed Church near the centre of the Town; and a Methodist Meeting-house in the little village of *Williamsburgh*. There are 2 tide-mills, 2 school-houses, and 2 taverns in this Town. The inhabitants are principally of Dutch extraction. Bushwick is opposite the upper part of the city of New-York, and there is a ferry established from Williamsburgh in this Town, a pleasant thriving little Village, to Corlaer's Hook, on York-Island. It appears by some ancient historic records, that in 1663 the Town of Bushwick con-

tained 25 houses, which were enclosed by a strong palisade defence against the Indians. J.C.V.

BUTTERNUTS, a Post-Township in the S. W. part of Otsego County, 21 miles S. W. from *Coopers-town*, and 87 W. from Albany; bounded N. by Pittsfield, E. by Laurens and Otego, S. by Unadilla, W. by the Unadilla river or the County of Chenango. The soil is good for grain or grass, and much of it a chocolate colored mold. The forest woods, maple, beech, birch, elm, basswood, butternut or white walnut, and some hemlock. It is well watered by springs and brooks; and Butternut creek, which runs diagonally from the N. E. to the S. W. corner, supplies abundance of mill-seats. On the W, it is washed by the Unadilla, a fine stream of the Susquehanna. The population is 3181, the senatorial electors 243, the whole number of taxable inhabitants 425, and the property assessed in 1810, was estimated at 256,718 dollars. There is an Episcopalian, and a Presbyterian Church, and a respectable number of school-houses. There are 2 or 3 grain-mills, several saw-mills, a forge for making bar iron, and some other water-works, but not enumerated by Correspondents. The name of this Town is derived from a singular growth of Butternut trees on the bank of the creek of the same name. The inhabitants are principally farmers, of plain domestic habits, wearing the cloths produced in their families, from the growth of their own farms, the fittest and most appropriate yeomanic badge of honorable distinction. J.P.

BAKERS' FALLS, on the Hudson, 52 miles N. of Albany, between Kingsbury and Moreau, are well worthy the attention of the curious. The head of these Falls, commences just at the great bend of the river, where it turns S., and the whole descent is 76 feet within 60 rods. There is no perpendicular cataract, but the water winds in various irregular serpentine courses, evidently *worn* in the rock, and descends with vast rapidity.— Here, also, as at Glen's, are mills erected which give a pleasing variety to the whole scenery. The whole is seen at one view, from a projecting rock on the E. shore, below Baker's mills. And the traveller who has courage to ascend a branching tree which nature seems to have planted there for that purpose, will be well compensated for his trouble, by one of the most animated and wild and picturesque views I ever beheld.

BALLSTON-SPA, an incorporated Post-Village of Milton, Saratoga County, 26 miles N. of Albany. It is handsomely situated in a narrow romantic vale, spreading toward the N., on a branch of the Kyndeross creek, and includes the celebrated Mineral Waters called Ballston Springs, noticed page 24. Here are 110 houses and stores, principally situated on a single street, leading E. and W., and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length. There are several large boarding-houses, and the Sans Souci is thought superior in extent to any in the United States. There is also an academy and a small meeting-house. The public and principal spring stands in the public avenue, is walled with stone and flagged, and enclosed by an iron railing. As a watering place, Ballston stands unrivalled in America, both as a place of pleasant resort, and on account of the intrinsic value of the waters. But in this view I also include the other waters of Saratoga County; and Ballston only takes the lead at present as possessing better accommodations for the company that resort there for their use.

The country immediately around Ballston-Spa is most singularly diversified, and that without hills or mountains. The soil is principally a light sand or sandy loam, originally covered with fine groves of white pine, considerable of which still remains. See Saratoga County, page 100.

N. L.

BANGOR, Post-Office, see DICKINSON.

BARNEGAT, or **LIMESTONE**, the name of a place on the E. shore of the Hudson, in the Township of Poitghkeepsie, 5 miles S. of the Borough, where are a great number of Lime Kilns, and some few inhabitants employed in the manufacture of lime. Limestone is very abundant hereabouts, and great quantities of excellent lime are sent annually to New-York, a distance of 75 miles. Several sloops and vessels are constantly employed in this trade, and about 50 persons. There are 12 or 15 Kilns, within the distance of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, about 10 or 12 houses, and as many families.

BAITING-HOLLOW, see RIVERHEAD.

BATTEN-KILL, a good mill-stream that rises in Vermont, and runs westerly through Washington County, into the Hudson, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Fort-Miller Bridge, and opposite Saratoga, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Fish Creek, forming the boundaries between Salem, Cambridge,

Granville and Easton. Its whole course is about 50 miles, 24 of which are in this state, and it is one of the best of streams for mills. It now supplies about 20 grain and saw-mills, 2 large Cotton factories, 4 or 5 fuling-mills, several carding-machines, trip-hammers, &c., and many good sites are yet unimproved. A good wooden bridge is erected across the Batten-Kill, about 45 rods from its entrance into the Hudson. See UNION VILLAGE, in Cambridge and Easton.

BEAVER CREEK, a mill-stream that rises in the Counties of Ulster and Sullivan, and runs westward through the S. W. part of Delaware County, into the Papachton branch of the Delaware. Its whole course is about 35 miles.

BEAVER DAM, Post-Office, see COLCHESTER.

BETSFORD, see BROOKLYN.

BETHLEHEM CREEK, or **Vlaman's Kill**, is a small stream of Bethlehem, Albany county, that enters the Hudson $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Albany. It has mills near its mouth.

BETTSBURGH, Post-Office, see JERICHO.

BLACK LAKE, sometimes called **Oswegatchie Lake**, a water of St. Lawrence County, about 20 miles in length, from $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, with numerous small islands. It extends N. E. and S. W., nearly parallel with the St. Lawrence, about 4 miles E. of that river. This lake seems a mere expansion of Indian river, which it receives at the foot of a fine cascade, where is laid out the village plat named *Rosa*, and some mills erected: Its outlet enters the Oswegatchie river, after running 2 or 3 miles. From this outlet to the St. Lawrence is 7 miles; and a good boat navigation extends to the head of the Lake, 27 miles, for boats of 10 tons burden.

BLACK RIVER, so called from the color of its water, is the 3d in magnitude that has its whole course in New-York. It rises in the highlands northward of the Little Falls, and the Mohawk, and its head branches interlock with those of the Hudson, and W. Canada creek; pursuing a Northerly course of about 120 miles, falls into Hungry bay, near the outlet of Lake Ontario. Its width is about 18 rods, at Lowville, 40 miles from its mouth, and between the falls, has water for good batteau navigation. It is a deep, sluggish stream, but the navigation is much interrupted by falls. The Long Falls, extend 14 miles, and from the head of these

in the Town of Champion, to the High Falls in Turin, is 45 miles, with a smooth surface. The rock, which underlays the bed of this river, is a *peculiar* granite in this country, tho' it approaches much nearer that of Europe, than most of the rocks so called, in America. The silex supplies the place of the calcareous matter, which usually forms a considerable part of our granite. The land on the borders of the Black river, is generally a rich, dark colored mold, very fertile, and rapidly settling.

BLACK ROCK, Village, see **BUFFALO.** It is situated on the Niagara river, 2 miles below the village of Buffalo, and at the ferry across Niagara river to Canada.—The river is here about 3 quarters of a mile wide, and runs with a very strong current. The ferriage at this place is charged at the rate of 25 cents for a single person, and 50 for a man and horse.

BLOOMINGBURGH, see **MAMAKATING.**

BOUQUET RIVER, rises in Essex County and runs Westward into Lake Champlain, about 23 miles N. of Crown Point. It rises in Scroon, runs through Elizabethtown, (within 60 rods of the county buildings at the village of *Pleasant Valley*,) Lewis, and Willsborough, where it enters the Lake. Its whole course is about 35 miles, and it has many branches, which afford a vast many mill-seats. It is only boatable about 2 miles, where are falls and mills. The remains of an entrenchment, at this place, thrown up by Gen. Burgoyne, give it a degree of historic importance.

BOUTON HILL, see **BLOOMFIELD.**

BRADDOCK'S BAY, on the S. shore of Lake Ontario, in Genesee County, about 5 miles W. of the mouth of Genesee river, in the Town of Gates.

BRAINARD'S BRIDGE, Post-Office, see **NASSAU.**

BREAKNECK HILL, a high precipitous hill, close on the margin of the Hudson, at its entrance into the Highlands, about 60 miles N. of New-York. It stands opposite Butter-Hill on the W. shore, and is remarkable as containing the rock called St. Anthony's Nose.

BREWERTON FORT, or BREWINGTON,—the site of this Fort, which is now in entire ruins but still to be traced, is on the margin and just at the W. end of Oneida Lake, about 25 miles S. E. of Oswego Fort. The only present remains, is a mound of earth where were its walls, in the shape of a star as drawn with its divergent rays. See **CONSTANTIA.**

BRIDGE-HAMPTON, Post-Office, see **SOUTHAMPTON.**

BRONX CREEK, a stream of Westchester County, rises just on the S. line of Newcastle, and runs S. to East River in the Town of Westchester, between Morissania and Throg's Neck. Its whole course may be about 28 miles, in which it supplies many mill-seats.

BROOME COUNTY, see page 65.

BUFFALO CREEK, a considerable stream that rises in Genesee county, and runs westward through Niagara county, into Niagara river, immediately at the outlet of Lake Erie. This creek is boatable but 8 miles, and has many cascades. Buffalo Village, or New-Amsterdam, is at the mouth of this creek; and the Seneca Indians have some Towns containing about 700 souls, 5 miles from its mouth. See **BUFFALO VILLAGE.** A division of the Onondaga Tribe, is also settled on this creek, 7 miles from its mouth. See **INDIANS.** This stream has many branches.

BUTTERHILL, a high cobble hill on the W. side of Hudson river, opposite Breakneck hill, at the N. entrance of the Highlands. These are the northern hills of the Highland chain, and the view of the upper country opens at once, on ascending the river, as we pass these hills; when the flourishing Villages of New-Windsor, New-Burgh, and Fishkill, together with the diversities of surface, improved farmlands, &c., present a charming contrast to the rude scenery we have just left behind us.

BUTTERNUTS, a fine stream that rises in Exeter, Otsego county, and runs S. to the Unadilla, in the S. W. corner of the town of Butternuts. Its whole course about 30 miles.

BYRAM RIVER, a small stream that rises in W. Chester Co., and runs S. into Long-Island Sound about 26 miles N. E. from New-York; forming, for a short distance, the boundary line between Connecticut, and New-York, though its principal course is in the latter state.

BIG FLATS, P. O., see **ELMIRA.**

C.

CAIRO, a Post-Township of Greene County, 10 miles about N. W. from Catskill Village, 11 W. of Athens on the Hudson, erected in 1803, and called Canton till 1808; bounded Northerly by Durham and Greenville, E. by Cox-

ackie, Southerly by Catskill,* Westerly by Windham or the summit of the Catsbergs or Catskill mountains. Its medial extent is near $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles square, though its form is irregular. The surface is considerably broken, and the W. part hilly; but along the creeks are rich tracts of alluvion, while the intervening lands are of a good quality, and but moderately uneven. The Catskill, crosses the N. E. part, and is a good mill-stream, receiving Shingle Kill from the S. W., another mill-stream. The whole population of this Town, in 1810, was 2055, 13 of which are slaves; and there are 162 senatorial electors. The taxable property, as assessed in 1810, amounted to 191,043 dollars. Its surplus products, which are conveyed to Catskill, (Village,) and to Athens, consist of grain, salted and fresh provisions, lumber, and butter and cheese. This Town has some iron works, and a competent number of mills of different kinds. The Susquehanna turnpike passes through this Town, and on this road at the crossing of the Shingle-Kill is a flourishing little Village called Cairo, where the public business of the Town is transacted. Here is the Post-Office, a handsome Presbyterian Meeting-house, several stores, shops, &c., some valuable mills, and a central place for roads. N.T.

CALDWELL, a Post-Township of Washington County 62 miles N. of Albany, erected in 1810, and named in honor of James Caldwell, Esq., a principal proprietor, and a liberal benefactor. It comprises the S. end of Lake George, an extent of about 7 miles, and is bounded N. by Bolton, E. by Fort-Anne, S. by Queensbury, W. by Thurman and Luzerne. The surface of this Township is much broken, and many of its hills aspire to the name of mountains. The general surface is elevated, and that of Lake George also, which beautiful sheet of clear water penetrates from the N. E. corner, and occupies the central part of this Town. S. of the head of the Lake is an elevated hilly tract that slopes 2 or 3 miles toward the Lake; and Rattlesnake hill rises on the W. side to a lofty height, within 1 mile

of the S. end of the Lake, extending N. for a great distance, but gradually receding from the water. On the E. side, the hills are equally high, and present but a narrow border of rough arable lands for the husbandman. Scroon river, or the E. branch of the Hudson, approaches within about 5 miles of Lake George, and forms a small part of the Western boundary of Caldwell: and there are some small streams that supply mills. Bloody pond near the S. line of this Town is of very small importance, but that it has a place in history. To conceive the general aspect of this county, imagine yourself on an eminence of near 300 feet, looking into a deep valley on the N., occupied by the waters of L. George, at the distance, nearly, of 3 miles, and extending northerly 36 miles. On the E. and W., studded by parallel ridges of craggy mountains, rising gently from the water for a few rods, then with a bolder acclivity and mounting to a general elevation of 500, 600, to near 1000 feet in some lofty summits, tufted with dwarf evergreens. Lake George lies before you, from $\frac{3}{4}$ to near 4 miles wide, fancifully speckled with small islands, and in full view for the distance of 17 miles. The village of Caldwell, on the W. shore, at the head of the Lake, presents a pleasing spectacle, and beyond it are farms, fields and forests, as far as the eye can reach. The E. shore is more wild, and less susceptible of cultivation. The forest-trees are, first deciduous, on the arable lands, then intermixed with evergreens, till at length pine, hemlock, spruce and fir assert their own prerogatives, and clothe the mountain-side with perpetual verdure.

This Town has at present but a thin population; in 1810, the whole number of persons amounted to 560: and there are 63 senatorial electors. The lands are principally held by lease from James Caldwell, Esq., and the trade by the lake is considerable and increasing. Rafts ascend this lake with timber, &c., with a N. wind and without difficulty. A road from Glen's falls on the Hudson, through the Village of Caldwell, to Scroon river and the country on the N., brings much business this way; and opens a nearer and better road to Canada, than that on the E. side of Lakes George and Champlain. There is also a road along the W. shore. Caldwell Village, at the head of the Lake, has

* Township, for in this County, Catskill or Catscreek is indiscriminately applied to a Town or Township, to a creek, to mountains, hills, villages, &c. &c., absurdities in geographical description that demand attention.

about 40 houses, stores, &c., a Post-Office of the name of the Town, and a small Church with a steeple and bell, built at the expense of the Proprietor. Near this Village on the N., are mills erected on a small stream from the mountain on the West. At the S. end of the lake are the ruins of Fort William Henry; and near those, of F. George also; places of very considerable importance in the early wars of this country. On the 5th of July 1758, General Abercrombie embarked here with an army of 15,395 effective men, in 1035 boats, besides several rafts mounting cannon, and descended the Lake for an attack on Ticonderoga. In that attack he was repulsed, with the loss of 1941 men, and Lord Howe, one of the best officers in America; and on the 9th at night returned to the encampment here with the remainder of the army. Fort George was built of stone, and its works are yet to be seen, though in perfect ruins. Diamond Island in Lake George, was once fortified, and of some importance.

As a place of resort, in connexion with the Springs of Saratoga County, Caldwell attracts considerable notice, and few similar waters in the world are more admired than Lake George. The surrounding scenery is highly picturesque, and no person of taste can fail to be delighted with its beauties. The Lake abounds with fish for the angler, such as trout, pike, Oswego bass—and salmon trout are taken weighing 20 pounds;—good houses of accommodation are here, with every convenience for enjoying all the various pleasures that a place of this kind can afford. Tea Island, near the W. shore and 2 miles from the head of the Lake is a curiosity. The exterior line is nearly a circle, and a small opening on the E. side receives the water which spreads within, and covers near one third of the surface. A handsome summer-house is erected here for tea parties. See the NARROWS of Lake George.

K.B.&W.R.

CALEDONIA, a Post-Township of Genesee County, 10 miles E. of Batavia, and 246 miles from Albany, on the great road to Buffalo; bounded N. by Murray and Riga, E. by Genesee river or the County of Ontario, S. by Leicester, W. by Batavia. It was called Southampton, and received its present name in 1806. Allan's creek, a fine mill-stream, winds across this Town to Gen-

esee river, and it receives some branches also in this Town. The great road from Albany to Niagara County crosses this Town centrally, and adds much to its value. It is a good tract of land, moderately uneven or quite level, except in the N. where are some of the extensive ledges noticed under Genesee County. The Great or Big Spring in this Town, is said to be a curiosity. On the main road, 10 miles E. of Batavia, is *Le Roy Village*, which contains about 30 houses, stores, &c. The population of this Town in 1810, was 2355, with 55 senatorial electors; and the taxable property was assessed at a valuation of 154,074 dollars. R.S. N.T.

CAMBRIA, a large Township at the N. end of Niagara County, about 25 miles N. and E. of Buffalo; bounded W. by Niagara river, N. by Lake Ontario, E. by Genesee County, S. by Tonawanta creek or the Towns of Clarence and Buffalo. It comprises an extent E. and W. of 28 miles, and about 16 N. and S., in which are 3 Post-Offices; *Manchester P. O.*, *Lewistown P. O.*, and *Fort Niagara P. Office*. See those Villages, separately described, under the alphabetical order of their names.—See also FORT-SCHLOSSER, NIAGARA FALLS, YOUNGSTOWN, and TUSCARORA, all of which belong to this Town. The slope of land that forms the Falls of Niagara, extends across this Town from W. to E., the summit of which is about 330 feet above the level of Lake Ontario, at the distance of 7 to 9 miles. From its base to Lake Ontario, the land has a gentle slope, and is of a good quality; as it is also from its summit to Lake Erie, with but a moderate degree of unevenness. Near the foot of this ledge or terrace, is the ALLUVIAL WAY, a singular and stupendous work of nature, which see. The Tonawanta creek forms the Southern boundary; 18 mile creek, in the N. E., runs to Lake Ontario, and there are some other small streams. But the Niagara river, which falls 50 feet within a half mile above the Falls, supplies mill seats in vast abundance. The whole population of Cambria, in 1810, was 1465, with 20 senatorial electors. The land is held principally by right of soil, from the Holland Company, which still owns a large part of the whole Township. Its products embrace all the variety common to this climate, and in good abundance. The winters are more mild than further

E., in the same parallels of latitude, and peaches are raised in very good perfection, with the melon and other fruits of a warm climate. The pawpaw is found in the woods, in some places, though not plentifully diffused as on the Ohio, Wabash, &c. The unequal population and great extent of this Town, demand much of local detail, as well as on account of the acknowledged importance and general celebrity of some of its Topographical positions. *Fort Niagara*, is situated at the N. W. extremity, at the mouth of Niagara river, which is navigable 7 miles to *Lewiston*, at the foot of the portage around the Falls of Niagara. The *Portage* is 8 miles, terminating at *Fort Schlosser*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above *Manchester*, or *Grand Niagara*, which is situated about 100 rods above the great Fall or Pitch of Niagara. The Portage road leads over a tract of strong fat clay. From *Fort Schlosser*, the trade is in boats of about 15 tons to *Black Rock* or *Buffalo*, in the Town of *Buffalo*. The *Tuscarora Reservation* lies about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. of *Lewiston*, where the *Tuscarora* Indians reside. Their whole numbers are supposed to amount to near 300 souls. *Youngstown* is 1 mile above *Fort-Niagara*. This Town is rapidly increasing in population, which was nearly doubled in the years 1810 and 1811.

A. P., & J. H.

CAMBRIDGE, a large Post-Township, in the S. E. corner of Washington County, on the Northern Turnpike, 55 miles N. E. of Albany, 12 miles S. of *Salem*; bounded N. by *Batten-Kill* creek, or the Towns of *Greenwich* and *Salem*, E. by the State of *Vermont*, S. by the County of *Rensselaer*, W. by *Easton*. Its medial extent N. and S. 11 miles; E. and W. 10 miles, and the area 110 square miles. On the N., it is washed by the *Batten-Kill*, a fine mill-stream from *Vermont*, and *Hoosac* creek crosses a few miles of the S. part, another good mill stream. *Little White* creek crosses the S. E. corner, and meeting *Walbeemoisic* creek just on the S. line, runs W. into *Hoosac* creek, before mentioned. The surface of this Township is considerably broken, and some part along the S. and E. line is hilly; but it has a large proportion of easy arable land. The W. part is but gently undulated, and its shistic gravel forms an excellent medium soil, well adapted for a change of crops. The Northern Turnpike from *Lansingburgh* to *Wells* in

Vermont, leads through this Town, and is one of the best turnpikes in the State: and besides this are numerous other roads. The eastern part of this Town skirts the western border of the ferruginous hills of *Vermont*, and may in time be found to contain iron-ore: some indications are shown of marble also, and slate is found of a pretty good quality. *St. Coiek*, and *Walbeemoisic*, in the S. Eastern extremity, are local names for early settlements there by some Dutch families. *Arlington* and *Shaftsbury*, in *Vermont*, adjoin this Town on the East: its latitude 43° . The whole population in 1810, 6750; and the Senatorial Electors 610. *Cambridge* has a handsome but very small Village of the same name; and there is another called *Little White Creek*, on which it stands;—the first 35, the other 36 miles N. E. of Albany, neither of which are on the N. turnpike. *Little White Creek* Village has 15 dwellings, a church and an academy, situated in the S. E. corner, 1 mile W. of *Vermont* line.

B. M., & W. T.

CANDEN, a Post-Township of *Oncida* County, one tier of Towns N. of *Oncida* lake, watered by the W. branch of *Fish* creek. It consists of 2 Townships, *Linly* and *Bloomfield*, on *De Witt's* Maps, being about 12 miles E. and W., and 6 N. and S. It is bounded N. by *Florence*, E. by *Western*, S. by *Bengal*, W. by *Williamstown*. It is well watered by the W. branch of *Fish* creek, and its branches, which afford abundance of good sites for mills. The upland, is generally uneven, tho' not mountainous, but along the rivers and creeks, the flats are extensive and the soil very rich and productive, being a sandy loam, easy of tillage. The whole may be pronounced an excellent body of land, better adapted for grain, than most of the surrounding country. The timber, is mostly beech, maple, basswood and some hemlock and a few groves of white-pine, all of luxuriant growth. This Town has rapidly increased in population and wealth, having been settled about 12 years, and it now contains about 1100 inhabitants, principally farmers from *Connecticut*. It has 1 Congregational church, and 7 school-houses. The society is good, and the inhabitants are remarkably frugal and industrious. Mills, roads, bridges, &c., are in convenient abundance, and there are a pretty competent number of common me-

chanics. The population in 1810, was 1132, with 178 electors. P.T.

CAMILLUS, a Post-Township of Onondaga County, 10 miles N. W. of Onondaga, and 160 Westerly of Albany; bounded N. by Cross Lake, Seneca river or the Town of Lysander; E. by Salina and Onondaga, S. by Marcellus, W. by Cayuga County. The Seneca river which forms the northern boundary, affords good facilities for boat navigation; and the streams that issue from Skeneateles and Otisco Lakes, run across the W. and E. parts, while in the central are some smaller streams, and all together supply abundance of fine sites for mills. The southern part of Camillus is somewhat hilly, but the northern quite level, and the soil is principally a warm and fertile sandy loam. A small pond of 2 or 2½ acres, on the turnpike, 4 miles from the W. line, constantly emits a strong smell of sulphur. The Otisco outlet, commonly called 9 mile creek, but better *Otisco Creek*, curves N. Eastward toward Onondaga Lake in Salina; within ½ mile of this and about 60 rods S. of the N. branch of the Seneca turnpike, is an extensive mine of gypsum of an excellent quality. This is on lot 90, in the S. E. corner of Camillus, a Township of the military tract, and the Otisco creek is navigable from Salt or Onondaga Lake to this road. A small Village is forming here, called *Gypsumburgh*. This valuable mineral was first discovered in 1792 by a Mr. William Lindsay, on the E. side of a hill about 90 feet high; and in May 1809, an incorporated company purchased the land and commenced digging. 100 tons were sold in 1810. The mineralogy of this Town, like that of the whole county, is highly interesting; but it requires personal inspection to give its details with the precision belonging to science.

The religious denominations are Baptists, Congregationalists and Methodists, of which there are small societies, but no churches yet erected, though there are 9 school-houses. This Town was first settled in 1790, and the population in 1810 was 2388, the senatorial electors 194. There are 4 or 5 grain-mills, 7 saw-mills, 2 clothieries and a carding-machine. There are 2 turnpikes leading westward, besides some others in other directions and numerous common roads; and there are 2 bridges across Seneca river into Lysander, the

one a toll-bridge, the other free, being 8 miles apart. The lands are held in fee, by industrious husbandmen. There are 2 small Villages, on Skeneateles and Otisco creeks, both on the Western turnpike. T.A., & B.B.

CANAAN, a Township in the N. E. corner of Columbia County, 25 miles S. E. of Albany, and 23 N. E. of Hudson; bounded N. by Rensselaer County, E. by the state of Massachusetts, S. by Hillsdale, W. by Chatham. It has a *Post-Office* at the Village of *New-Lebanon*, known by the name of that Village, which is 24 miles from Albany on the Turnpike toward Pittsfield in Massachusetts. The area of this Town may be 77 square miles, the length N. and S. being 11 miles, with a medial width of 7. This extent must necessarily embrace a diversity of surface and soil, too great for exact general description. And that range of hills noticed under Mountains, page 9, as also page 70, traverse this tract in a N. and S. direction, and are of such extent and altitude, as to have a considerable effect on the climate.* In some instances they aspire with pretty confident assurance to the character of mountains, attaining altitudes of 300 to near 500 feet, presenting, however, continuous rather than lofty detached summits, and shrouded with a stunted growth of mountain shrubbery. But, with these minute notices of the hills or mountains, we must also note the vallies which are extensive, presenting a light easy soil, warm and productive; and on the whole, about 8 tenths may be arable land. And there are fine tracts of alluvion, such as that of the vale of New-Lebanon, besides others in various parts of the Town, though less extensive. The hills noticed above are principally shistic, or, a mixture of slate with silicious or flinty stones and soils; and occasional ledges of calcareous stones that yield lime of a good quality, though these are principally confined to the vallies. In these, the soil is mostly a light shistic gravel, intermixed with mold and of considerable depth; and though too light for wheat after the thin covering of vegetable mold is exhausted, yet being warm and light is easily restored by good husbandry and a skilful rotation of crops.†

* See Climate, Seasons, and Winds, page 12.

† See Soil and Agriculture, page 17.

Of its mineralogy little else can be said than that it yields slate of a good quality, lime-stone, some lead-ores in the form of galena, which as usual have been found to contain a small portion of silver, some samples of an inferior quality of iron-ore, and a considerable variety of magnesian stones, including some elegant serpentine found on the hills around the vale of New-Lebanon. The Spring or Pool there, is a mere thermal water, warmed to the temperature of 72° of Fahrenheit, and is not characterised by any mineral in solution, or other medicinal properties than as a tepid bath, furnished from the great laboratory of nature. This Spring is kept constantly in ebullition by a copious emission of azotic-gas; but its waters are used without injury in all the culinary and other uses of house-keeping, immediately after they rise at the Spring. See **NEW-LEBANON**. The creek that winds along this valley, supplies several sites for mills, watering all the northern part; and Whiting's Pond, a fine sheet of pure water, near 5 miles in circumference, situated in the E. part, discharges a small mill-stream that crosses this Town centrally, running westward, and has fine and extensive sites for mills immediately at the outlet of the pond. Kline kill or little creek, crosses the S.W. corner, and there are some other small streams that supply mill-seats, all waters of the N. branch of Factory or Abram's creek, which enters the Hudson 4 miles above the city of Hudson;—besides a small stream in the S. E. corner that runs eastward into the Housatonic of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

The population in 1810 was 4941, of which number 20 are slaves, and there are 606 senatorial electors. The land is held in fee-simple by its occupants, and its agriculture is respectable and improving. The use of gypsum as a manure is no where more beneficial, and it has nearly doubled the value of the 2d quality of farm-lands within the last 10 years, as it has more than doubled their products. The inhabitants are principally farmers, amongst whom a laudable pride is prevailing for domestic manufactures. There are 278 looms in families, which produce annually 140,000 yds. of woollen and linen cloths. There are 9 grain-mills, several saw-mills, 4 fulling-mills, 5 carding-machines, an oil-mill, a manufactory of gun-powder, and too many small distilleries of grain and fruit spirits. The roads are good, and

conveniently disposed. The Albany turnpike to New-Lebanon, is noticed already; and there is a turnpike from Hudson to the same place, the eastern part of which is now abandoned by the company, by consent of the Legislature. It was injudiciously laid, and proved unprofitable to the stockholders. There are 2 Presbyterian meeting-houses, 1 at New-Lebanon, and 1 near the centre of the town, besides a Baptist meeting-house, and 1 for the Shakers, who have a considerable village in New-Lebanon.

This Township was first settled about 1760, and was then a part of what was called King's district. Its early inhabitants suffered much in the Revolutionary war, by its general burdens, and by the alternate persecutions of Whig and Tory. Canaan was one of the Towns organized in 1788, but its extent has been lessened by the erection of the Town of Chatham, in 1795. The general aspect of this Township, to an observing stranger, is that of a hilly, broken country, interspersed with extensive and pleasant valleys of a light and unproductive soil. And such, too, is the first impression of the general character of the western border of this hilly tract, which extends across Columbia and Dutchess Counties. But time, which discloses many secrets, will shew here a tract of country excelled by few in the state for the various products of field and garden agriculture. Tillage and good husbandry, with a careful rotation or change of crops, will constantly enrich this shistic gravel, and render the soil more loamy, and more productive; while the favorite soils of the present age, losing their superabundance of vegetable mold, will depreciate in value and products, till the black muck vales of the western region, having enjoyed their day, shall yield their pride to the neglected shistic gravel of Columbia and Dutchess. This minuteness of detail is indulged here, far beyond the extent of my general plan, because an extensive tract of country embraced by the range of hills that pervade Canaan, requires, somewhere, separate and very particular notice: and this article will serve as a kind of reference from the other Towns. Nor ought the winds, or their influence on the climate to be forgotten. East of these hills, the Atlantic E. winds are very common; but W. of them, very rare, because of the prevailing currents that follow the course of the Hudson, and extend their influence over the broad basin of that river. The influence of these

hills, therefore, in the modifications of local temperatures, winds and weather, is too considerable to escape notice; and though all these circumstances seem frivolous in detailed observation, yet they are of extensive use, and ought to be known, especially to the practical farmer. In the Atlantic states, the E. winds are usually very humid, and they carry with them this quality far inland from the sea-coast. And it must be recollected that mountains and hills, by disturbing the regular currents of air, precipitate their vapors, as well as serve for conductors of them in calm weather; thus it is that these elevated tracts have more rain than the circumjacent plains. Nor is it uncommon to observe a great difference in the quantity of the rains of summer:—while the Towns on the E. side of these hills have abundance of rain, it often happens that those on the W. side have long and severe droughts. And it often happens, too, that an E. wind on the E. side and even the summits of these ridges, becomes a S. wind when it descends to the western side, and that with diminished or increased force according to the velocity of those it finds in the valley of the Hudson. And thus, too, have I often seen that an eastern storm of snow which covered the hills and the whole country adjacent on the E., was converted into a rain-storm from the S., extending far over the country on the W. side of these hills. Sometimes I have observed a warm humid air, loaded with vapors from the E., but without either rain or snow, descending to the valley of the Hudson, meet there a dry, cold N. wind, and produce a very copious fall of snow. These may be facts that have escaped general observation; but during 12 years that I have carefully studied the meteorology of this region, I find 4 such instances recorded in my memoranda, when the whole country on the W. and S. as far as the eye could reach, was handsomely covered with snow for sledding, besides several instances of inferior note. But even a line has its borders; and the hills of the eastern towns in Columbia, though but 12 to 15 and 20 miles E. of the Hudson, have a later harvest by 10, 12, and 15 days than the warmer vallies on the margin of that river. Cherries and other fruits ripen later also, and the migratory birds seem critically observant of this difference in the seasons. Since the above was partly in type, Canaan has become a Post-Town, in 1813.

E.H. & W.S.

CANAJOHARIE,* a Post-Township, in the S. part of Montgomery County, on the S. side of the Mohawk river, 49 miles N. of W. from Albany, 15 S. W. of *Johnstown*; bounded northerly by the Mohawk river, or the Town of Palatine, E. by Charleston, southerly by Schoharie and Otsego Counties, westerly by Minden. The surface is considerably uneven, but the hills admit of cultivation, and have a strong, durable soil. The lands are generally rich, well cultivated and productive. Wheat is the staple product for market. It is well watered by small rivulets that run into the Mohawk; and by some good mill-streams. The largest of these is Canajoharie or Bowman's creek, which has several cascades and fine mill-seats; and it receives Platte-kill, another mill-stream, from Sharon, in Schoharie County. The N. W. corner reaches to Otsquaga creek. There is 1 turnpike leading westward through this town, on which the distance to Albany is 49 miles, while on that on the N. side of the Mohawk it is 56 miles. There is also a turnpike from the mouth of Canajoharie creek to Duanesburgh, and the common roads are numerous and good. The descendants of the early German inhabitants possess the most of this Township; and, in common with the farmers of the adjacent Towns, retain their national prejudices for grain and horses, much to their own detriment.—There are 3 Dutch Reformed Churches, and 1 for Baptists, with about 25 school-houses. The population in 1810 was 4010; the senatorial electors 326; and the taxable property amounted to 542,941 dollars, agreeable to the assessment of taxes that year. The inhabitants are principally farmers; and with a growing taste for household manufactures, are improving in husbandry. Canajoharie

* *This name is of Indigenal origin, and Cana-joh-harie, as spoken by the Mohawks, signifies the pot or kettle that washes itself. This name was given by the Mohawk Indians to a deep hole of foaming water at the foot of one of the falls of Canajoharie creek; from which it became the common name of that stream, and of an extensive tract of country around it. At an early period it was recognised in the laws of the Colony and State of New-York as the name of a District, and thence of a Township. This name ought to be preserved for the creek, though Bowman's creek is now in some use, from the name of a Patent of land through which it passes.*

village has about 20 dwellings, and some few other buildings. In 1780, an irruption of Tories and Indians from Canada, under the barbarous and savage Sir J. Johnson, destroyed 50 houses in this Town, 47 barns, with all the moveable property, massacred several families, and carried many persons into captivity. See JORNSTOWN. Some lead ores are found in this Town, which are very rich but not wrought. J.M.

CANTON, a Post-Township of St. Lawrence County, bounded N. W. by Lisbon, N. E. by Potsdam, S. E. by Russell, S. W. by DeKalb. The centre of this Town is about 15 miles E. of *Ogdensburg*, 200 N. W. of Albany, and it has a Post-Office, 598 miles from Washington. Canton, as marked on De Witt's Maps, was surveyed in 1799, first settled in 1800, and organized in 1805. It now contains 699 souls, and has 113 senatorial electors. The surface of this Town is either quite level, or but moderately uneven; the soil equals any Town in the County, principally a chocolate coloured loam, strong and durable. The Grass river, enters near the S. W. corner of Canton, and, meandering centrally through it, leaves it near the N. E. corner. The Oswegatchie river, runs a short distance in this Town, and here is the cascade called Canton Falls. The Grass river is navigable for boats of 6 or 8 tons to the High Falls in Canton, about 50 miles from its mouth in the St. Lawrence. There are some smaller streams, on which are erected mills. Iron-ore, and some plumbago, are found. The rocks are mostly a calcareous granite, and lime is burnt from some of them. A kind of steatite or hard soap-stone, is found in this and several of the adjacent Towns, which endures a high heat with little alteration, and will prove very useful. The NATURAL CANAL, connecting the waters of the Oswegatchie and Grass rivers, in this Town, is a curiosity of some importance. This canal is 6 miles long, from 5 to 10, and even 25 rods wide, has about 3 feet descent from the Grass river, is very straight, and navigable at high water for boats of ten tons. Correspondents say that for 100 dollars it might be made so at all times. At low-water, a sand-bar at the entrance, is quite dry. A.L.

CANDOR, a Township of Tioga County, 10 miles E. of Spencer Village, erected in 1811 from the S. E. part of Spencer; bounded N. by Caroline, E. by Broome County, S. by Owego, W. by Spencer and

a small part of Danby. It comprises Township No. 12, on De Witt's Maps, and the S. end of No. 11, being about 5 miles wide E. and W., by a medial length of 9 miles. Its population is small but not exactly known, having been organised since the last Census; and the conjectures of my Correspondents are too variant for authorities. This Township is well watered by the Catetant and Owego creeks, with one or two others, and has abundance of mill-seats. The soil is productive, and there are several grain and saw-mills erected, roads are opened, and improvements are advancing rapidly. A turnpike road from the Village of Owego, in Broome County, to Ithaca, in Seneca County, leads centrally through this Town, from the S. E. corner, which is within a half mile of Owego Village. N.T.

CANEADEA, a Township of Allegany County; bounded N. by Nunda, E. by Angelica, S. on the state of Pennsylvania, W. by Cattaraugus County. It comprises 10 Townships, in the 1st and 2d Ranges of Townships, of the Holland Company Purchase; being from Township No. 1, to 5 inclusive, in the 1st and 2d Ranges, commencing at the S. W. corner thereof. Nos. 4 and 5, in the 1st Range, have the Genesee river running across some part of them, and the remaining Towns are either watered by its branches, or by those of the Allegany river, which rise here. The settlements on this tract are of recent date; the population amounted to 515, in 1810.—The land is represented to be of a good quality, and peculiarly excellent for pasturage. Mills are erected and roads are opening with astonishing rapidity. A laudable zeal of enterprize has carried the Merino to this country, and the farmers are very emulous for the best breeds of domestic stock. The centre of this Town is about 10 miles S. W. of Angelica, the capital of the County, which is 285 miles nearly W. from Albany. H.W.

CANANDAIGUA,* a Post-Township, the capital of Ontario County, 208 miles W. of Albany, on the great road to Niagara; bounded N. by Farmington, E. by

* This word is of *Indigenous* origin, *Canandaigwa*, being a Town set off, in the dialect of the Seneca Indians. Here was a Seneca Town, built by a part of that tribe, who removed from *Canadesaga*, or *New-Town*, where Geneva now stands.

Gorham, S. by Middlesex and Bristol, W. by Bristol and Bloomfield. Its extent N. and S. is 12 miles, E. and W. 6; comprising Townships No. 9 and 10, in the 3d Range. About 8 miles of the N. part of Canandaigua Lake, is in this Town, near the N. end of which is the Village of the same name. The outlet of this Lake runs a short distance through this town, and passes across a corner of Gorham into Farmington, then winds across Phelps and Junius, to Seneca river, after a course of about 45 miles, dignified with the name of Canandaigua river. The soil of this Township is good, and well cultivated. In 1810, it had 415 families, 206 senatorial electors, and a population of 2392 inhabitants. The household manufactures of that year produced 27,535 yards of cloth. In 1790, this tract contained but one family, in a wretched hovel, where now is so much of the ease of opulence, and of the bustle of busy life.

CANANDAIGUA VILLAGE, is finely situated in the E. part of this Town, near the outlet of Canandaigua Lake, and on a gentle ascent from the Lake, of which it commands a fine view, at the distance of half a mile. There are 137 houses and stores, the County buildings, an arsenal belonging to the state, and a large 3 story Academy, besides many other buildings, with several very elegant private mansions. The principal street is nearly 2 miles in length, in which are almost all the above buildings. The Court-House, and a fire-proof office for the Clerk of the Court, are finely situated on an open square, in the centre of the Village. There are 2 weekly Gazettes issued here, and the Village is well supplied with Mechanics and Artisans. The Academy was founded by the liberal donations of Messrs. Gorham and Phelps, and is now very flourishing. Canandaigua has a great amount of business, and promises to become the Metropolis of the Western Counties. It is situated in N. Lat. $42^{\circ} 48' 41''$, and $3^{\circ} 20' W.$ Longitude from New-York: Distant from Albany 208 miles, from Utica 111, from Buffalo 88, Niagara Falls 108, Sodus Bay, of L. Ontario 35, from Philadelphia 300, and from Washington City, 395 miles.

J.C.S., S.B., & S.G.

CANISTEO, a large Post-Township of Steuben County, with another Post-Office called *Ark-Port*; situated 20 miles S. W. of Bath, and about 265 miles a little S. of W. from Albany; bounded N.

by Dansville, E. by Bath and Addison, S. by Troupsburgh. It is 19 miles long N. and S., by 14 wide, and the area is 266 square miles. The Canisteco creek, rising just on the N. of Canisteco, enters at the N. W. corner, and courses S. and E. centrally across this Town into Addison. It has also some small branches that supply mill-sites, and the Canisteco is boatable to Ark-Port, from the Tioga in the Town of Painted-Post. The lands are of various qualities, and the surface is, in general, very uneven; though the flats are extensive along the creeks, and very productive. The settlements are of a recent date, and still retain their first local names. At Hornell's settlement, on the Canisteco, are still to be seen the stumps of trees, noticed page 104. Here is a ferry, a road of pretty extensive travel, and the Canisteco Post-Office.—*Ark-Port*, has its name from the arks or boats built there, to descend the rivers connected with the Canisteco. Here is a Village of 20 houses and stores, pleasantly situated in the E. part of this Township, a Post-Office, and considerable trade. It is 45 miles above Painted-Post, 25 miles S. W. of Bath, and 40 miles S. of Avon, in Ontario County.—Boats descend the Canisteco with 1000 bushels of wheat, though that stream is very narrow for boatable water, and in many places little more than 4 rods wide. The whole number of families in this town may be 200, and the population is 656. Lime is obtained readily from stone, and from a calcareous marl. There are some ores of iron, and fine quarries of building stone. A turnpike from Bath to Angelica, leads W. across this Town. C.H.

CARMEL, a small Township in the S. part of Dutchess County, 11 miles E. of West-Point, 26 S. E. of *Poughkeepsie*; bounded N. by Frederick, and a small part of Franklin, E. by South-East, S. by Westchester County, W. by Philips. The surface of this Town is much broken by the hills of the S. eastern border of the Highlands, and its arable lands, though productive, are very stony, and better adapted for pasturage than tillage lands. It contains several natural ponds, the largest of which is Mahopack, in the S. W. part of the Town, where are some smaller ones also, that furnish the sources of Peekskill creek, which enters the Hudson in Cortlandt, Westchester County. The west branch of Croton creek runs southerly across the E. part of this Town, supplying many mill-seats,

and receiving also the waters of some other small ponds. There are 5 grain-mills, some saw-mills, a fulling-mill, 3 carding-machines, 2 bloomeries for making bar-iron, and a distillery of fruit and grain-spirits. A meeting-house for Presbyterians, and 1 for Baptists; and a pretty competent number of school-houses. The inhabitants manufacture much of their clothing in the household way, and there are 95 looms in families. The sheep amount to 2,782, cattle 2,472, horses 559. The population in 1810, 2020, when there were 153 senatorial electors, and the taxable property was valued at 209,304 dollars, on the Supervisors' books. N.T.

CARLISLE, a Post-Township of Schoharie County, 8 miles W. of *Schoharie*, and 40 miles W. of Albany; bounded N. by Canajoharie and Charleston, in Montgomery county, E. by Schoharie, S. by Cobelskill, W. by Sharon. It was erected in 1807, from part of Cobelskill and Sharon, and is about 8 miles long E. and W., and near 7 miles wide. The 1st Great Western Turnpike runs centrally through it E. and West. The land is of a good quality, and produces good crops of grain and grass. There is 1 meeting-house, lately erected, on the turnpike, and school-houses are conveniently disposed in every part. Lime-stone is plenty, and there are several small caverns that form natural repositories for ice, where it is preserved through the summer. The timber is white pine, with maple, beech, hemlock, &c. The pine is very valuable. There are about 150 families, and 22 household looms, which produced 10,000 yards of cloth in 1810, when the population was 1231, with 83 senatorial electors.

N.T., E.C., & M.P.

CAROLINE, a township in the N.E. corner of Tioga County, bounded N. by Cayuga Co., E. by Broome County, S. by Candor, W. by Danby. It was erected in 1811, from the N. E. part of Spencer, and its population is not known, having been organized since the taking of the last Census. It is well watered by the Owego, and other small waters of the Susquehanna, and by some small ones that run N. into Cayuga Lake. The land is of a good quality. The settlements of this country, principally of a very recent date, are still distinguished by local names. Caroline includes the most of Township No. 11, and *Cantine's Settlement*, is a common designation for the settlements in this and No. 10, on the W., now the

township of Danby. But that called *Cantine's Mills*, on 6 Mile creek, also called *Speedsville*, where is a Post-Office, called *Speedsville*, is either in this Town or Danby, and I know not which. The centre of Caroline is 12 miles N. E. of Spencer Village or Drake's Ville. N.T.

CASTLETOWN, a Township on the N. end of Staten Island, in the County of Richmond; bounded north by the Kills, or the water between Staten Island and Bergen Point in New-Jersey, E. and southerly by the bay of New-York and the town of Southfield, W. by Northfield. The surface is much broken and hilly, though it sustains a considerable population, and has much arable land, very productive. The population in 1810, agreeable to the Census, 1301; and there are 121 senatorial electors. There are 3 houses for public worship, and some school-houses. The Quarantine ground is here, with its appendant accommodations; and the Marine Hospital here may accommodate from 2 to 300 sick. These buildings form a part of the Quarantine and Health establishments of the city of New-York, from which they are distant 9 miles. The Clove Hills are in this town, as are those on which the British erected fortifications during the Revolutionary war;—the watering place for vessels, also, which is now within the Quarantine ground. There are several Ferries to New-York, and a considerable trade in vegetables, fish, &c., which employs a large proportion of the inhabitants. J. P.

CATSKILL, a Post-Township, the capital of Greene County, on the W. bank of the Hudson, 33 miles below Albany, and 5 S. W. of Hudson: bounded northerly by Cairo and Coxackie, E. by the Hudson, S. by Ulster County, W. by Windham, or the summit of the Catsbergs or Catskill mountains. Its extent on the river is 12 1-2 miles, and the area may be 65 square miles; containing 2 Post-Offices—one at CATSKILL VILLAGE, the other at the Village of ATHENS, opposite Hudson. The surface and soil embrace a very great diversity. On the W. are the Catsbergs, of a lofty mountain character, described page 9;—bordered by many hills of no inferior magnitude; and the intervening plain that extends toward the Hudson, has strong features of broken surface, especially in the southern part, while the northern has much of a high level plain of sand and clay. And to complete the features of a broad diversity the Catskill creek runs S. E.

across it to the Hudson, receiving several branches from the N., and Kaaters kill, or He-Cats' creek, a fine mill-stream from the S., coming from the Catsbergs or the Catskill mountains, and winding centrally N. eastward across the southern part. Along these streams are fine tracts of rich alluvion, particularly the principal stream, with abundance of mill-seats in every part of the Town. The river-hills of the Hudson admit of cultivation, and in the N. part slope gently toward the river, composed of clay and sand, with occasional ledges of a hard fractured rock that quarries pretty well and answers a good purpose for building. Here, too, is the head of ship navigation, and a bold shore. See GREENE COUNTRY, and ATHENS; and besides these, populous and flourishing villages, there are two others, which, though comparatively small, demand notice. *Jefferson Village*, is situated on the Susquehanna turnpike that leads through Cairo, one mile from Catskill, on a handsome flat, and contains 20 houses, some stores, &c.; and three miles further W. is the *Village of Madison*, near Catskill creek, where are about 24 houses, a valuable grain-mill with 4 running stones, a distillery, some stores, &c. The turnpikes are numerous and extensive, connecting the above trading towns with the interior country. This Township had partial settlements at an early period of our history, by a few of the German Palatines near *West-Camp*, which is in the N. of Ulster County, though just on the line, and by Dutch families along the river at Athens, formerly called Loonenberg, and at Catskill. The population amounts to 4245, of which number are 150 slaves; and the senatorial electors are 339. The taxable property as assessed in 1810, amounted to 637,275 dollars, and the property, with the population, seem likely to increase very rapidly. For the shipping and trade, see the *Villages*. Of the manufactories in this Town I have no account; but it has a paper-mill on an extensive scale, as also some distilleries, rope-works and ship-yards.

J.P., S.H. & R.D.

Cato, a Township of Cayuga County, 14 to 34 miles N. of *Auburn*, comprising the Township named *Cato*, on De Witt's Maps, and that part of *Sterling* which lies in the County of Cayuga; bounded northerly by Lake Ontario, E. by Onondaga County, S. by Mentz, W. by Seneca County. The S. E. corner is in Cross lake, and there are one or two oth-

er small lakes, with many very small streams that run either into Lake Ontario, or S. into Seneca river, or that stream formed from the Lakes Canandaigua, Seneca, Cayuga and others, by whatever name it be known. The soil, in general, is fertile, and the surface quite level, except in the W. part, which is somewhat hilly, but is mostly arable land, and produces good crops of grain and grass: It is, however, but indifferently supplied with water. The first settlements were made about 1801-2. There is one Presbyterian and one Baptist meeting-house, and 5 or 6 school-houses. The roads are yet new, and but little used. The whole population in 1810, was 1075 persons, when there were 191 families, and 56 senatorial electors. The taxable property was assessed at 97,513 dollars. N.T. & R.P.

CATHARINES, a large Post-Township in the N. W. corner of Tioga county, 18 miles N. W. of Spencer Village, and about 200 miles from Albany; bounded N. by Steuben and Seneca Counties, E. by Cayuta and a part of Chemung, S. by Elmira, W. by Steuben County. It comprises Townships No. 2 and 3, of Watkins and Flint's purchase, and the N. half of 1 and 4: and is about 12 miles square. It is watered by several small streams that rise in this Township, as the inlet of Seneca Lake, Newtown or Elmira creek, and some others that run S. to the Susquehanna, besides Catetant on a small part of the N. E. corner.—There is a large hemlock swamp in the S. part, and a marshy tract toward the N.; but these are bordered by fine ridges of arable lands, timbered with oak, or oak and pine. On the other lands are maple, beech, bass-wood, elm, &c. Lime-stone is plenty, and iron-ore is found of a good quality; as also a pigment, from which a good brown paint resembling the Spanish brown of commerce is prepared, and with little labor. It has been proved here, and is durable. This pigment is found in abundance, washed in water to separate the dust from stony lumps, then made into blocks of a convenient size, dried, and burnt like bricks, when it is fit for use, being pulverised and prepared with oil. There are in this Township 4 or 5 grain-mills, 7 saw-mills, a fluting-mill and some other works of this kind. The population in 1810, was 836, when there were 40 senatorial electors. The settlements, comparatively new, are distinguished by local names. Johnson's settlement is on the E. part, as is

the Dutch settlement, the last of which is on Cayuta creek; and there is another called Malary's settlement. There are turnpikes at a short distance on the N. and S. of Catharines, and one centrally through it N. and S., from Newtown or Elmira village to the head of Seneca Lake, where it intersects the one to Bath from Ithaca. J. & M.

CAYUTA, a large Township of Tioga County, 10 miles N. W. of Spencer Village, erected in 1811 from the N.W. part of Spencer; bounded N. by Seneca County, E. by Danby, S. by Spencer, W. by Catharines. It comprises Townships No. 6 and 7, in Watkins and Flint's purchase, except a small part at the S. end; and is about 12 miles long E. and W. by 8 miles wide. The *main inlet*, as it is called, of Cayuga Lake, rises near the centre, running N.; and Cayuta creek, of the Susquehanna, waters the western part, as does the Catetant the S. Eastern. This country has been partially settled about 14 years, but is still comparatively wild. The first settlements still retain their local designations, and Gray's settlement, or New-Canaan, is the principal one in this Town. Lime-stone is plenty, of a good quality; and my Correspondents write that excellent lime is made by burning a kind of soft shell-marle which is found in a marsh. Of the population, I have no exact account, and conjectures form no part of my plan.—At the time of the last Census, 1810, Cayuta, Candor, Caroline, Danby and Spencer, constituted the Township of Spencer, the population of which was 3128, and the whole number of senatorial electors 188. See the above named Towns. N. T.

CAZENOVIA, a Post-Township, the capital of Madison County, 494 miles from Washington: bounded N. by Sullivan, E. by Smithfield and Nelson, S. by DeRuyter, W. by Onondaga County. Its present extent is 12 miles N. and S., by about 5 E. and W. But when first erected in 1795, then in Herkimer Co., it comprised an area nearly equal to that of the whole County of Madison. It is watered by the Chittenengo and Lime-stone creeks; and near the centre of the Town there is a lake of 4 1-2 miles long N. and S., and from 1-2 to 1 mile wide. This is called by the Indians Hawhaghinah, and sometimes by the English Canaseraga—but it is more properly called Linklaen lake, by general consent. This Town is situated on elevated ground, but the surface is rather level than hilly. The soil

is a rich loam, underlaid by strata of gravel or clay, abounding with lime-stone. The soil may be denominated a good medium for grain or grass. The turnpike from Cherry-Valley to Manlius, runs centrally E. and W., and good country roads intersect it in every direction. The whole population, 3151; 513 heads of families, and 172 senatorial electors. Taxable property, 164,176 dolls. There are 5 grain-mills, 10 saw-mills, 2 clothieries, 2 carding machines, 2 trip-hammers, a brewery, distillery, 2 asheries, and 2 tanneries. There is a Presbyterian, and a Baptist meeting-house, and 12 or 14 school-houses. This Town was first settled in May, 1793, by Col. John Linklaen, from Amsterdam, agent for a company in Holland. Their lands in this and the adjoining Towns, were sold in farms to actual settlers, principally from New-England. And as this agent gives an honorable character to the inhabitants, and those to the agent, I preserve both with much pleasure, as honorable evidences and testimonies of private worth.

CAZENOVIA VILLAGE, in the Town of Cazenovia, the seat of justice for Madison County, is pleasantly situated at the S. end of Linklaen lake, near the centre of this Town. The situation is very eligible for water works of every description. The great western turnpike from Albany to Manlius, leads through this Village, and many country roads centre there. In 1810, the site for the County buildings, was fixed in this village by Commissioners appointed for that purpose. Col. Linklaen settled at this spot in May, 1793; and the village now contains, 1810, 500 inhabitants, 69 houses, 5 stores, a grain and saw-mill, 2 clothieries, 2 carding machines, 2 trip-hammers, a brewery, distillery, 2 pot-asherics, 2 tanneries, a post-office, and a handsome Presbyterian meeting-house. This Village was incorporated in 1810. It lies about 20 miles N. of W. from Albany, distant 130 miles on the post-route by Utica. P.G.C., J.L., & A.P.L.

CHAMPION, a Post-Township, of Jefferson County, 561 miles from Washington City, 161 miles north west of Albany, and 52, about N. from Rome; bounded N. and E. by Black river, S. E. by Lewis Co., W. by Rutland. Its form is irregular, and the area may be about 28,000 acres. The soil is a rich loam, with a small admixture of black sand, and forms a first rate medium soil, for the cultivation of either grass or grain.

The surface is generally level, with some gentle undulations, and scarcely an acre of waste ground. The timber, principally maple, beech, elm, and ash, with some butternut, and bass-wood. The settlement commenced in 1797, and it now contains, 1810, 210 families, 194 sen. electors, and 1471 inhabitants. There are 53 framed, 157 log-houses, 79 framed barns, 3 stores, 2 distilleries, 9 school-houses, 1 clothier's works, a carding machine, 4 grist-mills, 8 saw-mills, and a brewery. The inhabitants, principally from the Eastern States, are good farmers, and own the soil on which they live. Wheat and other grain, succeed well, and many farmers have large stocks of cattle.—Nothing invidious is intended in saying the inhabitants are very industrious and thriving, for the remark applies to those also of the adjacent Towns. And in no country so recently settled, have I ever seen such a spirit of improvement, or more of sober and persevering industry, with so good roads, the veins and arteries of public and private prosperity.—In the S. part, is a small pond, of 1 1-2 mile by 1-2 mile, clear and transparent, from which a small stream runs into Black river, at the head of the Long Falls, in this Town. At the bottom of this pond, is found a white earth, resembling Whiting, or Spanish White, from which good putty is made. In 1801, Champion, then in Oneida Co., contained but 1 senatorial, and 75 assembly electors;—in 1808, 138 sen. and 40 assembly electors. There is a small Village on the bank of Black river, at the head of the Long Falls, where is the Post-Office.

S.H.

CHATHAM, a Post-Township of Columbia County, 18 miles N. E. of Hudson, and 21 S. E. of Albany; bounded N. by Rensselaer County, E. by Canaan, S. by Hillsdale and Claverack, W. by Kinderhook. Its extent N. and S. is 11 miles, E. and W. from 4 1-2 to 6 1-2 miles. It is a good Township of farming land, and presents a very great diversity of soil. Ledges of shistic or slaty rocks traverse it N. and S., and form hills of a moderate height, mostly arable, or fit for pasture lands; and between these are fine vales of a warm and productive shistic gravel, or gravelly loam, with many tracts of alluvial lands along the creeks, which are pretty numerous. In the E., along the W. border of Canaan, is a range of hilly land, of a strong loamy soil, and very stony, while the

low lands are almost destitute of stone, except in the ledges. Lebanon creek, a fine mill-stream, enters in the N. E. corner, and crosses the W. line near the N. and S. centre, after having received Canaan creek from the E., and one or two other branches. Kline-Kill, or little creek, rises in Hillsdale, and runs across the S. end of Chatham, and along the W. line toward Lebanon creek, which it enters just within Kinderhook. These streams, with many smaller ones, supply abundance of mill-seats. There are, in this Town, 12 grain-mills, 8 saw-mills, 4 fulling-mills, 2 or 3 plaster or gypsum-mills, and 3 carding-machines. The houses for public worship, are, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Quakers, and 1 for Baptists or Methodists. Chatham was erected in 1795, from Canaan and Kinderhook. See Canaan, for a very minute description, and detailed observations on the climate, &c. The whole population of this Town in 1810, was 3,381, including 80 slaves; and there were 373 senatorial electors. The inhabitants are principally farmers, of plain manners and frugal habits, well adapted for their occupations. The household wheel and loom, aided by the carding-machines, supply the most of the common, and much of the finer clothing, and the state of agriculture is very respectable. There are 138 looms in families, which make yearly about 73,000 yards of cloth. Gypsum is much used as a manure, and with great success. The roads are rather too numerous to be good, though improving very fast since the introduction of turnpikes, of which there are 3 or more in this Town. The Post-Office is but recently established, on the turnpike from Albany to Stockbridge, in Massachusetts, about 15 miles from Albany. The N. E. part of this town has the local name of *New-Britain*, where is a society of Quakers, with a house of worship; *New-Concord*, on the E. line, is also a local name for a small district, where is the Presbyterian meeting-house, and a small but pleasant Village. And there is a busy little village, called the *Federal Store*, on the turnpike from Albany toward Hartford, in Connecticut, 18 miles from Albany. Mosher's mills in the N. are very valuable, erected on Lebanon creek, and here also is a small Village, with considerable mechanical and other business. The N. E. part is broken and hilly, and the S. and W. is very level, with extensive tracts of clay, or argillaceous mold. This part is

usually called Kline-kill, from the name of the creek that flows through it.

T. H. G. G. & S. C.

CHARLTON, a Post-Township in the S. W. corner of Saratoga County, 25 miles about N. W. from Albany, and about 8 S. W. of Ballston-Spa; bounded N. by Galway and a small part of Milton, E. by Ballston, S. by the City and County of Schenectady, and W. a small angle extends to Montgomery County. The surface is but gently undulated, and it may be called an even tract, conveniently interspersed with moderate swells and pleasant vales. There is a gentle descent toward the Mohawk on the S., and the N. part has a general altitude of 100 feet higher than the south. The 2 branches of Aelplaats, or Eel-Place-Creek,* run southerly across the Town and supply some mills. Of these, there are 4 or 5 grain-mills, 7 saw-mills, a fulling-mill, and a carding-machine. About 1000 acres of the land is held by durable leases, the rest by right of soil. The soil is a sandy loam, in the S. part; in the N. a clay, or argillaceous loam.—There are 3 houses for public worship; 1 of which is for Presbyterians, 1 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Seceders, but I know not from what sect; and 8 common school-houses, well supported.—Principally farmers, the inhabitants are represented as moral, sober and industrious, by my Correspondents, and the society good. A laudable attention is prevailing to improvements in agriculture, and in the breeds of domestic stock; as well as to domestic or household manufactures.

A pleasant little Village of the same name, gives life and animation as well to the appearance of the Town, as to its business. Charlton was erected in 1792, and its Post-Office established in 1802.

C. B.

CHAMPLAIN, a Post-Township in the N. E. corner of Clinton County, 15 miles N. of Plattsburgh, and 185 from Albany; bounded N. by Latitude 45°, or the Province of Canada, E. by Lake Champlain, or the state of Vermont, W. by Mooers. The great Chazy, a fine stream of Lake Champlain waters this Town,

** As it is said to be in English; but it is also written Aalplaats, and several other ways, and I can find no person that can correct the orthography; nor any authority but vague tradition, for supposing it means any thing, but to make a hard, awkward word.*

and it has a great plenty of mill-seats. At a short bend of the Chazy, where it turns S. E. toward the Lake, stands the Village of Champlain, about 3 miles from Canada line, and 6 W. of the W. shore of Lake Champlain. Here is a Post-Office, and a handsome collection of houses, with some mills, &c. &c.—The land along the Lake shore is level, and consists principally of a strong loam or clay, under tolerable cultivation.—The whole population of this Town in 1910, was 1210 persons, when there were 92 senatorial electors. The inhabitants are mostly farmers. As might be supposed, in the Latitude of 45°, the climate is cold, and the winters long and severe; but there is usually 1 to 2, and even 3 or 4 feet of snow, which covers the earth for 5 months, and sometimes 6 in succession. Apples, pears, and plums of several kinds, flourish here, and good meadows yield from 1 to 2 tons of hay on an average. The principal trade is with Canada, by the river Sorel, and in winter by sleighs, which pass to Montreal in 2 days. See Peru and Plattsburgh. Nor can the people of this country be persuaded that Albany is a better market;—or that political restraints on a trade so clearly indicated by circumstances of a permanent nature, can make it treasonable, or in any way criminal, to continue it on the footing of a reciprocity of private interests.

N. T., C. N.

CHARLESTON, a large Post-Township in the S. E. part of Montgomery County, on the S. side of the Mohawk, 40 miles N. of W. from Albany, 10 S. of Johnstown; bounded N. by Johnstown, or the Mohawk river; E. by Florida, or the Schoharie creek; S. by Schoharie County, W. by Canajoharie. The area is about 100 square miles. The surface is but moderately broken, though somewhat hilly, while these admit of cultivation almost without exception. There are many ledges of rocks, especially in the river-hills, but they quarry pretty well, and are useful in building. The soil partakes of a considerable variety, but is principally a clay, or loam, with some tracts of sand and gravel. The Aries-kill, a small mill-stream, spreads over the central part, and the Schoharie creek affords fine sites for mills.—Charleston has 1 turnpike across the centre E. and W., and numerous common roads. Its products are those common to this country, and the Township has a large amount of property. The

ancient residence of the Mohawk Indians was on both sides, at the mouth of Schoharie creek, in this Town and Florida; and there are still remaining some of their orchards of apple-trees. This Township was first settled by some Dutch families along the Mohawk, prior to the Revolution, and this part is still principally owned by their descendants; while the southern part has many inhabitants from the eastern states.—About four fifths of the land is held in fee; the rest by lease for lives. The domestic manufactures are improving, with its agriculture. There are 2 Presbyterian or Dutch Reformed churches, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Methodists, and 30 school-houses. There are 7 grain-mills, 2 carding-machines, 2 fulling-mills, a nail-factory, and a distillery of grain spirits. Wheat is the staple commodity. The population is 5,282; the senatorial electors 660; and the whole amount of property assessed in 1810, 660,513 dollars, as estimated by the supervisors.

S.H.

CHATEAUGAY, a Post-Township on the E. line of Franklin County, 10 miles E. of Malone, 32 miles W. of Plattsburgh on L. Champlain, and 210 N. of Albany; bounded N. by Canada, E. by Clinton County, S. by Essex County, W. by Ezra-ville and Constable. It is about 30 miles in length, N. and S., and 10 miles wide; comprising the Townships or great lots, numbered 7, 8, 9 and 10, of the old military tract. Saranack river, or creek, runs across the S. E. corner, and the central part sends some small waters into St. Regis and Salmon creeks, of the St. Lawrence, and also furnishes the head of Chazy, of L. Champlain. The northern part is watered by Chateaugay river, which runs N. into Canada. This is the largest stream, and there are now erected upon it 2 grain-mills, 3 saw-mills, a fulling-mill, paper-mill and carding-machine. In 1810 the whole population was 625, with 69 senatorial electors. The Village of Chateaugay is in the N. Township, on the E. side of Chateaugay river, 8 miles S. of Canada line, and has some roads of considerable travel. The southern part is broken by the range of mountains that pervade this country, and the northern is more level. The soil of the arable tracts is principally a rich loam, timbered with maple, beech, ash, elm, bass-wood, intermixed with pine and hemlock, and with some oak. There are several na-

tural ponds, which abound with trout, as do the streams also. F. L. H.

CHATAUQUA, a Post-Township, the capital of Chataqua County, 357 miles W. of Albany, and about 70 S. westerly from Buffalo, at the outlet of Lake Erie. It is very extensive, and comprises 16 Townships of land, organised into 1 Town in 1808;—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, in the 12th Range of Townships of the Holland Company Purchase; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, in the 13th Range; 1, 2, 3, 4, in the 14th Range; and 1, 2, 3, in the 15th Range, being the N. W. corner of the state of New-York:—bounded northerly by Lake Erie, or the British possessions in Canada, E. by Pomfret, S. and W. by the state of Pennsylvania. The land is generally of a good quality, moderately uneven, and abundantly well watered by numerous small streams that run S. to the Allegany of the Ohio, and several also that run into Lake Erie. *Chataqua Lake* is all in this Town, except about 1 mile at the outlet. It is about 16 miles in length, and 1 to 3 miles wide, discharging at the E. end into Connewongo creek. The population is too diffuse for minute topographical details; and for the general character of the lands, and the progress of improvements, see POMFRET. The whole population in 1810, was 1039, when there were 90 senatorial electors. The thriving little village of *Mayville*, at the head of Chataqua Lake, is the seat of justice for the County, and it is rapidly increasing in population and improvements. Good roads are wanting, but the country is filling up with emigrant families from the Eastward; and with Yankee enterprise and perseverance, great difficulties are soon overcome. And unless I much mistake, it cannot be long before good leading roads will be opened through this country, communicating with New-Connecticut, in the N. E. corner of the State of Ohio. *French Creek*, of the Allegany river, rises in the S. W. corner of this Town, and runs S. W. into the Pennsylvania Triangle.

N.T., A.H.

CHAZY, a Post-Township of Clinton County, 186 miles N. of Albany, bounded N. by Mooers and Champlain, S. by Plattsburgh, W. by Franklin County.—It was erected in 1804, from a part of Champlain, and its boundaries were altered in 1808. Its general surface is elevated, and its waters are very numerous, though principally small. The whole population of this Town in 1810, was 1466, when there were 63 senatorial

electors. The soil is pretty good, and the inhabitants are hardy, industrious farmers, who make the most of their clothing in the household way. N.T.

CHESTER, a Post-Township of Washington County, lying W. of Scroon Lake, 20 miles N. of Albany, erected March 25, 1799, from Thurman. Chester is bounded N. by Scroon, in Essex Co., E. by Scroon Lake and river, S. by Thurman, W. by Hudson river, which separates it from Johnsburgh, being about 12 miles long N. and S. and 6 E. and W. The settlements commenced about 1788-9, and belonged to Queensbury till 1792, to Thurman till 1799. There are at present, 1810, 937 inhabitants, about 160 families, and 120 senatorial electors. The country is mountainous, but the vallies are of considerable extent, fertile and the whole well watered. *Canada and Oak Mountains*, present summits of great height, and the mountains and hills terminate in precipices on the W. side, while the eastern is much less steep, seldom precipitous, and admit of cultivation without much waste ground. And a similar remark applies, generally, to all the mountains of this region, and to the extensive ranges of the Green Mountains, in Vermont, E. of L. Champlain. The productions of the forest are various, of course, and consist of pine, spruce, hemlock, cedar, *white and red*, fir, and on the plains, maple, beech, birch, ash, elm, lime, or linden, or bass-wood, and red-oaks of enormous size. The soil is good for grass, and the varieties of grain adapted to the climate. Iron-ore abounds, though no mines are wrought. The inhabitants are almost wholly farmers, laborious, and peaceable of course. There are many small lakes or ponds. See SCROON LAKE, the largest; and Loon Lake, is about 2 miles long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ greatest width, discharging southward into Scroon river, on the outlet of which are some falls and mills. Friend's Lake, about 2 miles south of Loon L., is $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile long, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile greatest width; besides which there are some small ponds as E. and W. Ponds. There are 5 or 6 mills erected, and some school-houses. Several small religious societies are formed, but they have, as yet, no houses of worship. The STONE BRIDGE,* in this Town, is a very great na-

tural curiosity, and has given the name of Stone-Bridge creek, to a small stream that runs under it. This stream rises in Essex County, and enters Chester about 30 rods above the Bridge, and immediately falls over a rocky precipice, into a large natural Bason; whence turning easterly, enters its subterranean passage in 2 branches. The northern branch enters its passage under an arch of massy granite 40 feet high, and about 80 feet broad at the base, gradually diminishing in capacity as you descend. A person may follow the stream with ease, 156 feet from the entrance, where it becomes so contracted as to check any farther progress. As might be expected, the reverberation of sound, from the discharge of a musket, is prodigious, and for a moment drowns every faculty in the wild echo of tumultuous sound. At a short distance, the southern and principal branch enters its passage amidst a heap of stones and rubbish that almost conceal the entrance; and though with difficulty, its passage has been explored. In some places, very much confined, in others opens into caverns of 30 or 40 feet diameter, and filled with water to a great depth. At the distance of 247 feet from the entrance, the waters disembody in one stream, having united in the subterranean passage; and here is a precipice of rock, 54 feet high, which terminates the Bridge. The arch through which the water discharges, is about 10 feet wide and 5 high. This stream enters Scroon river, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile below the outlet of Scroon Lake, and the Stone Bridge is about 3 miles N. W. from the mouth of the creek. A short distance below the bridge, where the stream is of a good size for mills, is a fall, and a bed of iron-ore at hand, both unimproved.

O.M.

CHESTERFIELD, a Post-Township in the N. E. corner of Essex County, erected in 1802, from the N. part of Willsborough; bounded N. by Clinton County, E. by L. Champlain, or the State of Vermont, S. by Willsborough and Lewis, W. by Jay; embracing about 10 miles of the lake shore, and it extends nearly 10 miles back. A mountainous tract pervades this Town also, though along the lake and the Sable river, the land is level,

usual in hilly or mountainous countries. But this is vastly inferior in magnitude and grandeur to the natural Bridge in Virginia, so elegantly described in Jefferson's Notes.

* This is one of those natural curiosities which Spanish superstition and love of the marvellous, have denominated *Ponte de Dios*, or *Bridge of God*. They are not un-

fertile, and easy of tillage; the soil a sandy loam, intermixed with clay. There are several small ponds, which discharge mill-streams, well supplied with falls. But the principal stream is the Sable, or Sandy river, which forms the northern boundary, and affords very great advantages for hydraulic works; and iron-ore abounds in almost every part of the Town. Most persons are acquainted with the celebrity of the *Lake Champlain ore*.

The channel of the Sable river, presents a very great curiosity, and taken in connexion with *Adgate's Falls*, are worthy the attention of travellers. Here are very valuable mills, owned by Judge *Adgate*. The water falls in a cataract about 80 feet, into a narrow channel, with perpendicular walls on each side, as regular as the work of art, and near 100 feet high. This channel, evidently worn by the water, continues about 1 mile in length, and about midway there is a good wooden bridge thrown across it. At the bridge the gulph is 62 feet wide; and you cross it 96 feet from the water, which is about 30 feet deep! In a cavern, in the S. W. part of this Town, the inhabitants have a good natural *ice-house*, stored by the hand of nature, and which never fails to hold ice through the summer. There are 6 saw-mills, 1 grist-mill, a carding-machine, and a clothiers' works. The great northern turnpike leads through this Town, and other roads are conveniently disposed. The advantages for trade and navigation, are good; and considerable profits are derived from the lumber trade. The land is held in fee, and the inhabitants may be called peaceable, industrious, and considerable household manufacturers. There are two school-houses, and two considerable religious societies; 1 Congregationalist, 1 Methodist. By the Census of 1810, 631 inhabitants. The taxable property, agreeable to the Supervisors' books, \$44,418. A.B.

CHERRY-VALLEY, a Post-Township in the N. E. corner of Otsego County, 53 miles W. of Albany, and 14 N. E. of Cooperstown; bounded N. by Montgomery County; or the Town of Canajoharie, E. by Schoharie Co., S. by Decatur and Westford, W. by Middlefield and Springfield. The general surface of this Township is elevated; for it supplies the sources of Canajoharie creek of the Mohawk, and of Cherry-Valley creek, an extreme N. eastern water of the Unadilla of the Susquehanna. These are small mill-streams, on which are mills; and

there are other smaller rivulets with many springs. The extensive vallies have a rich soil of alluvion and vegetable mold, and their abundance of the wild cherry-tree, gave the name to the Township. —It is considerably broken by hills, and the hilly lands are excellent for grass. The land is held in fee, with very few exceptions, and the inhabitants are principally farmers. Household manufactures are becoming objects of general attention, and the agriculture is respectable and improving. The taxable property was assessed in 1810 at 235,078 dollars, when the whole number of taxable inhabitants was 380, and of senatorial electors 223. The population was 2775, and many of the inhabitants are possessed of a large share of wealth. — This country was settled about 1741–2, principally by the Irish, and the inhabitants suffered much in the early wars, as also in that of the Revolution. This Town has many turnpikes and other roads, and enjoys every common facility of intercourse.

E.P., J.P., & E.C.

CHERRY-VALLEY VILLAGE, where is the Post-Office, is beautifully situated in the principal vale of the above Township, and is most romantically environed by high hills. Here are 80 houses and stores, a handsome meeting-house, and an Academy. And standing at the meeting of 5 roads of great travel, has a very considerable amount of trade. The 1st, 2d, and 3d Great Western Turnpikes meet here, with other roads that traverse the country in every direction. It is 13 miles S. W. of the Mohawk at Palatine bridge, 53 miles N. of W. from Albany, and 14 miles N. E. from Otsego or Cooperstown Village. It has some elegant gentleman's seats and private mansions.

N.T., S.G., E.C., & J.P.

CHENANGO, a Township, the capital of Broome County, with a Post-Office called *Chenango-Point*, situated 148 miles S. of W. from Albany, 40 miles from Norwich, and 62 in a right line S. of Manlius, in Onondaga County; bounded N. by Lisle and a part of Chenango Co., E. by Windsor, S. by the State of Pennsylvania, W. by Union. Its extent N. and S., 17 miles, E. and W., nearly 11, with an area of 178 square miles. This Town has the Susquehanna river, a course of near 18 miles;—entering at the S. E. corner, it curves N. and W. to about the centre of the W. line, where it enters Union. The Chenango river en-

ters this Town near the centre of the N. line, and runs S. and W. to the Susquehanna at Chenango-Point. Besides these, large boatable streams, there are some smaller ones on which are mill-seats.—In 1810, there were 4 saw-mills and 4 grain-mills in this Town; and the whole population was 1420, with 89 senatorial electors, and 180 taxable inhabitants. The land is broken and hilly, but with abundance of pine and other timber for the lumber trade to Baltimore. And the vallies have rich arable lands, while the hills supply meadow and pasture lands of a good quality. Along the Chenango are fine alluvial flats, extending 2 1-2 miles, and nearly one mile wide; and the soil of these is warm, rich and productive. The settlements are comparatively new and recent, having all been made within 20, and principally within 12 years from 1810. The lands are held principally in fee. The Village of CHENANGO-POINT, or Binghamton, has the County buildings, about 45 houses and stores, and a post-office. Its trade is rapidly increasing with its population, and it promises to become a place of very considerable importance. Bog iron-ore is found, but I do not learn that it is yet wrought into iron. In 1808, the E. part of Union was annexed to Chenango, which had been reduced to a small area by the erection of Windsor from the E. part of Chenango in 1807.

N.T., E.C., W.R.

CHEMUNG,* a Post-Township of Tioga County, 10 miles S. W. of Spencer Village, and 198 miles from Albany: bounded N. by Cayuta, easterly by Spencer and Owego, or Cayuta creek, S. by the State of Pennsylvania, W. by Elmira.—The Tioga or Chemung river crosses the S. end to near the S. E. corner; and it has several small mill-streams, besides the Cayuta on the E. boundary. The general surface is hilly and broken; but there are fine alluvial flats along the Tioga. The soil of the uplands is principally gravel, timbered with yellow-pine, and some tracts of hemlock, oak, and of beech and maple. Like other newly set-

tled countries, its settlements retain their local names, of which there are several in use among the inhabitants.—There are 7 grain and saw-mills, a fulling-mill and carding-machine. The population is 683, the senatorial electors 32, and there are about 110 taxable inhabitants. The *Narrows* of Chemung are formed by a high rocky cliff on the N. side that projects far into the Tioga or Chemung river, along which the road is conducted with great labor. On the opposite side are fine flats, as also on each side of this high projecting point, itself a rare curiosity, well worthy of notice by tourists. The inhabitants are principally farmers, and the lands are held in fee: principally settled within 15 years. In the S. part of Chemung is a high mound of earth, raised 100 to 110 feet above the elevated plain on which it stands, just on the margin of the Tioga, and which Correspondents describe as apparently a work of art: But, its summit is a plain of near 4 acres.

E.B.

CICERO, a large Township of Onondaga County, 8 miles N. of the village of Salina, 57 miles W. of Utica, and 154 from Albany; bounded northerly by Oneida lake and its outlet the Oswego river, E. by Chittenango creek, or the Co. of Madison, S. by Manlius and Salina, W. by Salina and Seneca river. The shape is very irregular, and it may contain about 49,000 acres. The great State Road from Rome, leads through this Town, as does that from Mexico to Salina, and, together with the waters that surround it, make it an eligible place for business. The first permanent settlement commenced in 1802, and it was organised in 1804. The inhabitants are principally farmers, who hold the right of soil, and whose domestic manufactures nearly supply their want of those articles. The soil is of the best quality, and yields good crops of wheat, maize, flax, grass, &c.—The Oneida lake affords abundant supplies and a great variety of fish, and the waters which nearly surround this Town, afford great facilities of navigation and intercourse, and many very valuable mill-seats. A scarcity of good springs is felt, but these will become more numerous as the woods are removed; and though the surface is very level, the inhabitants are robust and healthy. No houses yet for public worship, but several school-houses, and 2 or 3 grain-mills and 1 saw-mill. At the place called Three-River-Point, at the

* This name, like many others in this State, is of Indigeneal origin; and, like many others, is now of doubtful etymology. Chemung, is said to be big horn, or great horn, in the dialect of the Indian tribes that anciently possessed this country. And that a very large horn was found in the Tioga or Chemung river, is well ascertained.

N. W. extremity of the Town, a beautiful peninsula formed by the juncton of Oswego and Seneca rivers, is a tract of 550 acres of excellent land, owned by the Town, the incomes of which are intended for the support of common schools. At this spot, a toll-bridge was erected in 1810-11. Chitteningo Landing, at the mouth of Chitteningo creek, is considerably used as such. The population in 1810, 250, and 29 senatorial electors. E.R.

CINCINNATUS, a Post-Township in the S. E. corner of Cortlandt County, 14 miles S. E. of Homer, and 140 miles W. of Albany; bounded N. by Solon, E. by Chenango County, S. by Broome County, W. by Virgil. It is 10 miles square, being the S. E. corner Township of the Military tract. The soil is of an excellent quality, and it is well watered by small streams. The Tioughnioga creek crosses the S. W. part, and the Otselick, a branch of this, the E. part; and these with some smaller streams furnish abundance of sites for mills. There are 3 grain-mills, 8 saw-mills, 1 fulling-mill, and a carding-machine. There is a society of Baptists and 1 of Methodists also, but having no houses of public worship yet erected, meetings are held in the school-houses, of which there are 8 in this Town. The settlement commenced in 1798, and there are now 1527 persons, and 260 taxable inhabitants. The senatorial electors are 169. The timber consists of maple, elm, beech, bass-wood, &c., and there are some fine groves of pine. Iron-ore is found, of a good quality, but is not yet wrought into iron, though works are about to be erected for that purpose. Cincinnatus has some turnpikes, and the common roads are numerous and good. The taxable property was assessed at a valuation of 82,837 dollars, in 1810. The inhabitants are principally from the Eastern States. E.F.

CLARENCE, a Post-Township of Niagara County, 280 miles W. of Albany; bounded N. by Tonnewanta creek or the Town of Cambria, E. by Genesee County, S. by Willinck, W. by Buffalo. It is about 16 miles long N. and S., and 12 miles E. and W. It is well supplied with mill-streams that run W. to Lake Erie or Niagara river. The Tonnewanta on the N. has many branches, as has Buffalo creek in the S., and Illicott's creek runs centrally across it to the W. This stream is crossed near the centre of the Town by the great road from Albany to

Niagara. Clarence was erected in 1808, and then extended W. to Niagara river; but in 1810, Buffalo was erected from the western part. The surface of the land is but moderately uneven or quite level, and there are extensive prairies of rich and valuable lands. In the N. is a ledge of lime-stone extending E. and W., along which is the road before noticed. The population is very rapidly increasing by families principally from the Eastern States. In 1810 the whole population was 1331, when there were 106 senatorial electors. About 20 miles E. of Buffalo, on the road to Batavia, is a curious mineral spring, constantly bubbling with the emission of air; and a Correspondent who examined its waters, thinks they possess a peculiar and strong petrifactive quality.

N.T., R.P.

CLARKSTOWN, a Post-Township of Rockland County, situated on the W. bank of the Hudson, 132 miles S. of Albany, 38 N. of New-York, containing the County buildings; bounded northerly by Haverstraw, E. by the Hudson or Westchester County, S. by Orangetown, W. by Hamptstead. On the E. it is washed by Tappan bay, a wide place of the Hudson, and the Hackinsack river of New-Jersey winds centrally southward across this Town, rising in the N. part from some springs. The surface is hilly; and near the river is a high range of hills, called Hook Mountain, between which are the Niak hills, and their quarries of brown sand-stone, extensively used on the Hudson for building. There is a natural pond of 1 mile broad, which abounds with pike and other fish for the angler. This Town is principally occupied by Dutch farmers of ancient lineal possession, and is pretty well cultivated. Its population in 1810, agreeable to the Census, 1,996, 87 of which are slaves.—The senatorial electors 212. There is a Dutch Reformed Church, and a competent number of common school-houses. The honest simplicity of manners which characterize the Dutch population of this County, is entitled to notice, and to cordial commendation.

The court-house and prison for the County are in this Town, at a little Village dignified with the name of New-City, where are a few farm-houses, some shops, &c. J.J.W.

CLAVENACK, a valuable and populous Township in the heart of Columbia County, 6 miles E. of Hudson, and 35 S. of Albany; bounded N. by Kinder-

kook and a small part of Chatham, E. by Hillsdale, S. by Granger and a small part of Livingston, W. by Claverack creek, or the city of Hudson. The area is about 70 square miles. The surface has considerable diversity, and there are some ledges of rocks that extend N. and S., forming hills of moderate height, while the intervening valleys are very extensive. The general character is that of a pretty level Township, though it has some hills of moderate extent and elevation, and some ledges of calcareous and shistic rocks. On the W. it is washed by Claverack creek, a fine mill stream, and a branch of this comes from Hillsdale, spreading over the central part and supplying many mill-seats. Along these creeks are very extensive alluvial flats, frequently inundated and very fertile; and there is much of alluvion along the smaller streams. Of the upland level part, a considerable portion has a soil of argillaceous loam, and there are some tracts of a stiff clay. This country was settled at a very early period by the Dutch; and their descendants still occupy a large proportion of the rich lands, and with but indifferent or worse husbandry. A scarcity of timber is severely felt, and the value of lands much lessened by it. Originally, here were extensive glades of level land, principally clay or argillaceous loam, wooded only by scattered copses of thorn-apple, the common thorn, and a variety of similar wild-fruit-shrubby, approaching very nearly to the character of the prairies in the western country.— And the forest groves, in general, were less luxuriant than in the more hilly lands of the adjacent country. The Claverack flats are proverbially rich, and nothing can exceed the abundant luxuriance of their products. This Town was the capital of the County from 1787 to 1806, when its Courts were removed to the City of Hudson.— The public business had so long centred here that a handsome Village of about 40 houses was gradually erected adjacent to the Court-House, on the Claverack flats, in the W. part of the Town, 3 miles S. E. of Hudson, on the Sheffield turnpike. This Village is now rather declining in population and business; but as the inhabitants are principally farmers, and men of wealth, it must continue to be an elegant country residence, and can hardly be said to suffer by the loss of its groceries, grog-shops, offices, &c.

CLAVERRACK VILLAGE had a Post-Office, before the removal of the Courts; and the old Court-House is now converted into a seminary of learning. This Town has lime-stone of a good quality, some slate, some samples of lead-ore, and a mineral-spring, noticed p. 71.— Considerable expectations have been raised in consequence of supposed indications of mineral-coal, but none has yet been discovered. See GREENBUSH.

The population of Claverack in 1810, was 3,593, of which number 154 were slaves; and there are 579 senatorial electors. There are 14 grain and saw-mills, 4 fulling-mills, and 4 carding-machines; 163 looms in families, which yield 68,380 yards of woollen and linnen cloths.

N.T.

CLERMONT, a valuable Post-Township in the S. W. corner of Columbia County, 45 miles S. of Albany, on the E. bank of the Hudson; bounded N. and easterly by Roeleff Jansen's or Ancram creek, which separates it from the Town of Livingston, S. by Dutchess County, W. by the Hudson and the Town of Germantown, which is surrounded by Clermont, except on the side next the Hudson. These Towns, together with Livingston, Granger and Gallatin, are within the Manor of Livingston, and, except Germantown, are now the property of the Livingston family. The area of Clermont may be near 14,000 acres, and this Town is now the absolute property of the Hon. Robert R. Livingston, and takes its name from that of his country-seat, in the N. W. part of the Town. It is divided into about 120 farms, leased to practical farmers. The soil is various, but consists, commonly, of an argillaceous grit, or a fat loam, and is very well watered by small rivulets. The surface is agreeably diversified, with gentle undulations, and without waste ground.— Agreeable to the Census of 1810, the whole population of Clermont amounted to 1,090 persons, of which number are 56 slaves; and there 88 senatorial electors. The inhabitants manufacture nearly all their clothing, and few families are without a loom for weaving. Of domestic stock, swelled by the numerous herds and select flocks of the proprietor, it has a proud superiority in numbers and excellence over any other district in the state, of equal area. The sheep exceed 3,000, with a very large proportion of the Merino-blood. The agriculture is improving and respecta-

ble, though inferior to that of the finely cultivated Towns in Dutchess. Few if any tracts on the Hudson, excel this in strength of soil, or in the elegant variety of its views and fine situations for building.

Clermont, the country-seat of the Hon. Robert R. Livingston, late Chancellor of New-York, and Minister of the United States in France, Proprietor of this Town, from which it takes its name, deserves eminent notice as one of the most extensive and elegant country-seats in the state. It is situated on the E. bank of the Hudson, in N. Latitude $42^{\circ} 4' 39''$. *Clermont-House* was built at an early period; and, in 1777, when occupied by the Widowed Mother of the Hon. Robert R. Livingston, was burnt by a British land and naval force sent from Esopus, now Kingston, for this purpose, together with the house of the present proprietor. Mrs. Livingston re-built the house, and it is now occupied by Mr. Edward P. Livingston. Its gardens are extensive, in a high state of cultivation, and laid out with much taste. Since the Revolution, Mr. Livingston has built for himself another house, a little N. of the ruins of his former one, which is among the largest and most commodious houses in the state. Its front on the river is 104 feet, depth 91; and it consists of a main body of 2 stories, and 4 pavilions. The south or garden-front is a green-house, with bathing-rooms and offices adjoining; over these is a large elegant breakfasting-room, and 4 bedrooms. The second story is conveniently divided into rooms, connected by a long gallery. One of the pavilions contains a well chosen library of about 4000 volumes, in various languages. The north front faces a fine lawn, skirted on one side by a beautiful wood on a bank raised about 10 feet, terminating in a second lawn, from the rear of which springs, precipitately, a rocky ridge, covered with shrubs, trees and evergreens, affording a fine rich back-ground. This is balanced on the opposite side of the lawn by a beautiful avenue of locust trees, planted irregularly, through which winds the road to the House.—The Hudson, with its crowds of shipping, is seen in broken views through the branches of these trees. On the N., the lawn is terminated by a stone building with a steeple, and the gardens of Mr. E. P. Livingston, before noticed. From the front of the house, which faces the river, the view is extensive and high-

ly picturesque. The Hudson is partially hidden by clumps of trees on its bank—and some islands, covered with wood, add a pleasing variety to its scenery; while the opposite shore is in full view, with the adjacent fields, farms and forests, rising like an amphitheatre toward the Catsbergs or Catskill mountains, which terminate the view, at the distance of 10 to 12, 15 and 20 miles,* and by an altitude of about 3000 feet. The elegant display of light and shade occasioned by their irregularity, their fine blue color, the climbing of the mists up their sides, the intervention of clouds which cap their summits or shroud their sides only, with their occasional reflection from the surface of the Hudson, succeeded by the bursting terrors of their thunder-gusts,† all combined from this point of view, associate a mass of interesting, picturesque and sublime objects, no where exceeded in this country.

The S. front of the house overlooks the pleasure-grounds and a fine grassy vale in the highest cultivation, skirted with flowering shrubbery, with a rich and extensive back-ground of various fruit-trees. The bold and lofty banks of the Hudson, affording a greater variety of forest-trees than I recollect ever to have seen on the same area, have given to Mr. Livingston the ready means of forming an elegant walk of near 2 miles long under their shade, from which, at every step, you catch a new view of the Hudson and the scenery on the opposite side. In the style of all these improvements, art is so blended with nature that it is difficult to discriminate their respective beauties and bounties;—the natural features are every where preserved, though softened and harmonised by the happiest efforts of art.

Nor must we omit, in this detailed view of *Clermont*, some notice of its select flocks of sheep, and the more especially as Mr. Livingston has taken a distinguished lead in their introduction, which marks an important era in the husbandry of this country. These sheep are descended from the celebrated Merino flock of Rambouillet, in France, and are thought to have improved at *Clermont* in their weight, and the fine-

* *Clermont* is directly opposite the great curve of those mountains westward. See MOUNTAINS, page 9.

† See CLIMATE, SEASONS and WINDS, page 12.

ness and weight of their fleeces. In the autumn of 1810, when I visited Clermont, I found there 645 of these sheep, none of which were less than half-blood merinoes, and the greater part of much higher grades; besides 260 select ewes of the best American breed, and 50 half and three-fourth bred wethers—in all, 955. And their numbers are probably much increased at this time: nor is it probable that there are now less than 60,000 of the descendants of the Clermont breed in this and the adjacent states.

NOTE—Since the above was written, the Hon. R. R. LIVINGSTON has descended to the tomb;—the Sage of Clermont is no more. He died at Clermont, March 26, 1813, in the 66th year of his age. He was a great and good man, and died full of hope in a glorious immortality. His mind was of the very highest order, and he was eminently blest through a long life, in uniformly employing all its energies upon objects of the first utility to his country, and the whole world of mankind.

CLINTON, a large and populous Township of Dutchess County, named in honor of the venerable George Clinton, late Vice-President of the United States, situated about 10 miles N. of Poughkeepsie; bounded northerly by Rhinebeck and Northeast, E. by Stanford and Washington, S. by Beekman and Poughkeepsie, W. by the Hudson or Ulster County. It has a Post-Office called Staatsberg, which is 70 miles S. of Albany, on the stage-road to New-York, and 10 miles N. of Poughkeepsie. Its extent on the E. line 12 miles, along the Hudson 9, E. and W. 9 miles, giving an area of about 81 1-2 square miles. The soil is of various kinds, but uniformly productive and rich; in some parts a gravelly mold, an argillaceous loam, or a fat loam of superior richness and fertility. Its general character is hilly, though with many exceptions, and the surface is every where agreeably diversified. Washed by the Hudson on the W., this Town enjoys every advantage of its fine navigation; and Wappinger's creek abundantly waters the eastern part, as does Crum-elbow creek the western, entering the Hudson at Hyde Park; and there are several small natural ponds of little note, besides some smaller streams.—These streams supply abundance of the best sites for mills, of which there are 15 grain-mills, 17 saw-mills, 5 fulling-mills, 4 plaster or gypsum-mills, and 3

carding-machines, besides 2 large and extensive manufactories on these streams, one of which is for cotton, the other for cotton and wool. There are 8 houses for public worship; 3 of which belong to Quakers, and in one of which is held a monthly-meeting; 2 are Presbyterian, and there is 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Baptist, and 1 Episcopalian, recently erected at Hyde-Park. The common school-houses are respectable, 25 in number, and the schools are well supported. There are also 2 social Libraries.—The population of Clinton, agreeable to the Census of 1810, was 5494, being 67 persons to a square mile. The senatorial electors are 437, and the whole taxable property, as estimated by the Supervisors in 1810, 868,070 dollars. The domestic stock is numerous and valuable. Of sheep, there are 16 merino, 1076 of mixed blood, and 8056 common; 4875 head of horned cattle, and 1675 horses. The inhabitants hold their lands by right of soil, enjoy much of the independence and ease of agricultural opulence; and, in common with those of the adjacent Towns, derive much of their clothing from their own farms, and their own houses. For the trade in surplus products, which are very considerable, De Cantillon's Landing and others offer every desirable facility. There are 2 slate quarries in the N. part of this Town which employ near 200 men, and yield slate of a superior quality for the roofing of houses. This article is extensively exported by the Hudson, and the trade goes principally to Rhinebeck Landing, though there are 3 in Clinton: One at Staatsberg, a populous and opulent farming settlement, and 2 near the mouth of Crum-elbow creek.

The land is principally divided into farms of from 50 to 300 acres, owned in fee by its occupants, and well cultivated. There are several turnpikes, and numerous common roads, in good repair. The Highland turnpike leads along the Hudson at the distance of about half a mile, between which are numerous and elegant mansions and seats of men of wealth. Here is the elegant residence of Morgan Lewis, late Governor of New-York, Doctor Bard, Judge Pendleton and others, which give an elegant diversity to a scene before highly pleasing. And the Dutchess turnpike, from Poughkeepsie to the W. line of Connecticut, crosses Wappinger's creek at Pleasant Valley, in this Town, where is a fine manufacturing Village of 50 houses, 7 miles E.

of Poughkeepsie. Another flourishing Village of about 40 houses, in this Town, called *Hyde Park*, deserves notice. See *PLEASANT VALLEY*, and *HYDE PARK*. A private boarding-school lately established in Clinton by Mark Coffin, is highly spoken of by Correspondents.

K.D., R.A., & H.E.

CORTLANDT,* a Township in the N.W. corner of Westchester County, on the E. bank of the Hudson, opposite Haverstraw bay, 120 miles S. of Albany, 40 N. of New-York; bounded N. by Dutchess County, E. by York or Yorktown, S. by a small corner of New-Castle and the head of Tappan bay, W. by the Hudson. It has a Post-Office called *Peekskill*, where is a pleasant Village, and a Landing also of considerable business, near the mouth of Peekskill creek, which crosses the N. W. corner of this Town; as does Croton creek the S. E. corner into the head of Tappan bay. These streams afford abundance of sites for mills, the country being broken, and the streams rapid in their currents. This Town comprises the S. eastern border of the Highlands, and has some pretty lofty hills and summits. These are in the northern part, and the Town has a good proportion of arable land. Verplanck's Point, on which stood Fort-Fayette,—and Teller's Point, are in this Town; and here is the site also of Continental Village,† works of the Revolutionary war, well known in the History of that period. Nothing remains of these works but a mass of ruins.

The population of this Town agreeable to the Census of 1810, was 3054, and there are 182 senatorial electors. The taxable property as assessed in 1810, amounted to 458,230 dollars, and there were 421 persons that paid taxes. N.T.

COEYMANS, a Post-Township in the S. E. corner of Albany County, on the W. bank of the Hudson, 11 miles S. of Albany; bounded N. by Bethlehem, E. by the Hudson, S. by Greene County, W. by Rensselaerville. It is near 4 miles wide on the river, 7 1-2 on the W. line, and

about 12 miles long E. and W. The surface is considerably broken, and some ridges of the Helderberg hills occupy the western part. The soil partakes of a liberal diversity, but has a good proportion of arable land. Along the Hudson, the surface is much broken, and the soil of little value, but assumes a better appearance and character as we go westward. Coeymans creek waters the northern part, and enters the Hudson in a small mill-stream near the S. W. corner, where are falls and mills; the Haanekraai, another small mill-stream, courses the central part, and passes into Greene County; while the western border has a small branch of Catskill creek of the same County. This Town was settled at an early period by the Dutch, and received its name from one of its early inhabitants, himself a proprietor. The land is principally held in fee, and tolerably well cultivated. There are 2 Dutch Reformed meeting-houses, 1 for Methodists, and 1 built by general subscription of all denominations: and 11 or 12 school-houses. There are 8 grain-mills, 8 saw-mills, a carding-machine and fulling mill, and 155 looms in families, which yield 35,490 yards of cloths annually. Of sheep, there are 4,815, cattle 3,000, and horses 2,020. The whole number of inhabitants 3,574, including 101 slaves;—there are 279 senatorial electors.

There is a LANDING, with wharves and several sloops at the mouth of Coeymans creek, where is COEYMANS VILLAGE of about 30 houses, the Post-Office, 2 grain-mills of 5 running stones and a saw-mill. About 1 mile W. of this is a little Village of 12 houses, called the *Square*, with a Dutch Reformed Church. This Town has plenty of lime-stone, and some shell-marle that succeeds well on the seacoast as a manure. J.C.

CORNWALL, a Township of Orange County, situated on the W. shore of Hudson river within the Highlands, 108 miles S. of Albany, and including *West-Point*; bounded N. by New-Windsor, E. by the Hudson, S. westerly by Munroe and Blooming-Grove. It has a Post-Office called Canterbury, from a small Village there, 102 miles from Albany; and a population unequally spread among the hills and mountains. As might be supposed, the surface is very rugged, and the mountains are among the highest in the Highlands, for the altitude of which see *MOUNTAINS*, page 9. Murderer's creek spreads over the northern

* This Town received its name from the family of Van Cortlandt, original Patentees and Proprietors.

† This Village which had Barracks for 2000 men, was burnt by the British in Oct. 1777, who consumed the time here and in destroying other Towns, &c. on the Hudson, that might have been employed in giving effectual relief to Burgoyne and the Northern British Army.

part, and supplies good mill-seats; and this part is less broken, affording good farming land. Cornwall Landing has a small Village, several sloops, and considerable trade, principally in stone and wood for building and fuel.

The population of Cornwall in 1810, was 1,769, when there were 95 senatorial electors. This country affords the best of pasturage, and its dairy is deservedly esteemed for an uncommon richness.

West-Point, in this Town, at the passage of the Hudson through the Highlands, was strongly fortified during the war for Independence, and it is deemed one of the most important Military Posts in the United States. Here are the venerable ruins of Fort Putnam, and near it, also, those of Forts Montgomery and Clinton. See the article *WEST-POINT*, and also *ORANGE COUNTY*. These works have been often described, and are well known to the public. A Military Academy is established at West-Point, under the auspices of the General Government; and there is also a small body of waiting-soldiers, in the livery of the United States.

Butter-hill, in this Town, at the northern entrance into the Highlands, is well known to persons navigating the Hudson. Its summit, close on the margin of the Hudson, attains an altitude of 1,432 feet above high-water mark.

N.T.

COLONIE, a small Township of Albany County, 1 mile N. of Albany; bounded N. by Water-Vliet, E. by the Hudson, S. by Albany, W. by Water-Vliet. This Town extends from the N. bounds of Albany along the Hudson to Mill creek, being about three quarters of a mile; up Mill creek 1 mile, and the W. line is drawn thence to the City bounds, parallel with the Hudson; the area being less than that of any other Town in the state. It was erected in 1808, from the S. E. corner of Water-Vliet, and comprises a population of 1406 souls, including 30 slaves; and there are 108 senatorial electors. The compact Village of Colonie is continuous with Albany, of which it forms a large and populous suburb, though legally organised under a separate municipality. See *ALBANY CITY*.—This Village is incorporated, and contains 245 houses and stores, principally on one street, excepting for a short distance in the S., adjoining to Albany, where are several streets and squares. Here are also several manufactories, be-

sides 2 breweries, a distillery, 2 large tanner's works, a tallow chandlery, rope-works, &c., and there is 1 grain-mill.—The extensive tobacco manufactory noticed under Albany, is on Mill creek, principally in Water-vliet, though some part of the works are in this Town. On the E. side of the principal street stands an Arsenal belonging to the State. It is a large brick edifice, filled with warlike stores, connected with which is a large yard and some offices or houses for guards, &c.—The river-hill presents elegant sites for building, overlooking a fine extensive flat on which is the compact population. This flat is low, and some part of it is annually inundated by the waters of the Hudson. It is now partly in meadow, pasture, and commons. From the N. E. corner is a ferry to Bath, a small village on the opposite shore of the Hudson.

COXACKIE, a Post-Township of Greene County, 8 miles N. of *Catskill*, and 25 S. of Albany; bounded N. by New-Baltimore erected from this Town in 1811, E. by the Hudson, S. by Catskill, W. by Cairo and Greenville. Catskill creek runs along the W. line, and several branches spread over the interior; Coxackie creek traverses the N. line, and along the E. part is a small mill-stream that runs S. to the Hudson at the S. E. corner. These streams supply abundance of mill-seats, on which are grain and saw-mills, fulling-mills and carding-machines. There is a small pond 2 miles S. W. of the Village, which covers about 25 acres. In the W. the surface is broken and hilly, but the E. part is level, with much pine plain, and a soil of light sand or sandy loam, and some considerable tracts of clay. Coxackie was originally settled by the Dutch, who constitute a pretty large portion of the present inhabitants. In 1810, the taxable property amounted to 538,775 dollars, when the whole population was 4,057, including 164 slaves; and there were 376 senatorial electors. What part of this population, &c., are now included in the Town of New-Baltimore, I am unable to say; probably less than half, and some of my Correspondents say less than one third. The division was made since the last Census. The land is principally held in fee. There are 3 Landings on the Hudson, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles apart, at one of which is the Post-Office, 22 miles from Albany, and 8 N. of Hudson. At these Landings are some houses, several stores, and 8 sloops; and W. of these is the

VILLAGE of COXACKIE, extending W. about 1 mile on a handsome plain. This Village has been principally built since 1800, and now contains, 1812, including the Landings, about 100 dwellings, 15 stores, and a handsome Dutch Reformed Church. The plain on which this Village stands is 2 miles broad, and extends northerly near 10 miles. The soil is a light sandy loam, and few places have a more pleasant situation. Its trade is very considerable and increasing, and a turnpike extending to the W. is thought to have greatly increased it in amount. A large part of the present trade is in lumber, and traders assert that it enjoys superior advantages for ship-building, from the abundance and excellence of its timber near the water.

J.L.B. & W. & D.

COBELSKILL,* a Township of Schoharie County, 7 miles W. of Schoharie, 35 or 37 miles from Albany; bounded N. by Carlisle, E. by Schoharie, S. by Jefferson, W. by Otsego County, and Sharon. It has Cobelskill running eastward, on which are mills. Its course in this Town may be near 8 miles, and the alluvial flats that emborder it are very extensive and little inferior in richness to those of Schoharie creek. The Helderbergs† spread over the country, and the ridges of these hills in this Town, are evidently continuous from those of Blenheim and Jefferson in the south. And although they are yet so wild as to shelter the wolf and fox, yet the intervening vallies have a rich soil, and have been cultivated near 100 years. The present inhabitants are principally of German origin, descended from those who first settled here at a very early period. They are farmers, and enjoy much opulence and ease, with becoming habits of sobriety and German gravity and order. In this Town, with Schoharie, Middleburgh and Sharon, there are 9 churches, in 6 of which the service is in the German language. There are 89 looms in families, which annually produce about 20,000 yards of cloth. In 1810, the whole population was 2,494, 40 of which were slaves, and there were also 257 senatorial electors.

N.T., E.H.

CONSTABLE, a Township in the N. W. corner of Franklin County, 14 miles N.

* Written also Cobuskill, and Cobleskill, and I know not which is to be preferred, nor can I learn any supposed etymology on which to presume.

† See MOUNTAINS, page 9.

W. of Malone; bounded N. by Canada line or Latitude 45°, E. by Chateaugay, S. by Ezrville and Dickinson, W. by the County of St. Lawrence. Its greatest extent E. and W. is 24 miles, N. and S. 9 1-2, and it comprises the Townships marked Constable, Carmachus, and Maccomb, with the St. Regis Reservation. Salmon creek, with its several branches, spread over this tract, and the main stream runs a N. westerly course of 15 miles, and crosses the N. line into Canada. St. Regis creek, and Racket river cross the N. W. corner, and there meet the St. Lawrence. There are 2 grain-mills, 6 saw-mills and a bloomery or forge for making bar-iron, on Salmon creek or river, and 1 saw-mill on Little Salmon creek, and 3 saw-mills on Trout creek. The Village of *French-Mills*, is situated at the head of navigation of Salmon creek, where are now near 40 houses and stores, mills, &c., and it is an excellent stand for business. It has a *Post-Office* of the same name, 235 miles from Albany. A small part of the St. Regis Indians are in this Town. The soil is mostly a strong loam or mold, and heavily timbered with maple, beech, elm, ash, bass-wood, with some oak and walnut, and pine and hemlock. In 1810, the whole population was 916, with 47 senatorial electors. A road from Chateaugay, branches from that from Plattsburgh to St. Lawrence County, and there are some other roads.

F.L.H.

CONSTANTIA, a Post-Township of Oneida County, comprehends 3 Townships, Nos. 11, 12 & 13, of Scriba's patent, *Breda*, *Delft*, and *Rotterdam*, on the Surveyor-General's Maps, erected into a Town in 1808, from a part of Mexico. It is about 17 miles E. and W., and 7 N. and S.; bounded N. by Mexico and Williamstown, E. by Bengal, S. by Oneida lake and its outlet, W. by Volney. The population is at present inconsiderable; from 30 to 35 families. The land is mostly low and level, and the soil is represented as good. Some controversies respecting the title to a part of this Town, and its having been represented unhealthy, have occasioned its slow progress in improvement and population;—but my Correspondents say the first obstacle is entirely removed, and the latter also, having taken its rise from some stagnant waters, now drained off. There are a pretty competent number of sites for mills, and a good grist and saw-mill, erected at

Rotterdam. A very pure silicious sand, with a small admixture of clay,* suitable for the composition of glass, was accidentally discovered lately at Rotterdam, but it is not yet wrought. *Fort Brewerton* was within this Town, at the outlet of Oneida lake. The land is held in fee, and will probably prove good for grass, and particularly for grazing. In 1810, the whole population was 153, with 26 electors. The Post-Office was established in 1812. F.R.

COLCHESTER, a Township in the S. E. part of Delaware County, 21 miles S. from *Delhi*, and 91 S. W. from Albany; bounded N. W. by Walton, N. E. by Middletown, S. E. by Sullivan County, S. W. by Hancock, which was erected from this Town in 1806. There is a Post-Office called *Beaver Dam*, either in this Town or Hancock, and I know not which. The E. branch of Delaware river runs S. W. through the N. W. part of Colchester, and Beaver creek across the S. E. corner. The land is broken and hilly, with deep vallies, and small flats along the river. The inhabitants are principally employed in getting lumber for rafting down the Delaware. In 1810, there were 143 families, 885 persons in all, and taxable property assessed at 161,110 dollars. There are 6 school-houses, several mills, some carding-machines, &c. The Newburgh and Chenango turnpike crosses the N. end, near which it meets a turnpike from Kingston, the principal market for this country, from which place it is about 60 miles.

C.G., O.P.

COLUMBUS, a Post-Township in the N. E. corner of Chenango County, 12 miles N. W. of *Norwich*, 88 miles W. of Albany, on the Cherry-Valley and Coopers-town turnpike; bounded N. by Madison County, E. by Otsego County or the Unadilla river, S. by New-Berlin, W. by Sherburne. It was erected in 1805, and is No. 17, of the 20 Townships. On the E. it is washed by Unadilla river of the Susquehanna, some small waters of which, as also of Chenango river, spread over the interior and supply mill-seats, with valuable flats for cultivation. The surface is somewhat broken, but its vallies are extensive, rich and fertile, while the hills and plains have meadow and

pasture lands of a good quality. For the timber, &c. see *SHERBURN*, as also for improvements, which compare with that in the ratio of population. In 1810, the whole population of Columbus was 1389, with 96 senatorial electors, and 108,394 dollars of taxable property.

N.T., I.N., & N.L.

COVENTRY, a Township in the S. part of Chenango County, erected in 1806, from a part of Greene, 7 miles W. of Jericho; bounded E. by Jericho, S. by Jericho and the County of Broome, W. by Greene. Its streams are small, and it lies about midway between the Susquehanna and Chenango rivers. A turnpike from Jericho bridge to Greene and to Cayuga County, leads through this Town, and there are other roads. The land is broken, but much of it is good for farming, and well distributed into arable, meadow and pasture lands. In 1810, the whole population was 860, when there were 49 senatorial electors. The taxable property assessed that year amounted to 83,198 dollars, and it is said that the population is increasing very fast.

I.N., N.T.

CROWN-POINT, a Post-Township of Essex County, 502 miles from Washington; bounded N. by Moriah, E. on L. Champlain, S. by Ticonderoga, W. by Scroon. The celebrated Fortress of Crown-Point, one of the best ever erected within the present territory of the United States, gave its name to this Town which contains the ruins of the Fort. Along the lake, the surface is pretty level, but high mountains pervade the western part. The soil is various of course; though mostly light and sandy, excepting the level tract along the lake, which is more or less clay and mold. There are about 200 families, though but 36 senatorial electors; the land is held partly in fee, and partly by lease. The inhabitants are mostly farmers, and there is a want of good mill-seats; there are 3 saw-mills, 1 grist-mill, and a fulling-mill. This Town is watered by the small sources of the N. E. branch of Hudson river, and by a small stream which runs eastward into the lake. The advantages of the navigation of Lake Champlain are considerable, and naturally carry the trade of this country to Canada;—with a safe boat and raft navigation of 140 miles to Montreal, 184 to Quebeck, which is usually passed in boats in about 4 to 5 days to Montreal. Grass, is most natural to the soil, though grain is raised

* This is the clay, of such superior excellence, and uncommon appearance, of which much was said in the public journals, in the summer of 1810.

for home-consumption. There are 4 school-houses.

Crown-Point Fort, is near the N. E. extremity, on a point of land jutting far into the water northward, and washed by a considerable bay on the west, called West-Bay. This fortress was first erected by the French, in 1731, and called Fort St. Frederick. In 1759, it surrendered to the British troops under Gen. Amherst, and was occupied by British troops, till May 14, 1775, when it fell into the hands of the Americans; but was evacuated in 1776, and again fell into the hands of the British. This fortress, which holds a pretty conspicuous place in the history of American wars, is in N. Lat. $44^{\circ} 3', 73^{\circ} 29' W.$ Long., and about 12 miles N. of Ticonderoga. The walls were of wood and earth, and 22 feet thick, 16 high. It was about 1,500 yards square, and surrounded by a deep and broad ditch, cut in a solid granitic rock, with immense labor. On the N. is a double row of strong stone barracks, of a capacity to contain 2000 troops. On the N. was a gate, and a strong draw-bridge, and a covered-way to the water of the lake.—The whole are now in ruins, and the out-works, of which there were some pretty extensive, are little else than heaps of rubbish, barely sufficient to revive remembrance.

In this Town are 1082 inhabitants, 598 being males, and 484 females, agreeable to the Census of 1810; when the taxable property, on the supervisor's books was \$55,474.

D.M., C.C., & B.D.P.

CANAWAGA P.O., see JOHNSTOWN.

CAHOOS,† the Falls in the Mohawk river, near its mouth. These falls have deservedly attracted the notice of tourists, and are well worthy the attention of every person who has any relish for scenery of this description. The Mohawk, rapidly pursues a devious course for some distance above the fall, and is from 3 to 400 yards broad, confined between rocky banks, of a moderate height. At the *Cahoos*, its general course is about S. E., and the river is seen gliding

† Or *Cohoes*, as sometimes written. The name is of Indigenous origin, and like the most such, has an appropriate allusion. *Ca-hoos*, or *Ca-hoos*, a Canoe falling, as explained by the late learned Indian Sachem, Brandt, of illustrious memory, while superior mind and intelligence shall confer any claim to respect.

over a granitic rock, smoothed by its own operations, and bordered with rocky banks, supporting a sterile soil and a stunted growth of pine, hemlock, cedar and other evergreens, till it arrive at the fall, down which it pours at high water, in one sheet of near 70 feet; but at low water, descends, in excavated courses, some in cataracts, and some in oblique or zig-zag precipices, affording a most sublime and picturesque combination of bold force and violence, and yielding subserviency in *one groupe*. The whole body of waters unite at the foot of the *Cahoos*, and rushing madly over a rocky bottom, pursue their course near 2 miles, where they are again separated by islands, and find their way to the Hudson by three or four separate mouths. About three-quarters of a mile below the *Cahoos*, and one mile W. from Waterford, a bridge has been thrown across the Mohawk, here about 900 feet wide, and from this bridge, the view is inexpressibly grand. The *Cahoos* are in full view, presenting a white sheet of water 70 feet by about 750, and throwing up a pyramidal spray of considerable height.—The high, precipitous, and in some places, shelving banks of the river below the falls, being near 100 feet elevation in some places, clothed with trees and evergreen shrubbery—the river, the islands below you—and they are historic ground, too, in the annals of our Revolutionary war—an indefinite horizon neatly fringed with evergreens;—all combine to fix attention, while fancy and imagination instinctively take a wild flight. At the foot of the *Cahoos*, is one of the best places in this quarter for angling. Pike are easily caught at any time, with an artificial fly.

CAMPBELL TOWN, P.O., see PAINTED-POST.

CANACADEA LAKE, lies between Honey and Hemlock lakes in the Town of Honey, Ontario. It is about 4 miles long and 3-4 wide, the outlet of which is a good mill-stream, of 2 miles in length. See Honey Lake and creek.

J. R.

CANADA CREEK, a small stream of Oneida County, the N. eastern branch of Wood creek, which it enters from the N. 4 1-2 miles N. W. from Rome, after a course of 10 or 12 miles. There is also a small stream of this name in Johnstown; and there are 2 other Canada creeks, distinguished by E. and W. CANADA CREEKS, which see.

CANADAWAY, Village and Post-Office, see POMFRET. CANADAWAY CREEK, runs N. W. about 12 miles, and enters Lake Erie 12 miles S. W. of Cataragus creek. It is a good mill-stream.

CANAJOHARIE CREEK, rises in the N.E. corner of Otsego County, and runs N. easterly across the Township of Canajoharie to the Mohawk river. It is a fine stream for mills, has several falls, one of which has given its name to the Creek and Township. Its length is about 17 miles. It is sometimes, though improperly, called Bowman's creek, and has a small branch from Schoharie County, called Plattekill.

CANANDAIGUA, or *Canandaque* LAKE, centrally situated in the County of Ontario, is a beautiful collection of water about 14 miles long N. and S., and 1 mile medial width; discharging at the N. end, it forms CANANDAIGUA RIVER, which see. The flourishing Village of Canandaigua, is situated at the outlet of this Lake, and the surrounding country is very rich and fertile.

CANANDAIGUA RIVER, or CREEK, is formed of the waters discharged from Canandaigua L., which, after a serpentine N. E. course of about 45 miles, enters the Seneca river in Junius, Seneca Co. This river is boatable for 20 tons to Galen Block-house, 12 miles from its mouth, and thence for 10 tons to Palmyra, in Ontario County.

CANASERAGA CREEK, rises principally in the N. W. part of the County of Steuben, and runs N. westward through the Town of Sparta, to the Genesee river, at Williamsburgh, after a course of about 23 miles.

CANASERAGA, or *Cowasselon* Creek, is a beautiful stream of clear water that spreads over Smithfield, Lenox, and Sullivan, in Madison County. It empties into Chittenango creek, about 4 miles from Oneida lake. It affords good mill-seats. For CANASERAGA LAKE, see LINKLAEN LAKE, in CAZENOVIA. CANASERAGA VILLAGE, see SULLIVAN.

CANESUS LAKE, in the S. W. part of Ontario County, is about 8 miles long and 2 or 2 1-2 broad. It discharges N. and W. to Genesee river, and lies principally between Genesee and Livonia, 26 miles W. of Canandaigua.

CANISTEO CREEK, rises in the N. W. part of Steuben County, and runs S. eastward to the Tioga river, which it enters near the Village of Painted-Post. Its whole course may be 60 miles, and it is boatable below Ark-Port, an extent

of 40 miles. This stream, which in many places is little more than 4 rods in width, floats arks in safety that carry 1000 bushels of grain, and it opens fine facilities of intercourse with the Tioga and-Susquehanna rivers.

CANOE-PLACE, P.O., see SOUTHAMPTON.

CANOHA CREEK, rises in a large spring called Canoga, in Romulus, Cayuga Co., and runs N. through Fayette to Seneca river, about 10 miles.

CANOHA SPRING, see ROMULUS.

CASTLETON, Village and Landing, see SCHODAC.

CATARAUGUS, and CAYUGA COUNTIES, see page 66; CHATAUGUA COUNTY, page 67; CHENANGO COUNTY, 68; CLINTON, 69; COLUMBIA, 70; and CORTLANDT COUNTY, 71.

CATARAUGUS CREEK, a considerable stream that rises within 10 miles of the Genesee river, and runs westward into Lake Erie, about 25 miles S. of Buffalo. It forms the divisional line between the County of Niagara, and the Counties of Cataragus and a small corner of Chatauga. Its whole course is about 40 miles, nearly W., and about 6 miles from its mouth, is a small settlement of the Seneca Indians. A more minute description is wanted.

CATARAQUI, the name which some Geographers have given to Lake Ontario, and the region about its outlet.

CATETANT CREEK, rising in the N. part of Tioga County, pursues a devious course S. easterly of about 23 miles, and enters Owego creek near its mouth, in the Susquehanna.

CATSKILL, a large and good mill-stream, rises in the S. E. of Schoharie County, and runs S. W. through Greene County to the Hudson near the Village of Catskill. Its whole course may be 35 miles, and it receives several branches, which spread over all the N. and E. parts of Greene County, which see.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, or CATSBERGS, see MOUNTAINS, page 9.

CATSKILL VILLAGE, a flourishing Post-Village, the Capital of Greene County, is situated on the bank of Catskill creek, in the town of Catskill, near the Hudson, 5 miles below Athens, and 33 miles south of Albany.* The mouth of this creek makes a fine harbor

* It was formerly computed at 40 miles, but the admeasurment of the turnpikes, reduces the distance to 33 miles. So say the Post-Masters.

for sloops, of which there are 12 owned here. Catskill is incorporated as a Village, and embraces an extent of about 1 mile. It contains 200 houses and stores, the County buildings, an Academy, an Episcopal and a Presbyterian Church, besides many other buildings, and has a population of 1200 souls. There are 3 turnpikes that centre in this Village ;—1 line that extends from Salisbury, in Connecticut, to Wattle's Ferry, on the Susquehanna ; the Little Delaware turnpike mentioned under WINDHAM, and the Albany and Greene turnpike, besides other public roads. There is an excellent bridge over the Catskill Creek—and a long wharf extends to an island near the middle of the Hudson, that renders the ferry of that river more safe, easy and expeditious. There are 2 Shipyards, and an extensive rope-walk, besides other smaller works. The Village is supplied with aqueducts, and has 1 fire-engine.

R.D., & J.P.

[*This Village should have followed the Township of Catskill, p. 154, and was misplaced by mistake.*]

CAYUGA, a Post-Village of 40 houses, situated in the W. part of Aurelius, Cayuga County, on the E. bank of Cayuga Lake, 179 miles westward from Albany. It stood at the E. end of Cayuga bridge, which was destroyed in 1807, and the Village has suffered considerably by the loss of travel and business. The ferry is revived, but the principal travelling road is by the outlet of Cayuga Lake, where the old company has erected a bridge.

CAYUGA CREEK, a northern branch of Buffalo creek, of about 28 miles in length, having its head in Genesee County, and emptying in the S. E. corner of Buffalo.

CAYUGA LAKE, extends nearly N. and S., and is about 38 miles in length, forming a part of the divisional line between Cayuga and Seneca Counties. The N. end is 25 miles S. of Lake Ontario. It discharges at the N. end, having also received there the waters of Seneca Lake through SENECA RIVER, which see. The lake varies in width from 1 to 4 miles, and has a shore considerably indented and irregular. In some few places the shore is terminated by precipices, but is in general about 10 or 12 feet high, with unbroken acclivities that rise from 100 to 200 feet in about a half mile from the lake. At the old Cayuga bridge, the lake is $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide ; at Union Springs, 6 miles above, 2 ; 3 at

Levana, 4 miles further south ; and $4\frac{1}{2}$ at Aurora, S. of which it contracts to about 2 miles and less. This lake freezes in winter about 6 or 8 miles above the outlet or where the water does not exceed 20 to 30 feet deep ; but in the deeper parts, it is principally open through the winter. At its south end, which is in Ulysses, Seneca County, it receives several fine mill-streams : Fall-Creek, from Cayuga County, and Six-Mile, and Main-Inlet creeks, from Tioga County. Salmon creek enters the E. shore, 5 miles N. of these, and it receives many small mill-streams.

D.T.

CAYUTA CREEK, rises on the N. line of Tioga County, and runs southerly to the Susquehanna, near its junction with Tioga river, just S. of the Pennsylvania line. Its whole course may be 35 miles ; and it affords many fine mill-seats.

CHAMPLAIN LAKE, forms the boundary between New-York and Vermont, from Whitehall to Lat. 45° ; being a distance of 136 miles, and it may be said to extend N. of this about 4 miles, making the whole length of the Lake 140 miles. Its direction is nearly N. and S., and it is a long, narrow and deep body of water, interspersed with a number of Islands, the largest of which belong to Vermont, being on the E. side of the channel of the Lake. These are N. and S. Hero, and Isle Lamotte. Valcour, Schuyler's Island, and some smaller ones belong to this State. From Whitehall to Crown-Point, the Lake is very narrow, but here it begins to spread, and soon gains 3 miles in width, still increasing northward. Its widest place from shore to shore does not exceed 12 miles, and it is less than a half mile wide in some places for several miles in length. Sloops of 30 to 90 tons are employed upon it, and it usually takes about 10 days to perform a trip between Whitehall and St. John's in Lower Canada, the distance being 155 miles. See WHITEHALL. A Steam-Boat is now building, to be employed on this Lake, by which is the principal trade with Lower Canada. Besides the waters of Lake George, which it receives at Ticonderoga, it also receives several large creeks from this State ;—Chazy, Saranack, Sable, and Bouquet, along the W. shore, with Wood creek at its head. In Vermont it receives Otter creek, Onion river, Lamoille and Missisque, besides many small streams. It discharges northward, forming the

Sorell river, which enters the St. Lawrence near the head of Lake St. Francis. There are several bays and head-lands, the largest of which are S. bay at the head of the Lake, and Cumberland head. Ticonderoga and Crown-Point, on the W. shore of this Lake, have been the theatre of great events, which will long be remembered. L. Champlain was first discovered in 1608. It was called by the Indians Caniaderi-Guarunte, signifying the mouth or door of the country. It is well stored with salmon, salmon-trout, sturgeon, pickerel, and other fish. A live seal was taken on the ice opposite Burlington, in February, 1810, which was 4 feet 5 inches long. The ice freezes to a great thickness, and usually holds passable from Dec. to the 15th or 20th of March, and rarely disappears till about the 15th of April. Nor is it uncommon, then, for miles of it to disappear in a few hours, much to the admiration of the inhabitants. This, however, does not take place till it has become very full of small holes, through which the air has escaped; and these being filled with water, and none but the most compact of the ice remaining, its specific gravity is of course greater than that of the water in which it sinks. An icicle, formed without air-bubbles, sinks in water of the temperature of 45° to 40° of Fahrenheit; and the Lake waters are beginning to increase in warmth before the ice descends.

CHARLOTTE, see GATES.

CHATAQUA LAKE, in Chataqua County, furnishes one branch of Connewongo creek, a head water of the Allegany river. It is very crooked, and various in width. Its whole length is about 18 miles. Its western extremity is about 9 miles from Lake Erie, where is a portage, little used at present. The Lake is from 1 to 3 miles wide, surrounded by a good farming country.

CHATEAUGAY RIVER, rises in the N. E. of Franklin County, in several small streams which unite N. of the line of this State, and run a northerly course to the St. Lawrence, opposite the Island of Montreal.

CHAUMONT BAY, see Jefferson County.

CHAZY RIVER, rises in the E. part of Franklin County, and runs across the N. end of Clinton County to Lake Champlain, near the N. E. corner of the County, opposite Point Au Fer. Its whole course, which is very devious, may be near 50 miles. It is a good mill-stream. **LITTLE CHAZY**, enters the Lake about

1 1-2 mile S. of the above, and is also a good mill-stream. Its length may be about 18 miles.

CHEMUNG, a name sometimes applied, though improperly, to the W. branch of the Susquehanna. See **TIOGA RIVER**.

CHENANGO, a fine stream that rises in Madison County, and flows S. through Chenango and a part of Broome County, to the Susquehanna, 18 miles E. of Owego. Its branches are very numerous, spread over the S. end of Madison County, and a large part of Chenango; and it also receives the Tioughnioga, a large and valuable stream from the Counties on the W.—The whole course of the Chenango may be near 90 miles.

CHENESEE, see **GENESEE**.

CHESTER, Village and Post-Office, see **GOSHEN**.

CHITTENINGO CREEK, rises in Linklaen Lake, at Cazenovia Village, and runs northerly about 25 miles, into Oneida Lake. It is a fine stream, abounding in mill-sites: 3 miles N. of Cazenovia Village, it has a perpendicular fall of 70 to 80 feet. For several miles it forms the line between Madison and Onondaga Counties. At its mouth is Chittenango Landing, in Cicero.

CHUCTENUNDA, the name of 2 good mill-creeks that enter the Mohawk nearly opposite each other in Montgomery County. That from the N., rises in Providence, Saratoga County, and runs across Galway, and through Amsterdam to the Mohawk at Veddersburgh, after a course of 18 or 20 miles. The other rises in Duaneburgh, Schenectady Co., and runs through Florida. Its course about 12 or 14 miles, and it drives 20 mills.

CLIFTON PARK, see **HALFMOON**.

CLIFTON SPRINGS, see **FARMINGTON**.

CLINTON ACADEMY, see **EASTHAMPTON**.

CLINTON, a handsome Post-Village in the N. W. part of **PARIS**, Oneida County, 9 miles a little S. of W. from Utica, and 106 from Albany. It has 55 houses, some mills on Oriskany creek, a handsome meeting-house, and within half a mile, on a commanding eminence, stands Hamilton Oneida Academy.

J.O.W.

CLAYERACK CREEK, a fine stream of Columbia County, rises in the S. W. of Hillsdale, and runs S. W. through Granger where it receives several branches, then curves N. W. across a small corner of Livingston, and thence north to Kinderhook creek, forming the line between Hudson and Clayerack. Its whole course,

which is very devious, may be about 28 miles, through a very handsome, and in general good tract of land. Nearly S. E. from Hudson, and near the Village of Claverack, it receives another good mill-stream from the east, besides many other branches that supply valuable mill-seats.

COBELSKILL, a branch of Schoharie creek, rises in Sharon, and flows eastward through the Town of Cobelskill and a part of Schoharie, where it enters Schoharie creek after a course of about 20 miles.

COCKECTON, Post-Office, see **BETHEL**.

COEYMANS CREEK, rises in Coeymans, Albany County, and enters the W. bank of the Hudson at Coeymans Landing. It is a small mill-stream, and has falls and mills at its mouth.

COLESVILLE Post-Office, see **WINDSOR**.

COLUMBIA-VILLE, see **KINDERHOOK**.

COLUMBUS, see **MADRID**.

CONNENONGO CREEK, a water of the Allegany river of the Ohio, rises on the line between Cataraugus and Chatauga Counties, along which it runs to the S., till it curves to the W. and runs across the S. E. corner of Chatauga County, and into the state of Pennsylvania. It receives several branches, besides **COSDAUGA CREEK**, with the outlet of **CHATAUGA LAKE**. S.G.M.

CONHOCTON CREEK, rises on the S. line of Ontario County, and runs south easterly across Steuben County to the Tioga river, near Painted-Post. Or it were better, perhaps, to designate this stream as the Tioga, of which it is a main branch. Its course is nearly central across Steuben County, and it passes Bath, the official capital. Its whole course may be 70 miles, and it is a very fine stream for navigation, boatable to Bath Village, where it is about 75 feet wide.

CONTINENTAL VILLAGE, see **CORTLANDT, T.**

COOKQUAGO, or Cookquago Branch, a name sometimes, though badly, applied to the northern branch of **DELAWARE RIVER**, which see.

COPENHAGEN, see **DENMARK**.

COOPERS-TOWN, or Otsego, a flourishing Post-Village of Otsego, the capital of Otsego County, is finely situated on a gentle acclivity at the S. end of Otsego Lake, 66 miles W. of Albany, in N. Lat. 42° 44', 57' W. Longitude from New-York. It is incorporated as a Village, is handsomely built, and contains about 600 inhabitants. Here are 110 houses

and stores, 2 handsome churches, standing on opposite sides of a public square, the county buildings, consisting of a new court-house and jail, and many elegant private mansions that greatly improve the appearance. The Susquehanna river takes its name here, in the outlet of Otsego Lake, on which are superior advantages for water-works, now improved by an oil-mill, grain-mill, saw-mill, fulling-mill, and carding-machine. There are also 3 printing establishments, with book-stores; and a great variety of mechanical business, with some manufactories. Its trade is very considerable and rapidly increasing, as is its population also. A good turnpike extends to Albany through Cherry-Valley; and also to the west.

G.P., J.P., & E.P.

CROOKED LAKE, lies principally in Steuben County, but extends N. near 6 miles into Ontario County, its length being 18 miles. Near the centre, where it is 1½ mile broad, it forks into 2 branches that extend N. 8 and 9 miles, receding till their extremities are 5 miles apart. The S. end and the W. branch are about 1½ mile wide; the E. branch is about 1-2 to 1 mile, and through this is the current of discharge toward the outlet at the N. end, which runs 5 miles E. and falls into the W. side of Seneca Lake, in Benton, Ontario County. The outlet is a fine stream for mills. This lake forms the boundary between Pulteney and Wayne in Steuben County.

CROTON CREEK, rises in several branches spread over the S. E. corner of Dutchess County, which unite and run S. and S. W. across the N. W. corner of Westchester County to the Hudson, in the Town of Cortlandt, at the head of Tappan bay. It is a good mill-stream and receives a great number of branches, which supply abundance of mill-seats. Its whole course may be near 40 miles.

CROWN-POINT, P.O., see **SCROON**.

CUTCHOGUE, see **SOUTHOLD**.



D.

DANBY, a Township of Tioga County, 8 miles N. E. of Spencer Village, erected in 1811, together with Caroline and Cayuta, from the N. part of the Township of Spencer; bounded N. by Cayuga County, E. by Caroline and a part of Candor; S. by Spencer; W. by Cayuta. It comprises nearly all of Township No

10, of Watkins and Flint's purchase, and has the turnpike road from Owego Village, in Broome County, to Ithaca, in Seneca Co., nearly central across the whole Town. The northern part is well supplied with mill-seats by 6 mile creek, of Cayuga Lake; and the Catetant of the Susquehanna, receives some small streams from the southern part. On 6 mile creek is Cantine's Settlement, and a place known by the common name of *Cantine's Mills* and *Speedsville*, where is a post-office, but I know not whether in Danby or Caroline, the adjoining Town on the east. See also CAYUTA, CANDOR, CAROLINE and SPENCER, the last of which includes the aggregate population of the whole, in the returns of the late Census. N. T.

DANSVILLE, a Post-Township, in the N. W. corner of Steuben County, 20 miles N. W. of Bath Village, and 240 W. of Albany; bounded N. by Ontario County, E. by Bath, S. by Canisteo, W. by Allegany County. It is 14 miles long E. and W., and 11 miles wide. The Conhocton creek winds along the E. line. The Canisteo head in the S. W. part, and the N. W. sends some waters into Genesee river. See CANASERAGA CREEK. This is an excellent tract of land, well and variously timbered, and the soil is various, though commonly good for a rich farming country. There is a large marsh in the W. part, and Loon Pond, near the centre, is about 1 mile broad. There are 3 grain mills, 4 or 5 saw-mills, an oil-mill, paper-mill, fulling-mill, and a carding-machine. The village of *Dansville* is pleasantly situated on a branch of the Canaseraga creek, near the N. W. corner of the Town, 35 miles N. W. of Bath. Here is a post-office, a number of mills, and a handsome street of 1 1-2 mile in length, occupied by farm-houses, &c. The valley embracing this settlement, contains 3000 acres of choice lands, and the soil is warm and productive. There is a road from Bath to Dansville Village that leads diagonally across the centre of this Town from S. E. to N. W.; and another between Dansville Village and Ontario County, leads across the northern part. The population is 666, and there are about 100 taxable inhabitants. T. C.

DECATUR, a Township of Otsego County, erected in 1808, from the E. part of Worcester, situated 12 miles S. E. of Otsego Village, or *Cooperstown*; bounded N. by Cherry-Valley, E. by Schoharie County, W. by Westford, S. by Worces-

ter. Its waters are some very small head streams of Shenevas Creek. It is a hilly Township, but has much good soil for farming; and having an elevated surface, has a pure air with wholesome water. The population, in 1810, amounted to 902, when the taxable property was assessed at a valuation of 45,431 dollars on the Supervisors' books: the number of senatorial electors 85, and the whole number of taxable persons 134. B. G.

DE KALB, a Post-Township of St. Lawrence County, first settled about 1803; bounded northerly by Oswegatchie, easterly by Canton, southerly by the Township of Fitzwilliam, westerly by Cambray and Canton. It is 10 miles square, and lies on both sides of the Oswegatchie river, about 20 miles above its junction with the St. Lawrence, the boat navigation of which is good to the river. This Town was purchased in 1803, by the late Judge Cooper, of Otsego County, and his fatherly attentions to the wants and interests of the early settlers, is remembered with gratitude. Along the Oswegatchie, are extensive alluvial flats, very similar to those of the Mohawk. In a central position, on the E. bank of the Oswegatchie, the proprietor has laid out a village, which is called *Cooper's Village*, and erected a hotel, on a liberal plan. This village is fast improving, and bids fair to concentrate much of the trade and business of the surrounding country. A sulphuretted chalybeate spring issues from the summit of a small eminence within the village plat, and has been useful in scorbutic affections.

The surface of De Kalb is more inclining to hilly than the adjacent Towns, though the lands be arable with few exceptions. The soil is deep and fertile. The timber, oak, maple, beech, elm, butternut, and considerable white pine. Lumber, and pot and pearl ashes, are the principal articles sent to market. Marble, of superior quality, and several varieties of color, is found about 4 miles above the village, immediately on the bank of the river. Iron-ore has been found. There are about 100 families; 2 grist-mills, 6 saw-mills, and several mechanics, in various common branches of business. Six schools are pretty constantly supported. The inhabitants are mostly from Connecticut, peaceable, sober, industrious and thriving. De Kalb was first erected, Feb. 21, 1806, from Oswegatchie, being the Township of De Kalb as designated on De Witt's Maps.

The whole population, in 1810, was 541, with 83 electors. T.B.B.

DELHI, a Post-Township, the capital of Delaware County, situated 70 miles S. W. of Albany, 68 W. of Catskill, (54 on a right line,) and 63 from Kingston; bounded N. westerly by Franklin, Meredith, and a small corner of Kortright; N. E. by Kortright and Stamford, S. E. by Middletown, S. W. by Walton. Its area may be 156 square miles; and it centrally embraces Delaware river running about S. W., an extent of 14 miles. Little Delaware, a fine mill-stream from the E. part of Stamford, across the N. W. corner of Middletown, meets the Delaware here, at the Village of Delhi. This great extent of surface had a population in 1810 of 2396 souls, with 409 families, 327 taxable inhabitants, 216 electors; and there were 195,038 dollars of taxable property. The general surface is either mountainous or hilly, with deep vallies, and there are fine flats along the river, though not very extensive. There are 2 small natural ponds, at the outlet of one of which are fine mill-seats; and the whole is well supplied with water. The inhabitants are principally farmers, more attentive to the cultivation of the soil than the getting of lumber, a trade that enriches nobody but the merchant, and actually impoverishes alike the land with its occupant, whether he rent or own it.—Near the centre of this Town stand the County buildings, in the pleasant Village of DELHI, on the Delaware river, where are about 30 houses and stores. There are 9 or 10 school-houses in this Town; with 75 looms in families, which produced in 1810, 16,820 yards of cloth; and 2 carding-machines, and 4 fulling-mills, in which were dressed that year 12,500 yards of cloth.

N.T., O.P., & C.G.

DEERPARK, a Township in the W. part of Orange County, 30 miles W. of Newburgh on the Hudson, 14 N. of W. from Goshen, and 125 miles from Albany; bounded N. by Sullivan County, E. by Wallkill T., S. by Minisink, W. by Lumberland in Sullivan County, and a small part of the state of Pennsylvania, the line being the Delaware river. It is 3 miles wide N. and S., and the medial extent E. and W. may be 12 miles.—On the E. it is bounded by the Shawangunk creek, on the W. by Delaware river and the Mongaup creek; and the Navisink creek coming from Sullivan County, runs southerly across the cen-

tral part, ranging along the W. base of the Shawangunk mountain, which traverses the eastern part. About 2 thirds of the land is mountainous or hilly, of a rugged aspect, barren and uncultivated. The other third part is arable, and about equally divided into stony pasture lands and a tolerable soil for grain.—The E. side of the Shawangunk mountain, like most others in the United States, is much less rugged than the W. side, and has considerable rich arable land, while the W. is rocky and unarable. The whole population is 1,230, the senatorial electors 105. There is 1 Presbyterian church. The mills are 7 for grain, 7 saw-mills, a fulling-mill, and 2 carding-machines.

P.E.G., E.R., S.V., S.F.

DE RUYTER, a Post-Township in the S. W. extremity of Madison County; bounded N. by Cazenovia and Nelson, E. by Lebanon, S. by Chenango County, W. by Cortlandt and Onondaga Counties. It comprises Township No. 6, of the 20 Townships, and the gore between that and the military tract. De Ruyter was first erected in 1798, then comprising 4 Townships; *De Ruyter, Tromp*, and Nos. 6 and 7, on De Witt's Maps.—Its present length E. and W., 10 miles; breadth 6. The Otselick creek runs southerly across the eastern part, and the sources of the Tioughnioga,* spread over all the other part. The surface is considerably hilly, well watered; the soil peculiarly well adapted for grass. The 3d Great Western Turnpike in the N. part, and the Hamilton and Skeneateles, in the south, open great avenues of travel, and the other roads are good.—There are 3 grain and 8 saw-mills. The population by the Census of 1810, 1,503; 253 heads of families. The taxable property, as valued on the Supervisors' books, 110,000 dollars; and 213 senatorial electors. De Ruyter Post-Office is 480 miles from Washington, 34 S. W. of Utica, and 130 W. of Albany.

J.W.B.

DEERFIELD, a Township of Oneida County, on the N. shore of the Mohawk, opposite Whitestown; bounded northerly by Trenton and Herkimer County, easterly by Herkimer County, S. by Whitestown or the Mohawk river, W. by Floyd. Its waters, except those

* If I am correctly informed, this name is formed from *Te-ah-hah-hogue*, the meeting of roads and waters, at the same place. E.W.

on which it is bounded, are very small and inconsiderable. It extends north-erly to W. Canada creek, has the Mo-hawk on the S., and Nine-Mile creek courses along the western boundary.—This Town was organized in 1801. It enjoys the common advantages of navi-gation on the Mohawk, and has nume-rous roads: That to the Black River country from Utica, leads centrally across it N. and S., and a good wooden bridge is constructed across the Mo-hawk, between Utica and the little Vil-lage of *Deerfield*, which has about 20 houses. A scarcity of mill-seats is felt, but the lands are productive of the common agricultural products. The whole population in 1810 amounted to 1232, and there were 117 senatorial electors. The vicinity of Deerfield to the populous Villages of Utica, Whites-borough and Rome, while it confers some advantages, retards the growth of any compact Villages within this Town, and leaves little for local detail.

N.T., B.W.

DENMARK, a Post-Township of Lewis County, erected in 1807, from Harris-burgh, distinguished as Township No. 5, by the act of organization. It is bounded N. W. by Jefferson County, E. by Black River, by Harrisburgh and a part of Pinckney on the south: being in form of an irregular triangle. The area, about 22,000 acres. It has a Post-Office, 560 miles from Washington, and 150 from Albany. The soil is various.—A considerable hill extends N. easterly quite through the whole; but the plains are fertile, the soil of which is princi-pally a dark colored loam. *Deer Creek* runs through Denmark, to Black River, and affords many fine sites for mills.—On this creek is a fall of 175 feet, nearly perpendicular. The rocks are calcare-ous, and for 75 or 80 rods below, pre-sent banks of 200 feet in height, con-siderably shelving: from here the banks gradually subside. This is very justly called the High Fall, and there are several others on this creek of from 10 to 60 feet in height. The range of hills which pervade Denmark, lie across the Black River in Champion, forming the Long Falls of Black River. This Town has been settled about 9 years, by both English and Dutch emigrants. Presby-terians, Baptists and Quakers, meet for worship in school-houses, of which there are 4 in this Town. There are 6 saw-mills, 2 or 3 grain-mills, 2 carding-ma-chines, 2 clothieries, a small air-furnace,

and 3 spinning-machines. Roads are opened in convenient abundance, and there is a competent number of common mechanics. The population, on the comparative data of the County aggre-gate, and the number of electors as re-turned by Towns, 1242; sen. electors, 161. Immediately above the High Falls, is a small Village of about 30 fa-milies, called COPENHAGEN.

G.H.D., & W.S.

DICKINSON, a large Township on the W. line of Franklin County, the N. part of which is 12 miles W. of *Malone*, and 230 N. of Albany, on the usual post-route; bounded N. by Constable, E. by Ezrville, S. by Montgomery County, W. by St. Lawrence County. It is 50 miles long N. and S., and about 13 miles wide, comprising 16 Townships of Ma-comb's first purchase: or all from Moira and Bangor in the north, to Mount-Morris and Covehill in the S., inclusive. It has 2 Post-Offices; *Moira P. O.*, and *Bangor P. O.*, 10, and about 15 miles W. of Malone, from which place there is a road across the N. part to St. Law-rence County, and one also to Black Ri-ver, both of which cross this Town.—In 1810, the whole population was 411. Its waters are very numerous. The N. end has Trout and Little Salmon creeks, branches of Salmon creek or river; and in the centre and S. are numerous branches of St. Regis creek and Racket river, of the St. Lawrence, besides wa-ters of the Saranack of Lake Champlain. The ponds are very numerous, some of which, in the south, are large. On Lit-tle Salmon creek are 4 saw and grain-mills. The settlements are, at present, confined to the N. end, with very few exceptions. The soil of the arable lands is a rich loam or mold, and the timber various. In the S. are extensive tracts of pine, spruce, and fir, of little value, and the wood is principally ever-green, while the N. end has deciduous trees, variously intermixed with ever-greens.

F.L.H.

DOVEN, a Post-Township of Dutchess County, 21 miles E. of *Poughkeepsie*, 100 S. of Albany, erected in 1807, from the N. part of Pawling; bounded N. by Washington and Amenia, E. by the State of Connecticut, S. by Pawling, W. by Beekman. Its extent E. and W. is about 7 miles, width 6. The central part is level, an extensive valley, through which flow ten-mile creek of the Housatonic of Connecticut, and some other small branches, while the E. and W. parts are

hilly. One of these streams rises in a swamp in the S. part, of considerable extent, and runs N. to its junction, near the centre, with ten-mile, a fine mill-stream, of sufficient volume. The soil of the valley is principally a warm gravel or sand, well adapted for a change of crops;—grain and grass in succession, the great desideratum in field agriculture, as experience has taught that this is the readiest way to improve the soil of farm lands, and increase their products. This Town had some Dutch inhabitants at an early period, and their descendants still occupy some of their farms, in the N. part. There are two meeting-houses for Quakers, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Presbyterians. The population in 1810, 2146, and 146 senatorial electors. The taxable property, as assessed in 1810, 371,269. There are 5 grain-mills, 3 fulling-mills, 2 carding machines, a bloomery of bar-iron, and a trip-hammer. There is also, a distillery of grain and fruit-spirits. Of domestic stock, there are 2576 cattle, 4661 sheep, and 572 horses. The agriculture is respectable, and the household manufactures, which partially employ 136 looms in families, yield 29,670 yards of cloth per annum. C.R. & S.R.

DRYDEN, a Post-Township in the southern extremity of Cayuga County, 35 miles S. of *Auburn*, 170 W. of Albany; bounded N. by Locke, E. by Virgil in Cortlandt County, S. by Tioga County, W. by Seneca County and the Town of Genoa. It is 10 miles-square, being one of the Military townships, and has a considerable diversity of surface, soil and timber. Fall Creek, of Cayuga Lake, with several branches, spread over the northern and central parts; and Six-Mile Creek, a fine mill-stream, rises in the S. E. corner, runs into Tioga County, and returns across the S. W. toward the head of Cayuga Lake. There is also another small stream, and there are abundance of mill-seats, with considerable tracts of alluvion; though the general character is hilly, with some pretty lofty ridges. The soil of the alluvion is warm, rich and productive; that of the uplands rather wet and cold, but excellent for pasture and meadow. There are 2 grain-mills, 3 saw-mills, a fulling-mill and carding-machine. There are some congregations of Baptists and Presbyterians, who have houses of worship, but I am not informed of their number; and 4 or 5 school-houses. The settlements commenced about 1800, and in 1810 the pop-

ulation amounted to 1890, when there were 310 families, and 213 senatorial electors. The whole taxable property, as assessed in 1810, 84,099 dollars.—There are 3 turnpike roads that cross this Town, besides common roads in various directions. The inhabitants are principally farmers, whose farms and looms supply much of their common clothing.

N.T., R.P.

DUANESBURGH, a Post-Township in the S. W. extremity of Schenectady County; bounded N. by Florida, in Montgomery County, E. by Princetown, S. by Albany and Schoharie Counties, W. by Schoharie and Montgomery Counties. Its form is irregular; the area about equal to 8 miles square. Duanesburgh, was first erected in 1788, then in Albany County, and named in honor of the late Judge Duane, an early inhabitant, and a liberal benefactor. It has a Post-Office, 389 miles from Washington, and is about 23 miles N. of W. from Albany. The situation is elevated, the surface moderately uneven or hilly, the soil principally a strong loam, well watered. The Norman's kill, or creek, which enters the Hudson 2 1-2 miles below Albany, rises in Duanesburgh; as does the Bouza-kill, or Mad-creek, one of its branches, on which is a perpendicular fall of 70 feet, in the grounds of Gen. North. The products of this Town are various, but grass succeeds better than grain, as its elevated and uneven surface would indicate; being about 4 to 500 feet above the level of the Hudson at Albany. In this Town are, an handsome Episcopal Church, built at the expense of the late Judge Duane; a Scotch Cameronian, and a Baptist meeting-house; and a pretty competent number of common school-houses and schools. The inhabitants are principally agriculturalists, with the usual tradesmen—and the mills, not numerous, are on the borders of the Town. *Lake Maria*, a beautiful sheet of water, 2 miles in circumference, near the N. E. corner of Duanesburgh, and on the height of land there, is most charmingly situated in the grounds of Featherston-Park, and abounds with small fish. On the margin of this Lake, is the elegant residence of G. W. Featherstonhaugh, Esq., on an eminence of about 500 feet above the waters of the Hudson. This is one of the most commanding prospects in the State, comprising a view of near 100 miles around the compass. The Catskill mountains, with those of Vermont and Massachusetts,

form the horizon on the S., N.E., and E.; and the wild tops of the '*Royal Grants*' hills, give a view in that direction, variously studded, as picturesque as indefinite: while in the plains below, you trace the devious course of the Mohawk, and discern the majestic Hudson, with the naked eye. On its course to the Mohawk, about 20 mills are erected on the creek formed from L. Maria.—Population, 3088, and 253 senatorial electors.

W.N., & G.W.F.

DURHAM, a Post-Township in the N. W. part of Greene County, formerly called Freehold, 20 miles N. W. of Athens, 30 S. W. of Albany; bounded northerly by Schoharie and Albany Counties, E. by Greeneville, S. E. by Cairo, S. by Windham, or the summit of the Catsbergs or Catskill mountains. Its form is irregular; greatest length E. and W. 17 miles; greatest width 8 miles. The surface is considerably broken in general, and the Catsberg, which forms about 11 miles of the southern boundary, is of a lofty mountain character. See **MOUNTAINS**, p. 9, and p. 78. Of this range, ample details are given as above, and there are many hills of inferior altitude that range its eastern borders. Catskill creek, passing from Schoharie County to the Hudson, waters the eastern part, and several branches spread over the whole and supply abundance of good sites for mills. The agriculture is respectable, and supplies a large amount of products for market; and household manufactures are rapidly increasing in amount, with very good effect. This Town has several turnpike roads, that connect Catskill, Athens and other trading Towns on the Hudson with the western Counties, and open extensive intercourse. The Susquehanna turnpike leads through the central part, and the common roads are sufficiently numerous.—There are 2 Presbyterian Churches, and 1 for Methodists. The common schools are numerous and well supported. There is a public library of 400 volumes. The Post-Office is kept in a small Village pleasantly situated on the Susquehanna turnpike, near the centre, where the Town business is transacted. This is called *Durham Village*, though in derision it has had other names. The little Village called *Oak-Hill* is situated on the Schoharie turnpike, 1 1-4 mile N.E. of the above, and on the main branch of Schoharie creek. The soil is of various qualities, but generally well adapted for grass, and the whole is well watered:—

The population in 1810, 2944, and the senatorial electors 288; when the taxable property was assessed at 255,372 dollars. H.S.

DEER CREEK, see **DENMARK**.

DELAWARE, a large river of Pennsylvania, on which stands the City of Philadelphia, has its extreme northern source in the small lake or pond called Utsyanthe, on the S. line of Schoharie County of this State. From here it runs S. W. across Delaware County, to the E. line of Broome, where it turns short and pursues a S. easterly course to the northern angle of New-Jersey, forming the S. western boundary of Delaware and Sullivan Counties towards Pennsylvania, with a small angle of Orange County also. Its whole course in this State, and on its boundary toward Pennsylvania, may be near 140 miles. In its course it receives several considerable branches from this State, the largest of which is Papachton, also in Delaware County; and the main stream across this County is sometimes called the Mohawk, and the Cookquago Branch, which ought always to yield to the continuous name of Delaware, as being the longer and principal stream. The Village of Delhi is on this stream, a little N. E. of the geographical centre of Delaware County. The Mongaup and the Navisink, are the other principal branches.

DELAWARE COUNTY, see page 72; **DUTCHESS COUNTY**, see p. 73.

DEPOSIT, Village of, see **TOMPKINS**.

DEVIL'S HOLE, a tremendous chasm in the rocks, forming a large bay, on the eastern side of Niagara river, 4 miles below the Falls. Its form is nearly semicircular, and it is about 1200 feet in circumference. This bay is remarkable for a great eddy, and a strong commotion of the water; and is the general depository of such floating substances as are conveyed hither by the current.—The rocks which form the sides of this chasm, present the same geological features, as those above and below, between the Falls and Lewiston, and this bay was evidently formed by the same process as the channel of the river between those places. J.H.

DIXHILLS, P.O., see **HUNTINGTON**.

DRAKE'S SETTLEMENT, see **SPENCER**.

THE DROWNED LANDS, of Orange County, lie along Wallkill creek, in the Towns of Minisink, Warwick and Goshen. When drained of the water, they have a deep soil of rich vegetable mold, which produces good crops of hemp,

and are found to be very productive and valuable. The tract so called, extends in length along and on each side of this creek, about 10 miles, being from 3 to 5 miles in width.

J.B.

DROWNED MEADOW, Post-Office, see BROOKHAVEN.

E.

EAST-CHESTER, a Township of West-Chester County, 8 miles S. of *White-Plains*, 20 miles N. of New-York, and 4 E. of the Hudson; bounded N. by Scarsdale, E. by Pelham and New-Rochelle, S. by West-Chester, and W. by Yonkers. It is about 7 miles long N. and S., and near 2 1-2 miles wide. On the W. it is washed by Bronx creek, and on the E. by Hutchins or E. Chester creek, which enters a large bay, of the same name in the S. E. angle of this Town. On this Bay is a Landing, which has some trade with New-York. The land is level and considerably stony, but is warm and productive. There is 1 Episcopal Church of stone, and there are 7 or 8 common schools: 4 grain-mills and 2 saw-mills. A small Village of the same name on the new turnpike and stage-road for Boston, at the head of East-Chester bay, where there is a bridge of some extent. The taxable property as valued by the Assessors in 1810, amounted to 247,651 dollars, and the whole population was 1039; there were 96 electors, and 136 taxable inhabitants.

J.W., & S.D.

EASTHAMPTON, a Post-Township of Suffolk County, at the eastern extremity of Long or Nassau-Island, to which is also attached Gardiner's Island; bounded easterly and southerly by the Atlantic ocean, W. by Southampton, northerly by Gardiner's bay and Long-Island-Sound. From the E. bounds of Southampton to Montauk-Point is 24 miles, the length of this Town, and its greatest width is 3 miles. Easthampton was first settled in 1649, by about 30 families from Lynn and the adjoining Towns in Massachusetts. The inhabitants are principally farmers and mechanics, and the latter, like their ancestors of Lynn, are many of them shoe-makers. *Clinton Academy* was founded in 1784, when it had funds amounting to 2500 dollars, raised by subscription among the inhabitants.—

Montauk, in the E., contains about 9000 acres of excellent land for pasture, and is owned by 120 farmers as tenants in common. It is all occupied as a pasture by them, and from the 1st of April to the 1st of December, there are kept upon it about 1500 cattle, 1400 sheep, and 200 horses. This tract was sold by the *Montauk Indians* to the white people about 150 years since; and the remnant of that tribe, once powerful and numerous, now reduced to 15 families, reside here on a tract of 1000 acres which they hold by lease. The *Light-House* on *Montauk-Point*, was erected by the Federal Government in 1796, at an expense of 25,000 dollars. Its site is considerably elevated, and the fabric is raised 100 feet. Montauk abounds with a great variety of wild fowl, and the waters with fish. *Gardiner's Island* lies on the N. of Long-Island, separated by *Gardiner's Bay*, a safe and capacious harbor for a fleet of war. This Island was settled in 1639, by Lyon Gardiner, and is now owned by John Lyon Gardiner, Esq., and occupied by him as one farm. It contains about 3000 acres, of a good quality for grain and grass. Its dairy and mutton have a high reputation: and the usual farm stock comprises 1500 sheep, 350 cattle, and 50 horses. On the sandy beach that leads to Montauk, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the ocean, are the bones of a whale, which probably drifted up here at a very full sea. This beach was formerly low and flat, but is now blown into sand-hills. It retains the name of *Napeage*, from the Montauk Indians, which signifies, literally, water-land: and in the same dialect, Mon, in Montauk, signifies Island. The whole population of Easthampton, including Gardiner's Island, was 1484, including 26 slaves. There were also 191 electors, and the taxable property amounted to 305,600 dollars. The Town Street, or VILLAGE OF EASTHAMPTON, is about 1 mile from the Ocean, and extends 1 mile in length, the road being 7 rods wide. It is 35 miles E. of Riverhead, 112 miles E. of New-York, and 272 S. E. of Albany. Here are 80 houses, a Presbyterian meeting-house, Clinton Academy, and 2 school-houses. About 3 miles W. is a little Village called *Wenscoat*, having 15 dwellings;—3 miles E., that called *Annaganisset*, with 20 houses;—5 miles N. E., *Accobonuck*, 15 houses;—and 5 miles N. W., that called *Northwest*, having also 15 houses;—and each of the above has also a school-house. The in-

habitants are all Presbyterians, and worship in one church.

T.S.L., B.F.T.

EATON, a Post-Township in the S. W. corner of Washington County, 27 miles N. of Albany, and 16 S. W. of *Salem*; bounded N. by Greenwich or the Battenkill, E. by Cambridge, S. by Rensselaer County, W. by the Hudson or the County of Saratoga. Its extent on the Hudson is 12 miles, along the Battenkill 6, in a right line; and its area may be about 70 square miles. It is a good farming Township, and is under good cultivation. Its surface is moderately uneven, and the soil of various kinds and qualities. The Battenkill, in the N., supplies abundance of mill-seats, with several falls, one of which is near 60 feet, called the High-falls. This stream forms the boundary toward Greenwich, and the works at UNION VILLAGE, are partly in this Town, as is also a small part of the legal area; the Village being incorporated. A large part of the inhabitants are practical farmers, and much of their clothing is the product of their farms, and the household wheel and loom. There are several mills of various kinds, and a competent number of school-houses. There is a Quaker meeting-house, in which is held a monthly or quarterly meeting. The roads are numerous and tolerably good. In 1810, the whole population amounted to 3253, with 281 senatorial electors.

N.T.

EATON, a Post-Township of Madison County, bounded N. by Smithfield, E. by Madison, S. by Lebanon, W. by Nelson. It is 6 miles square, and designated No. 2, of the 20 Townships, on De Witt's Maps: erected in 1807, from a part of Hamilton. Eaton received its name from Gen. William Eaton, and was first settled in 1794. The population in 1810, 2263; 365 heads of families, but 1 slave, and 141 senatorial electors. The taxable property, agreeable to the Supervisors' books, 134,259 dollars. The surface is considerably diversified with hills and vallies; is well watered, and the soil very fertile. Near the S. W. corner is a pond, 1 mile long, $\frac{3}{4}$ broad, from which proceeds the Otselick creek. There are also 3 others, little inferior in size. Eaton is abundantly supplied with small creeks, and mill-seats. Besides some head waters of Oneida creek, and Otselick before mentioned, the main branch of Chenango river extends through this Town from N. W. to S. E.

There are 4 grain-mills, 15 saw-mills, 2 fulling-mills, an oil-mill and 2 carding-machines. The 3d Great Western turnpike, and the Hamilton and Skeneateles turnpike, lead E. and W.; and the Lebanon and Salt Spring turnpike N. and S., through this Town, beside many other roads in every direction. On the last mentioned turnpike, a small compact settlement is denominated *Eaton Village*, where is a handsome Town-house, with a school-room; and the Post-Office is in this Village, 30 miles S. W. of Utica, and about 120 W. of Albany.

J.F.

EDINBURGH, a large Township in the N. W. corner of Saratoga County, 26 miles a little W. of N. from *Ballston*, and about 50 from Albany; bounded N. by Washington County, E. by Hadley, S. by Providence, W. by Montgomery County;—being 14 miles long N. and S., and 8 miles wide. The Sacandaga river enters at its S.W. corner, and runs N. eastward to Hadley, which it crosses E. to the Hudson; and there are some small branches that supply mill-seats. The W. part is level or but gently undulated, for about 5 miles, where the hills begin to rise that form the western border of Kyadeross mountains, which rise with a bold and rugged acclivity in the east. The flats along the Sacandaga are of some extent, and present a pretty good soil—that of the arable uplands is principally a stiff loam, variously intermixed with a yellow silicious sand. Butternut, or white walnut, a sure indication of a warm soil, abounds on some of the alluvial lands; and the forest trees of the upland tracts partake of a great variety, though principally deciduous.—The name of this Town was formerly Northfield, changed in 1808. The whole population in 1810, was 1319, when there were 116 senatorial electors.

S.G., & J.S.

EDMESTON, a Township in the W. part of Otsego County, erected in 1808 from the W. end of Burlington, 18 miles W. of *Cooperstown*, and 84 from Albany; bounded N. by Plainfield, E. by Burlington, S. by New-Lisbon and Pittsfield, W. by the Unadilla river, being the W. boundary of Otsego County. The area is about 25,628 acres. The surface is considerably diversified with hills and vallies, and the soil various, the principal part being moist and excellent for grass. The timber is principally deciduous, as maple, beech, ash, bass-wood, elm, &c., and there are some groves of

pine. The Unadilla creek and Wharton's creek, supply mill-sites, and there are some mills erected. A tract of about 10,000 acres in the N. W. part, principally wild, is owned by a Mr. Edmeston, from whom the Town is named. There is a valuable quarry of building-stone in the S. E. corner. The inhabitants are principally farmers, and their agriculture and domestic economy are respectable and improving: Household manufactures are increasing, and already supply the principal part of their clothing.—The Great Western turnpike leads centrally across it E. and W., and the other roads are numerous and pretty good. There are no public buildings except small school-houses, in which are held the meetings for worship. The whole population in 1810, 1317; the senatorial electors 90; taxable inhabitants 184; and the taxable property, agreeable to the Supervisors' books, 117,022 dollars.

A.D.F., J.P.B., E.P. & J.P.

ELLISBURGH, a very valuable Township in the S. W. corner of Jefferson County, bounded N. by Henderson and Adams; E. by Lorraine, and No 6, belonging to the heirs of William Constable, deceased; S. by the County of Oneida, W. on the eastern shore of Lake Ontario, being 9 miles square. The first settlement was made in 1797, by Lyman Ellis, Esq., from whom the Town is named, by act of Legislature, Feb. 22, 1803, when first erected from Mexico. It then comprised Minos and Henderson, but on Feb. 17, 1806, the Township of Henderson was erected into a separate Town, retaining its name. The land is held in fee, and since about 1801, the population has increased very rapidly, amounting now, 1810, to 250 families, and in all to 1728 persons. The soil is good, well watered, though rather level, excepting in the S. E. part, where it swells into hillocks, and is held in fee, which has produced flourishing improvements, many farmers being already in very easy circumstances. The natural growth of timber is very luxuriant, and affords a great variety. Irrigated by the Great Sandy creek and its branches, there are abundance of mill-sites, and at the mouth of Sandy creek, a pretty good harbor, in Lake Ontario, though its water does not exceed 8 or 9 feet depth. The 2 principal branches of this stream, which unite just at the Lake shore, are each boatable about 2 miles. But the shore of the lake is much injured by an extensive marsh, (containing some small ponds,)

of about 3000 acres, separated from the lake by a ridge of sand-banks, driven up by the winds. Fish are very plenty. There are 4 grist-mills, 6 saw-mills, 2 fulling-mills, 1 trip-hammer, a distillery for grain spirits, and a convenient number of common mechanics. There are 6 school-houses, which also serve for worshipping assemblies. The principal settlement, or village, is situated on the S. branch of Great Sandy creek, 4 miles from the Lake shore, and contains a grist and saw-mill, a fulling-mill, distillery, school-house, and about 14 or 15 houses and stores. The advantageous position for trade and navigation, is highly appreciated by the inhabitants.

L. E.

ELMIRA, a large Post-Township in the S. W. corner of Tioga County, 20 miles S. W. of Spencer Village, and 210 from Albany; it was formerly called Newtown, name changed in 1808; bounded N. by Catharines, E. by Chemung, S. by the State of Pennsylvania, W. by the County of Steuben. Its extent is 12 miles E. and W., and 10 N. and S. There are 2 Post-Offices; 1 called Elmira, at the Village of Elmira or Newtown; the other *Big-Flats*. The Tioga river runs through this Township, S. eastward, and there are several small creeks that supply abundance of mill-seats. Newtown or Elmira creek is the largest, and the whole tract is well watered. The river hills present a rugged aspect, but are not very high, and contain a large proportion of arable land, dry, warm and productive, as is the upland in general. The alluvial flats along the river are extensive and rich. The land is held in fee, and the settlements are about 26 years old. There are in this Township 7 grain-mills, 10 saw-mills, a fulling-mill and carding-machine, &c. The population in 1810, was 2169; the senatorial electors 165, and 220 freeholders. There is a small mineral spring in this Town, which, from accounts, must be one of the common sulphuretted hydrogenic springs, useful in the cure of scorbutic and cutaneous affections. There are 2 turnpike roads;—the one from Elmira Village to the head of Seneca Lake; and the other belongs to an extensive line that connect Bath in Steuben County, with Newburgh on the Hudson. This runs along the N. side of the Susquehanna, on which stands the VILLAGE of ELMIRA, a little N. E. of the centre of the Town, 16 miles E. of Painted-Post.—Here is a handsome Village of about

40 houses, and a considerable and increasing trade. The courts were formerly held here, and their removal to Spencer has occasioned all the discontent that might have been expected.

R.L., & H.J.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, a Post-Township, the capital of Essex County, bounded N. by Keene, Lewis and Essex; E. on Lake Champlain, or the State of Vermont; S. by Moriah, W. by Seroon. Except along the lake, this Township is very mountainous, though there are some pretty extensive and very fertile vallies. A Mountain, called the *Giant of the Valley*, about one mile S. W. of the court-house, rises to a great height, singularly precipitous, and deserves separate notice. *Pleasant-Valley*, is about eight miles in length N. and S., one mile wide, and surrounded by high mountains, presenting some summits of very great height. At the northern extremity of this vale, stand the County buildings, an arsenal, belonging to the State, and a number of dwelling-houses, stores, &c., giving the appearance of a small Village, called *PLEASANT-VALLEY*. This Village is about 60 rods from the Bouquet river, which runs northward through the valley, and about eight miles westerly from N. W. Bay, on L. Champlain. This Town has been settled since about 1785, and now contains 300 families, and 124 senatorial electors. About half the land in this Town belongs to the State, and of that improved, some is held in fee, and some by lease. Watered by Bouquet river and some small streams, there is no want of good sites for mills. Timber is plenty, and there are several beds, now wrought, of very excellent iron-ore. There are 4 grist, 7 saw-mills, 4 forges, a carding-machine, and some other small water-works, and a distillery. The population is improving rapidly. The roads are pretty good, and there is a ferry across the Lake to Panton in Vermont. At the head of N. W. Bay, there is a small Village of about 20 houses, some mills, stores, &c. The navigation of L. Champlain, facilitates the sale of produce, and renders Canada the market for this part of the country. Population in 1810, males 741, females 621—1362 souls. Taxable property, \$108,450, real and personal.

S.F., B.D.P. & N.N.

ESOPUS, a comparatively small but valuable Township of Ulster County, erected in 1811 from the S. end of Kingston;

4 miles S. of Kingston, and 69 from Albany; bounded N. by Wallkill creek or the Township of Kingston, E. by the Hudson, S. by New-Paltz, W. by Hurley. It extends 7 miles along the Hudson, and the W. line is 4 miles long; its medial width 2 1-2 miles, and area 12 square miles. There is a Dutch Reformed Church, but the houses are distributed over the farms, and there is no compact settlement. The tract which now forms this Town, was called Klyne-Esopus, or Little Esopus, before the late division; and Rosendale is also a local name for a part of it. The whole population, according to an estimate made by an intelligent Correspondent in 1811, was 1026. See *ULSTER COUNTY*, p. 109. The land is of a good quality, and has long been under cultivation. The electors are computed at 108.

C.T.

ESSEX, a Post-Township of Essex County, on the W. shore of Lake Champlain; bounded N. by Willsborough, E. on L. Champlain, S. by Elizabeth-Town, W. by Lewis. It was first erected in 1805, from Willsborough, and contains about 69 senatorial electors. The population has probably increased one half within about 10 years. It has been settled about 33 years, and is a pretty good tract of land, though it partakes of the mountain character, so common in this country. It has good facilities of the lake navigation. *Essex Post-Office*, in this Town, is 531 miles from Washington, in a little Village of 30 houses and some other buildings, pleasantly situated on the lake shore. There are 2 saw-mills, 4 grain-mills, some other water machinery, and a distillery. The inhabitants are mostly farmers, though there are a competent number of common mechanics. From the Village, there is a ferry across the lake, to Charlotte in Vermont. It is watered by Bouquet river. The noted *Split rock*, of which so much has been said, and which is so elegantly described in most geographical works, in the language of Gen. Woolsey, is in this Town. Population, 1810, 1186, males 616, females 570. Taxable property, 122,734 dollars.

S.F. & B.D.P.

EXETER, a Township of Otsego County, 10 miles N. W. of Cooperstown, and 73 miles W. from Albany; bounded N. by Richfield, E. by Otsego, S. by Burlington, W. by Plainfield, being about 5 1-4 miles square. Butternut and Otsego creeks rise in this Town, and it

has some very small streams that fall into Schuyler's or Caniaderaga Lake; but its waters are small, though they supply some mill-seats. Its general surface is elevated and hilly, though the intervening vallies are rich and productive, the soil of these a light loam or mold. Its grazing lands are very excellent, and its dairy has a high reputation. There is 1 Baptist meeting-house, and 6 or 7 school-houses. In 1810, the whole population was 1418, with 120 electors, 192 taxable inhabitants, and 113,130 dollars of taxable property.

N. T., J. P. & E. P.

EZRAVILLE, a large Township, the capital of Franklin County, 42 miles W. of Plattsburgh on Lake Champlain, and 220 miles N. of Albany, on the common post-route; bounded N. by Constable, E. by Chauteaugay, S. by Essex County, W. by Dickinson. Its extent N. and S. is about 35 miles, E. and W. 8; comprising 5 Townships in the E. range of Macomb's purchase: Malone, Shelah, Everettville, Fowler and Brighton. But of all these, that called Malone only, is settled, the others being so rocky and mountainous as not to admit of improvement at present, though they contain some arable lands. Salmon creek runs through the central part, and abounds with excellent mill-seats, and on which are erected 3 saw-mills, a grain-mill, fulling-mill, carding-machine, and 2 bark-mills. Trout creek also supplies mill-seats. The soil is a rich loam or mold, and the forest trees principally deciduous, with some pine and hemlock. In 1810, a turnpike road was opened to Black river, and there are roads also to Plattsburgh, and to St. Lawrence County. The whole population in 1810, was 767, with 74 electors. The Village of *Malone*, has the County buildings, a *Post-Office* of the same name, and is the largest and most flourishing village in the County. Among the hills or mountains of the southern part are many ponds, the natural reservoirs and sources of numerous streams, the most of which run to the St. Lawrence, and some to L. Champlain. Salmon creek rises here and runs N. by the Village of Malone, and through Constable, where it is boatable from the Village of French Mills to the St. Lawrence, a few miles N. of Lat. 45°, the N. line of the State of New-York. The changes of names, of the Towns in this County are purposely omitted, as being of too little interest

for notice. The County was only erected in 1808.

F. L. H.

EAST-CAMP, see GERMANTOWN.

E. CANADA CREEK, a small northern branch of the Mohawk, Montgomery County, which enters that river about 9 miles below the Little Falls, and forms the divisional line between Manheim and Oppenheim, after a southerly course of about 30 miles. There is a high wooden bridge across this Creek, just at its mouth. See W. CANADA CREEK.

EAGLE-VILLE, a flourishing little Village in the E. part of MANLIUS, Onondaga County, 1 1-2 mile E. of MANLIUS VILLAGE, or M. SQUARE, on the Seneca Turnpike. S. M. S.

EAST-RIVER, see LONG-ISLAND.

EATON'S NECK, Light House, see HUNTINGTON.

ELBA-WORKS, see KEENE.

ELLCOTT'S, or 11 mile Creek, rises in the W. of Genesee County, and runs W. across Clarence and Buffalo, to Tonawanta creek, which it enters just at its mouth, in Niagara river. It is a good mill-stream, and its whole course may be about 30 miles. The falls at the little village of Williamsville, in Buffalo, where this stream descends from the S. to the middle terrace, are very valuable. The rock is a dark colored flinty limestone, in horizontal strata, that forms this ledge and the fall.

J. W.

ELMIRA, or NEWTOWN CREEK, is a small stream of Tioga County, that runs S. into the Tioga river at the village of Elmira, after a course of 15 miles, in which it supplies several fine sites for mills.

ERIE LAKE, belongs, one half to the United States, and half to the British possessions in Canada; the middle thereof being the line of division between the 2 countries. Its length is about 260 miles, and its width does not exceed 40, though some have supposed it to be 60 miles. It communicates with Lake Ontario, by Niagara river, through which the line is continued. About 60 miles, at the E. end of this lake, lies between this state and Canada; and the distance along the lake shore, from Buffalo to the Pennsylvania Triangle, would measure near 70 miles. Within this distance it receives a great number of streams from Niagara, Cataragus and Chatauqua Counties, for which see those Counties, as also for the land along its shore, with the improvements,

&c. It has very few good harbors, and none within this state. That at the mouth of the Cataraugus, is said to be the best for small vessels. It is navigated by vessels of a large size, but is rather shallow for so large a body of water. The waters of Lake Huron and the great lakes on the N. and W. descend to the W. end of Lake Erie through Detroit river, which opens a navigation of vast extent. This river is navigated by vessels of 8 feet draft. Lake Erie abounds with a great variety of fish, such as sturgeon, muskalongin or muskunge, as called by the Indians, pike, pickerel, catfish, buffalo-fish, white and black bass, perch, &c. A more detailed description is precluded by the nature of my plan.

ERASMUS-HALL, see FLATBUSH.

ESSEX COUNTY, see page 75.

ESOPUS CREEK, a fine stream of Ulster County, rises in the N. W. part, and pursues a S. E. course into Marbletown, where it turns N. E. and flows by the village of Kingston; thence nearly N. to the Hudson, at Saugerties, 11 miles below Catskill. Its whole course is about 53 miles, and much of the land on its borders is very handsome and rich. See Ulster County, with its Topography in Towns.

ESPERANCE, see SCHOHARIE.

F.

FABIUS, a Post-Township in the S. E. extremity of Onondaga County, 17 miles S. E. of Onondaga, and 147 W. of Albany, or 130 by the nearest road; bounded N. by Pompey, E. by Madison County, S. by Cortlandt County, W. by Tully. It comprises the N. half of the Military Township of Fabius, the S. half of which is now Truxton, in Cortlandt County, and is 10 miles long E. and W., and 5 miles wide. This Town sends some small streams N. into Chitteningo of Oneida Lake, and some also through Tioughnioga to the Susquehanna.—Lime-stone Creek of Chitteningo Creek, rises in the N. E. corner, and has several small branches. Its general surface is therefore elevated, and the southern part is considerably broken and hilly, while the northern is level, and the soil very excellent. The timber consists of beech, maple, bass-wood, elm and butternut, and the low vallies

have pine and oak, with a considerable mixture of the above trees. The first settlements were made about 1795, by some families from East-Hartford, in Connecticut. There are now 9 school-houses, in which are also held the religious meetings, by Baptists, Congregationalists, and Methodists. There are 3 grain-mills, 4 saw-mills, a fulling-mill, carding-machine, and 2 distilleries of grain and fruit spirits. In the N. E. corner is a tract of 4 or 5 acres of calcareous marl, that burns to good lime, and lime-stone is also plenty. And agreeable to the information of my Correspondents, this marl, or more properly calcareous dust, possesses a very strong petrifactive quality; changing to stone, in a short time, the branches of trees, with their foliage. Some vestiges of ancient works, in the N. E. corner, are minutely described also, which are said to exhibit indubitable evidence of enclosures for warlike purposes. The stumps of double-rows of palisades are said to be still existing in the ground, and bones, supposed to have been human, are dug from their mounds and embankments. The population of Fabius in 1810, was 1865, and the senatorial electors 134. G.P.

FAIRFIELD, a Post-Township of Herkimer County, on the N. side of the Mohawk, 10 miles N. E. of Herkimer Village, and 76 miles N. of W. from Albany; bounded N. by Norway, E. by Montgomery County, S. by Herkimer, W. by Herkimer and Newport, or by W. Canada creek. Its extent N. and S. 8 miles, with a medial width of about 4 miles. The general surface is elevated, and may be called hilly, or broken by strong featured undulations; but the soil, a strong and productive loam, yields good crops, and the whole is well watered. Its agriculture is very productive, and a large proportion is arable land, and enjoys a fine healthy atmosphere. The West Canada creek, and some small streamlets that run into it, furnish a scanty supply of mill-seats. This Township comprises a part of that range of hills noticed under Mountains, page 9, and of the tract called Royal Grants, characterised by a peculiar meteorology, and a mountain temperature, when compared with the adjacent plains. The inhabitants came principally from the Eastern states, and have preserved the rural and domestic economy of those people. Lime-stone, in horizontal strata, which quarries well

for building, and burns to good lime, is very plenty. There is but 1 house of worship, and there are 12 school-houses, besides a flourishing *Academy*, incorporated in 1803. *Fairfield Academy*, enjoys a high reputation; but as it is about to be erected into a College, its details are omitted in this edition.*—The whole population in 1810, was 2705, 5 only of which are slaves; the number of families 412; of senatorial electors 284; and the taxable property was assessed at a valuation of 298,305 dollars. The only place entitled to the name of a Village, is that by the Academy, where is the Post-Office, the Academical buildings, and about 20 houses. It is called *Fairfield*, and also *Alexandria*, from the name of its principal patron.

N.S. & C.A.

FARMINGTON, a Township of Ontario County, 9 miles N. of *Canandaigua*;—bounded N. by *Palmyra*, E. by *Phelps*, S. by *Gorham* and *Canandaigua*, W. by *Bloomfield*. Its extent E. and W. is 12 miles, N. and S. 6; comprising 2 Townships, Nos. 11, in the 2d and 3d ranges. The soil is good, almost without exception, and the surface either quite level, or gently undulated, with good proportions of arable, meadow and grazing lands. *Canandaigua* creek runs across the S. E. parts, and *Mud* creek along the W. line and across the N. W. corner.—This Town is well settled, principally by Friends, or Quakers, who have a meeting-house; and there are a competent number of common school-houses. The road from *Canandaigua* to *Sodus* bay of *Lake Ontario*, leads centrally across this Town N. and S., and there are numerous common roads. In 1810, *Farmington* had 317 families, 204 electors, and a population of 1908 persons. The looms in families were 110, which produced 25,923 yards of cloth that year.

* The Academical buildings are pleasantly situated near the centre of the Town, on a commanding eminence, and consist of a wooden 2 story building, 40 by 50 feet; another of 16 by 24, built for a small Laboratory, but now appropriated to study—a Laboratory of 63 by 32 feet, 3 stories high; and a new stone edifice of 72 by 36 feet, 3 stories high, finished in an elegant style. These buildings are surrounded by others as dwellings, &c. that form a pleasant little Village. The funds consist of \$1800 cash at interest, and 3 acres of land, with the buildings erected thereon.

C.A.

The Sulphurous Fountains in this Town have very justly attracted considerable notice. They are situated about 10 miles N. E. of *Canandaigua*, and 12 N. W. of *Geneva*, and have somehow obtained the name of *Clifton Springs*.—The principal issues are in 3 large springs, and the rocks are calcareous, filled with impressions generally imputed to petrification of testaceous shells; and, as I apprehend, very erroneously in most instances. The waters are strongly impregnated with sulphur, at first perfectly transparent, becoming opaque, and changing to a yellowish cream color, as the precipitates form, which consist of a carbonate of lime, and of sulphur, in the state of brimstone. In this state they emit great quantities of sulphuretted hydrogen, which diffuses the scent to very considerable distances. Yet plants grow in these springs, though covered with the deposition of sulphurous and calcareous matter, as are the stores also, and every other body resting in the water; and cattle drink freely of them without injury or any perceptible effects. Where one of these springs rises, is a spot of 5 or 6 rods diameter, completely covered with these mineral precipitates, principally sulphur, which is found to be in some places near 6 feet deep: and cart-loads of it may be collected in a few minutes, though mixed with every substance which chance has thrown into the mass. And yet abundant as it is, I do not learn that any attempts have been made to cleanse or manufacture any of it for use. The rocks of this region partake very abundantly of that peculiar feto, noticed under MINERALOGY, p. 24.

S.B., J.C.S., & S.L.M.

FAYETTE, a Township occupying the central part of *Seneca* County, 18 miles N. of *Ovid*, 6 miles E. of *Geneva*, and 188 miles a little N. of W. from *Albany*; bounded N. by *Junius*, E. by *Cayuga* Lake and County, S. by *Romulus*, W. by *Seneca* Lake or the County of *Ontario*. It is about 9 miles E. and W., with a medial extent N. and S. of near 7 miles; first erected into a Town in 1801, from the N. part of *Romulus*, and called *Washington* till 1808. Bounded on the E. and W. by the above lakes, and on the N. about 6 miles by *Seneca* river, it enjoys good advantages of navigation, and there are other streams that supply mills-seats, 3 or 4 of which are on the *Canoga* creek that issues from

Canoga spring in Romulus. And at its mouth in Seneca river, are falls also that supply mills. There are in all, 2 grain-mills, 4 saw-mills, a carding-machine, and 2 distilleries also. In 1810, the whole population was 1754, 43 of which were slaves, and 156 senatorial electors. The lands are held in fee or by right of soil, and the inhabitants are principally farmers. The looms in families are 63, which produced in 1810, 15,399 yards of cloth. The soil of this Town is rich and productive, and the surface either level or but moderately uneven. Fayette has been settled since 1789; the inhabitants principally of German extract, who came hither from Pennsylvania. There are 2 congregations of religious professors, and 7 school-houses. There are pretty good roads along the lakes, to Geneva, and to W. Cayuga; in Junius, from Tioga County. At the mouth of Canoga creek is a small Village on the S. bank of Seneca river, called Scawas or Jefferson, where are 12 houses and mills, 7 miles E. of Geneva. N.T., J.S.

FISHKILL, a Post-Township of Dutchess County, 10 miles S. of Poughkeepsie, and 95 S. of Albany; bounded E. by Beekman, S. by Frederick and Philips, W. by the Hudson and Wappinger's creek, which separates it from Poughkeepsie. The northern extremity terminates in a point, nearly E. of Poughkeepsie Village. Fishkill creek* gives its name to this Town, and runs pretty centrally across it S. W. to the Hudson, which it enters at the S. W. corner of the Township. The surface is considerably diversified in the S. and S. W. by some ridges of the Highland mountains, and these ranges are often called Fishkill hills or mountains. In the S. E. are some hills that belong to what is called West Mountain. The central part is level, and the soil a light sand, with tracts of loam. On these sandy plains, the use of gypsum as a manure, has been of eminent service. There are 2 Landings on the Hudson, and very con-

siderable business. On the plains, 5 miles E. of the Hudson, is the Village of Fishkill, where are 2 churches, and a small collection of houses. The small Village of Hesperwell in the E., has a Dutch Reformed church; as has also New-Hackinsack in the N. W. There is also a Baptist church at a place called Middlebush. This Town was settled before any other in the County, and its present inhabitants are principally the descendants of the early Dutch settlers. At the mouth of Wappinger's creek, the line between this Town and Poughkeepsie, there is a draw-bridge, and a landing that employs 4 sloops; here is also a Post-Office of the same name. In 1810, the population of this Town was 6,930, with 508 electors; and the taxable property was valued at 1,409,353 dollars. There are 18 grain-mills, 2 fulling-mills, 2 carding-machines, an oil-mill, and a distillery. The sheep amount to 11,606, cattle 7,042, horses 2,254. There are 127 looms in families, which produce annually, with the aid of the carding-machines, about 35,000 yards of cloth for common clothing.

J.V.W., S.R., & C.R.

FLATBUSH, a Township of Kings County, 4½ miles from Brooklyn-Ferry, near the W. end of Long-Island, the capital of the County of Kings; bounded northerly by Brooklyn and Bushwick, and a part of Queens County, east by Queens County, southerly by Flatlands and Jamaica-bay, W. by Gravesend: Its form is very irregular. The soil of the W. part is a light loam, and the E. part, or what is called New-Lots, has a light sand; but produces good crops of grain and grass, and is warm and easy to till. The inhabitants are principally farmers, and I am assured, by well informed Correspondents, that they send annually to market 20,000 bushels of barley, and as many of maize or Indian corn. Along the bay is a salt-marsh, yielding an indifferent quality of hay. There are 2 tide-mills, and 1 wind-mill. Prospect-hill, is thought to be elevated near 300 feet above the level of the plain, and overlooks four of the adjacent Townships, commanding also a very extensive sea-view. This hill is about half a mile N. W. of FLATBUSH VILLAGE, the capital of the county, which is pleasantly situated on a handsome plain, 4 1-2 miles from Brooklyn Ferry. There are about 100 houses, on a street of 1 1-2 mile in length; the County buildings, an elegant stone church, and an incorporated Aca-

* The early Dutch inhabitants called this Vis-Kill, which is Fish Creek, an awkward name for a Town; but no more so than Catskill, which is also applied to a lofty and extensive range of mountains! Fish-creek-creek, is now a necessary distinction from Fish creek Town or Township: and a remedy for such inconveniences in appellatives, is surely worthy of Legislative consideration.

de-my, called *Erasmus-Hall*. There is a turnpike from Brooklyn to this place. The court-house and jail are near the centre of the village, and make a handsome appearance. *Erasmus-Hall Academy* is a flourishing institution; and there are 2 common schools, which are continued through the year. The whole population of this Town, in 1810, was 1159, with 83 electors; the taxable property amounted to 369,168 dollars.

J.C.V.

FLATLANDS, a small Township of Kings County, on the S. side and near the W. end of Long-Island, 7 1-2 miles a little E. of S. from New-York; bounded northerly by Flatbush, southerly by Jamaica Bay, and westerly by Gravesend. *Barren-Island*, situated in the mouth of Jamaica Bay, is attached to this Town; and the S. part is considerably indented by numerous bays. The surface is very level, and the soil is either a light sand or sandy loam, warm, easy and pleasant to till; and being well manured, yields a great variety of products. Along the bay above-mentioned, is an extensive salt-marsh, which yields abundance of hay of an indifferent quality. With the exception of this marsh, there are no waste lands, and the whole is divided into farms, well cultivated and productive. There is 1 tide-mill, but no other water-works in this Town. Near the centre, is a small village of the same name, 6 3-4 miles from Brooklyn ferry, where is a Dutch Reformed Church, and about 20 houses. In 1810, the taxable personal property amounted to 14,039 dollars, and the aggregate of real and personal, to 194,287 dollars. The whole population was 517, and there were 55 electors. For the early history, see Brooklyn and Gravesend.

J.C.V.

FLORENCE, a Township of Oneida County, 17 miles N.W. of *Rome*, erected in 1805, from the N. part of Camden; bounded northerly by Redfield and Lewis County, easterly by Lee, southerly by Camden, westerly by Williamstown. This Town comprises 2 Townships, Florence and Solingen, on the Maps of the Surveyor-General, and that part of Fulda lying W. of Fish Creek, being 15 miles long, nearly E. and W. and 5 wide. Its waters are numerous branches of Fish Creek, spreading over the W. part, and the main stream on the east. The land is good, and the surface but moderately uneven or quite level; the timber deciduous, intermixed with evergreen,

and a heavy growth. It has the Black River turnpike running several miles across the W. part. This road leads from Rome to Brownville, near the mouth of Black River. The settlements are but new, and the whole population in 1810, was 396, with 62 senatorial electors.

N.T.

FLORIDA, a Post-Township in the S.E. corner of Montgomery County, on the S. shore of Mohawk river, 11 miles S.E. of *Johnstown*, and 35 miles N.W. of Albany; bounded N. by the Mohawk or the Town of Amsterdam, S. easterly by Schoharie County, W. by Schoharie creek or the Town of Charleston; being in the form of an irregular triangle. The soil is principally a strong loam, resting on a stiff clay, and remarkably fine for wheat, of which it has produced great and sure crops in constant succession for about 60 years. The surface is but moderately uneven, and there are no waste or barren lands; the whole being divided into small farms, very few of which exceed 200 acres. The lands are held by right of soil, and well cultivated. Besides the Mohawk, and the Schoharie Creek, on which its longest sides are bounded, the Chuctenunda, a fine mill-stream from Duaneburgh, runs centrally across it to the Mohawk, supplying, in its course in this Town, 11 mills. There are five churches or meeting-houses in this Town, 1 of which is of stone, for Episcopalians, built by Queen Anne, of England. This is situated near the mouth of Schoharie creek. There are 12 school-houses, and a library of 600 volumes. In 1810, the population was 2777, senatorial electors 290, taxable inhabitants 390, and the whole amount of taxable property 321,348 dollars. The first white inhabitants were some Dutch families from Schoharie, who settled on the Mohawk flats; soon after, or about 1750, 6 families, from Germany, settled on the Schoharie creek flats; and Irish and Scotch families, encouraged by Sir Wm. Johnson, spread over the interior. At the close of the Revolutionary war, all the vacant lands were soon occupied by emigrants from the eastern states and New-Jersey. There are now in this Town, 8 grain-mills, 6 saw-mills, 2 carding-machines, 2 fulling-mills and an oil-mill. In this Town was the first residence of Sir Wm. Johnson, on his arrival from Ireland, and here too, on both sides of Schoharie creek, was the principal Town, or Castle,

of the Mohawk Indians, so long swayed by his cunning and counsels. And near Johnson-Hall, at the mouth of Scholarie creek, in this Town, are also the ruins of Fort Hunter, of considerable importance in the history of the early wars.

J.G.&S.R.

FLUSHING, a Township of Queens County, on the N. side of Long-Island, 15 miles E. of New-York, and 175 miles from Albany; bounded W. by East river, E. by N. Hempstead, S. by Hempstead and Jamaica, W. by Newtown. Little Neck bay, in the E. and N. E., and Flushing bay in the N. W. supply harbors for shipping; and Whitestone and Lawrence Neck form the headlands between these two bays. This Town extends less than half way across the island, and affords but little to demand minute detail. *Flushing Village* has considerable trade, and its harbor is at the head of the bay of the same name. The land of Flushing is of various kinds and qualities, and the farms are under good cultivation. Tide-mills are very numerous along this shore, and they employ a great amount of capital, with a considerable number of persons, in the manufacture of flour and meal. The usual tides are from 6 feet to 7 feet 4 inches. In 1810, the whole population of this Town was 2730, when there were 136 senatorial electors. In this Town are still remaining 2 white oaks, which, with others, long since destroyed, formed a shade under which George Fox held a religious meeting in the year 1672. It is well known that George Fox was the founder of the sect of Friends or Quakers, and that they erect no monuments to perpetuate remembrance. The Quakers, therefore, regard these trees with lively interest, and see in them all that monuments could teach, however splendid or costly. See OYSTER BAY also. N.T.,S.L.M.

FLOED, a small but fertile Township of Oneida County, about 10 miles N. of Utica, and 6 E. of Rome. Its form is nearly triangular; bounded N. by Western and Steuben, E. by Trenton and Deerfield, S. by the Mohawk river, W. by Rome. Its greatest length, 10 miles, and the superficies about equal to 5 miles square. The surface and soil, various, though neither hilly nor barren lands are found. Along the river, the alluvial flats are extensive and abundantly rich. Adjoining these, a second bottom rises to a moderate height above the river flats, and extends about 1 1/4 mile, very level; the soil, a mixture of loam and

sand, or gravel, a fine medium soil for grain or grass, and never inundated by the Mohawk. From this plain, the northern part is mostly a clayey marl, better adapted for grass than grain. This Town was incorporated in 1797, and now contains, 1810, 127 senatorial electors, and about 200 taxable inhabitants: the whole population 970. Nine Mile creek, a small mill-stream, rises in this Town, and affords good mill-seats, on which are now erected a grist and saw-mill, and a carding-machine. Iron-ore is found, but not yet wrought. D.C.

FORT-ANNE, a Post-Township of Washington County, 60 to 70 miles from Albany, 10 N. of *Sandy-Hill*, and 11 S. of Whitehall; bounded N. by Putnam, E. by Whitehall and Granville, S. by Hartford and Kingsbury, W. by Caldwell. This Town received its present name in 1808, having before been called Westfield. It includes the Artillery Patent, lying between Whitehall and Hartford, and the N. W. corner extends to Lake George. Wood Creek runs across it to the N., and a branch of this spreads over the S. W. part. The *Village of Fort-Anne*, which gives its name to the Town, is on Wood creek, near the S. line, and contains about 40 houses. Here is the Post-Office, on the main road from Sandy-Hill to the head of Lake Champlain; and here was once the military post of Fort-Anne, a place of very considerable importance in the early colonial wars. The surface of this Town has a vast variety of hill and dale, of barren rocks, with swamps, tracts of clay, of alluvion, and of rich mold. Its population, however, in 1810, was 3,100 with 198 senatorial electors. Along Wood creek are fine tracts of alluvion, and a considerable extent of level lands, under good cultivation; and much of the uplands are arable and productive. I.S.

FRANKFORT, a Township of Herkimer County, lying along the S. side of the Mohawk river, having German Flats on the E., Litchfield on the S., Whites-town, in the Co. of Oneida on the W., and the Mohawk river on the N., which separates it from the Towns of Herkimer and Schuyler. A large part of this Town is very broken and thinly inhabited; but along the Mohawk, the intervals are pretty extensive, and of good quality, producing excellent crops of grain, grass, &c. The settlements have never progressed very rapidly, and the Town is supposed to contain about 1500 inhabitants. There are no public build-

ings, except school-houses, which are erected in every district. A small mill-stream affords good mill-seats, and there are several saw-mills, grist-mills, a fulling-mill, and a distillery. Almost every family manufacture their own clothing, and the inhabitants are, at present, pretty industrious and thriving. Population in 1810, 1314; senatorial electors, 111; number of families 220. The amount of taxable property, 121,467 dollars. E.P.

FRANKLIN, a Post-Township of Delaware County, on the Susquehanna river, having the Susquehanna on the N., Sidney on the W., Walton and Delhi on the S., Meredith and Kortright on the E. The surface is mostly uneven and some part mountainous, but along the Susquehanna are large tracts of excellent intervale, and also along the Ouleout creek, which runs through this Town. The woods are principally beech and maple, with some oak, chesnut and pine. This Town is well watered, and reputed healthy. The number of inhabitants computed in 1809, at 1750, and the number of families, 250. There are 2 meeting-houses, and 8 school-houses; 2 grist-mills, 1 fulling-mill, and a carding-machine. The soil is mostly a strong reddish loam, and yields good crops of the common agricultural products of the country. A sufficiency of clothing is manufactured, in the household way, for the consumption of the inhabitants. The first settlement of Franklin, was in 1785. Population in 1810, 1708, with 261 electors. T.M.C.&E.O.

FREDERICK, a comparatively small Township, in the S. part of Dutchess County, 20 miles S. E. from *Poughkeepsie*. It is bounded on the N. by Fishkill, E. by Patterson, S. by Carmel, W. by Philips, and is about 6 miles square. The surface is much broken by high hills and mountains, but the intermediate valleys are of some extent, and the soil good and productive. It abounds with oak, chesnut, &c., and is well watered and healthy. It has 1 meeting-house, belonging to the Baptists. There are 3 or 4 small natural ponds, the largest called White Pond, is about 1-2 mile long, and 3-4 wide. The water is good, on clear gravelly bottoms, and they produce a variety of pan-fish. A branch of Croton river rises in Frederick, runs southerly into Carmel, and affords many excellent mill-seats. There are 6 grain-mills, 2 fulling-mills and a carding-machine, 3 forges, several saw-mills, and

trip-hammers for making grass-scythes, &c. The domestic stock has 1339 sheep, 1584 cattle, 397 horses. There are 95 looms in families, which produce about 20,000 yards of cloth annually for common clothing. In 1810, the whole population was 1811, with 98 electors, and the property assessed, 97,641 dollars.

R.B.

FALL CREEK, a good mill-stream that runs through Locke, Dryden, and a part of Ulysses to the head of Cayuga lake. Its whole course may be 25 miles, and it meets Six-mile, and the Cayuga or main-inlet, just before entering the lake.

FALLTOWN, see GATES.

FEDERAL STORE, see CHATHAM.

FIRE-PLACE P. O., and FORGE P. O., see BROOKHAVEN.

FISH CREEK, a northern branch of Wood creek, of Oneida Lake, rises in Lewis County, and runs S. about 43 miles, and enters Wood Creek, in Bengal, about 2 miles from its mouth.

B.W.

FISHER'S ISLAND, see SOUTHDOLD.

FISHKILL CREEK, is a small stream that rises in Beekman, Dutchess County, and runs S. W. to the Hudson at Fishkill, just N. of the Highlands.

FLORIDA VILLAGE, and P. O., see WARWICK.

FONDA'S BUSH, see BROADALBIN.

FORT EDWARD, a pleasant Post-Village, near the N. W. corner of Argyle, Washington County, on the E. bank of the Hudson, 50 miles N. of Albany, and 2 miles S. of Sandy-Hill [village]. This place was called the Landing, or the *Carrying-place*, during the French war, and takes its name from the Fort built here by Generals Lyman and Johnson in 1753. The Fort is now entirely demolished, and only presents large mounds and banks of earth. This is the grand depot of lumber, intended for rafting down the river, and the trade has produced a Village of about 20 houses, 4 stores, &c.

FORT-MILLER a pleasant Post-Village in ARGYLE, Washington County, on the E. bank of the Hudson. See also NORTH-UMBENLAND, where was the original fort of this name.

FORT STANWIX, and FORT SCRUYLER, see ROME.

FOX CREEK, or Foxes Creek, rises in Berne, Albany County, and runs W. and N. W. about 17 miles, to Schoharie Creek, in the Town and County of Schoharie.

FRANCISVILLE, see PLYMOUTH.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, see page 76.

FREEMOLD, see GREENEVILLE.

FRENCH MILLS, Village and Post-Office, see CONSTABLE.

FRIENDS' OF QUAKERS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, see WASHINGTON.

G.

GALLATIN, a large Township in the S. E. corner of Columbia County, 19 miles S. E. of *Hudson*, bounded N. by Granger, E. by the State of Massachusetts, and the *Oblong*, attached to the Town of Northeast in Dutchess County; S. by Dutchess County, W. by Livingston. It is 13 miles long E. and W., and about 7 miles wide, and is one of the Townships of **LIVINGSTON'S MANOR**, which see. Ancram, or Roeleff Jansen's creek, winds through from near the N. E. to the S. W. corner, having crossed for a short distance into Dutchess Co., and it supplies fine sites for mills and every description of water works. The soil is good for farming, in general, though of various qualities, and the surface considerably diversified. A large portion of the soil is a warm shistic gravel, timbered with oak, walnut, &c., and it is capable of being rendered an excellent farming country. The lands are held by leases, of various duration, but principally for a single life, and its agriculture indicates the tenure of title. There are 70 looms in families, which produced in 1810, 15,170 yards of cloth, with the aid of 1 fulling-mill and some carding-machines. The Ancram Iron works in this Town are very extensive, and the iron has a high celebrity. About 20,000 dollars of castings are annually made, principally from the ore of Salisbury in Connecticut, which has a far extended reputation. The refined bar-iron, produced from the pigs of this ore, is equal to any in America, and the *Ancram works* send great quantities of it to market. There are also other works, but I am not informed of their numbers. In 1810, the whole population was 2471, including 26 slaves, and there are also 307 electors. Charlotte pond, in the N. W., is a handsome collection of water, which discharges Dove creek, a small mill-stream W. into Ancram creek.

N.T., G.G.

GALWAY, a Post-Township of Saratoga County, 8 miles N. W. of *Ballston*, and 31 from Albany; bounded N. by Provi-

dence, E. by Milton, S. by Charlton, W. by Montgomery County. Its extent E. and W., 7 1-2 miles, N. and S., 6. In 1810, its whole population was 2705, with 282 senatorial electors. The surface is but gently undulated, the soil principally a sandy loam, and very productive. This Town is well settled, and its roads are numerous and good, being laid principally on right lines that bound surveys, similar to those of Milton and Ballston. As a farming Township, Galway is called the best in the County of Saratoga; and it has very little waste land. The forest trees are principally deciduous, such as beech, maple, ash, elm, &c., with some oak, and a little pine. The stones are calcareous, but variously intermixed with flint or silicious stones. There are several small streams that supply mill-seats. Glowgee creek spreads over the central part, and runs E. to Kyadeross creek in Milton; and Chuctenunda crosses the N. W. corner, from Providence to Amsterdam in Montgomery County, where it enters the Mohawk.

N.T., J.S.

GATES, a Township in the N.E. corner of Genesee County, 33 miles N.E. of *Batavia*; bounded N. by Lake Ontario, E. by Genesee river or the County of Ontario, S. by Riga, W. by Parma. It extends 8 miles along the Genesee river, and nearly 9 along Lake Ontario, having Braddock's bay in the N. W. corner.—The lower falls of Genesee river are between this Town and Boyle in Ontario County. They are about 1 mile apart, and 5 or 6 miles from the Lake, where the whole waters of the Genesee fall 96 and 75 feet. The northern ledge of free-stone and slate that pervades Genesee and Niagara Counties, forms these falls, and crosses the Niagara river at Lewiston, where must have been, at some remote period, the falls of Niagara. At the mouth of the Genesee is the flourishing little Village of *Charlotte*, which has a considerable and rapidly increasing trade. Here is a Collector of the Customs, and the place is designated as *Port Genesee*, a broader appellation that embraces both sides of the river. At the Falls above mentioned, is a little settlement called *Falltown*. Above these falls, the Genesee is boatable near 80 miles. Here commences the *Ridge Road*, that extends to Lewiston, a distance of 78 miles, and on a natural ridge that demands attention as a most rare and stupendous work of nature. See *River*

ROAD, or Alluvial Way: The population of this Town in 1810, was 462, with 18 electors; the taxable property as assessed that year, amounted to 50,700 dollars. This Town was formerly called Northampton, and received its present name in 1812, by *express* act of the Legislature.

R.S. & C.H.

GENESEO, a Post-Township of Ontario County, 29 miles S. of W. from *Canandaigua*, and 228 from Albany; bounded N. by Avon, E. by Livonia, S. by Sparta, W. by Genesee river and County; being Township No. 9 in the 7th Range, with an area of 36 square miles. On the E., it extends to Canesus Lake, and its outlet runs across the N. E. corner, and through Avon to Genesee river. On this are many excellent mill-seats and mills. The surface has neither hills or mountains, but is agreeably undulated with gentle swells and vallies. The alluvial flats along the Genesee river are very extensive, rich, and fertile. About 1200 acres, situated in a bend of the river, is usually called *Bigtree*, or the Bigtree bend tract, from an Indian chief of the name of Bigtree, who, with his little tribe, cultivated the flats in this bend when first settled by the English in 1790. Here are now Wadsworth's Farms, on one of which are near 3000 choice sheep. And these flats are very productive of hemp, first raised here in 1801, and now extensively cultivated in this County. Genesee has 1 meeting-house and 6 school-houses. The inhabitants are emigrants from the Eastern States, practical farmers, frugal, industrious, and as free as independent. The household manufactures in 1810, produced 11,273 yards of cloth. In Fall brook is a cascade of near 100 feet almost perpendicular. This Town was first settled in the summer of 1790, by William and James Wadsworth, principal proprietors, who came from the State of Connecticut. In 1810, the population was 894, with 203 senatorial electors, and 148 families.

J.W., & J.C.S.

GENOA, (formerly Milton, named altered in 1808,) a Post-Township of Cayuga County, on the E. shore of Cayuga Lake, 20 to 30 miles southerly of Cayuga Bridge, (now Ferry,) 25 S. of *Auburn*, and 180 W. of Albany; bounded N. by Scipio, E. by Locke and Dryden, S. by Ulysses in Seneca County, W. by the Cayuga Lake. It is 17 miles long on the Lake shore, and contains 100 lots of 1

mile square. The surface is but gently uneven, the soil remarkably fertile in crops of wheat, maize, rye, flax, grass, &c. The timber, oak, white-pine, maple, beech, field or red mulberry, the cucumber-tree, a species of the magnolia, the *M. acuminata*, the fruit of which is about 3 inches long, a warm and pungent bitter, infused in spirits, much used in rheumatism. The settlers in the S. part of this Town, are principally from Pennsylvania and New-Jersey; those in the N. part, from New-England. Salmon creek runs through this Town, into the Cayuga, a fine stream for mills, and on which are erected the most of those in Genoa. There are about 1100 taxable inhabitants; 6 companies of militia, 1 rifle company, and 1 of cavalry. Two Presbyterian meeting-houses, 2 Methodists', 1 German Lutheran, a considerable number of Baptists, and a few Quakers. There are 18 school-houses, 10 grist-mills, 11 saw-mills, 3 fulling-mills, 3 carding-machines, and 16 distilleries of grain spirits, several tanneries, and a very competent number of useful mechanics in different branches. The traveller is delighted with the active industry of this country in general, and almost every family carries on the necessary household manufactures. There is a small central village of 10 or 12 dwellings, with a Presbyterian meeting-house, &c., called Peter-Town, or **GENOA**. *Genoa*, and *Kings ferry Post-Office*, are in this Town, the latter 9 miles N. W. of Genoa P.O.—About 1 mile from the mouth of Salmon creek is a fall where the chasm exhibits a fine sample of the geological structure of this country. Population in 1810, 5425, 413 senatorial electors, and 827 families; taxable property 208,377 dollars.

A.M. & D.T.

GERMAN, a Post-Township of Chenango County, 15 miles N. W. of *Norwich*, and 115 W. of Albany; bounded N. by Madison County, E. by Smyrna, Pharsalia and Preston; S. by Pharsalia and Greene, W. by Solon and Cincinnatus in Cortlandt County. It is about 18 miles in length N. and S., and 4 to 10 1-2 wide; comprising No. 7 of the 20 Townships, and Brakel, DeRuyter and the S. end of Tromp, as designated on the Maps of the Surveyor-General. It was erected in 1806, and named in honor of General Obadiah German: its area 135 square miles. Otselick creek runs centrally across No. 7, and thence S. W. across the western part into Cortlandt County,

supplying abundance of fine mill-seats. A branch of this runs S. along the W. line, which also has mill-seats, and the whole is well watered. There are some large hills, and the surface is considerably broken throughout, but the vallies have a rich soil of mold, and the hilly lands, more moist and some stony, are good for grass. Along the streams, the lands are very rich. A mineral spring, probably a sulphuret, is considerably used, and found useful in cutaneous affections. There is 1 small Baptist meeting-house, and 7 or 8 school-houses.—In 1810, the whole population was 1519, with 201 electors, 340 taxable inhabitants, and 162,188 dollars of taxable property. There are 3 grain-mills, 3 or 4 saw-mills, a fulling-mill and carding-machine. German has 2 turnpike roads leading E. and W., and one from Oxford to Onondaga.

E.W. & J.N.

GERMANTOWN, a small Township of Columbia County, on the E. bank of the Hudson, 12 miles S. of the City of *Hudson*; bounded on the N., E., and S., by the Town of Clermont, W. by the Hudson. It extends about 2 miles along the river, and has a medial extent E. and W. of 2 1-2 miles; and contains 6000 acres. The surface is but gently undulated, and the soil is good for grass and for the common products of this country, and well cultivated. There are very few streams of water, and the Town has but one mill, which is in the E. part on the outlet of a small pond. The inhabitants are principally the descendants of the early German families who settled here in 1710. They are still characterised by the steady habits of their ancestors, and they own the soil which they cultivate and with much care. By a timely economy of forest trees, the lands in this Town are remarkably well supplied with timber, and no Town on the tide-waters of the Hudson has groves of equal value. In 1810, the population was 690, including 26 slaves, the senatorial electors 32, and number of families is computed at 100. There are 33 looms in families, and the clothing is almost exclusively manufactured in the boushold-way.—There are 2 meeting-houses or churches, one for Lutherans, and one for Presbyterians; and 3 school-houses. There are 3 docks and store-houses on the Hudson, but they are little used at present; but it has an excellent fishery on the Hudson, which is much used. The soil is various, and tracts of clay, sand

and loam, afford a great variety of products, and Germantown is noted for the abundance and excellence of its fruit. Its agriculture is respectable and rapidly improving. The early history of the settlements in this Town, with the origin of the tenure by which its lands are held, are noticed under CLERMONT. In June, 1710, 70 families of poor Palatine soldiers, who had served in the army of Queen Anne, by whom they were hired of the Elector of the Palatinate, arrived at New-York, the most of which soon removed to these lands, then included in Livingston's Manor. And in 1725, according to an arrangement of King George I., with the then Proprietor, Letters Patent were granted to certain persons belonging to the Settlement of East-Camp, as it was then called, as trustees for the whole, conveying the right of soil in perpetuity for the use of the said inhabitants. And the grant seems to have been well devised, with the whole conditions on which it was made. Forty acres were directed to be appropriated to the use of a church, and the maintenance of a school, and the residue to be equally divided among the inhabitants, which was faithfully performed by the Trustees. And this little Colony received many marks of the kindness, care and beneficence of Queen Anne, under whose special patronage it was first planted. The country was then wholly wild, and the first encampments were distinguished by local names. Hence came *East-Camp*, a more general name of the 3 little lodges in this Town; and *West-Camp*, the name of a similar settlement on the opposite side of the river, now in Ulster County. The settlements first commenced by 3 small lodges of temporary huts, each of which was placed under the superintendence of some principal man, from whom they took their names, with the addition of *dorf*, a German word for village. Hence Weiser's dorf, Kneiskern's dorf, names now disused except by a very few of the ancient Germans.

A.C. & F.R.

GERMAN FLATS, a Post-Township on the S. shore of the Mohawk, in Herkimer County, 5 miles S. of *Herkimer*, and 75 miles from Albany; bounded N. by the Mohawk, or by Herkimer, E. by Minden in Montgomery County, S. by Warren, W. by Frankfort. The extensive alluvial flats in this Town, as well as those in Herkimer, were settled at an early period by German families, and have

now been known as the German Flats, about 80 or 89 years, from which the Town has its name. The soil of these flats is remarkably rich, nor is its fertility hardly diminished by German husbandry through such a long series of years. The uplands are rich and productive, and the whole is under cultivation. A canal has been cut around the Wolf Rift in the Mohawk, which is 5 miles above the Little Falls. This canal is $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile in length, and affords sites for water-works, and there are 2 small mill-streams. There are 7 grain-mills, several saw-mills, some carding-machines, and a distillery lately erected. There is one meeting-house, which has been built about 63 years, and a number of school-houses. The inhabitants, in common with those of the adjoining Towns, suffered much in the early wars and in that of the Revolution; and here was Fort Herkimer. In 1756, after the surrender of Oswego, the French over-ran this county; and in 1757, after the surrender of Fort William Henry, the settlements at the German flats were laid desolate by fire and sword.—In 1810, German Flats had 371 families, 207 senatorial electors, and the whole population was 2228, 17 of which are slaves. The taxable property, \$221,407.

R.D. & J.C.P.B.

GOSHEN, a Post-Township, and half-shire Town of Orange County, 20 miles W. of the Hudson at West-Point, 112 miles southerly from Albany, and about 63 N. of New-York; bounded N. by Walkill, E. by Blooming-Grove, S. by Warwick, W. by Minisink, or by Wallkill Creek. This Town retains many local names for different parts, originally small settlements so distinguished.—*Goshen Village* is a site of the County buildings, and contains 50 houses, being incorporated as a village. *Chester Village*, in the S.E. corner, has a Post-Office of the same name, and about 20 houses. It is situated about 4 1-2 miles S. E. of Goshen V., and 115 miles from Albany. And there are some others of less note. The whole population of this Town in 1810, was 3,155, when there were 281 electors. It is a good Township of land, and affords a great variety of soil and agricultural products. The roads are very numerous. In the S. W., along the Wallkill creek, is a large tract of the DROWNED LANDS, which see. These lands, when sufficiently drained, disclose a deep rich soil of vegetable mold, which is peculiarly well adapted for

hemp, a plant that requires a very rich and peculiar soil. Otter creek, a fine branch of Murderers' Creek, rises in this Town, and affords mill-seats. The Courts for Orange County are held alternately at Goshen and New-Burgh.

H.&H.

GOVERNEUR, a Township of St. Lawrence County, *Cambray*, on the Surveyor-General's Maps; erected in 1810: bounded on the N. W. and S. W. by Hague and Somerville, attached to Oswegatchie; N. E. by De Kalb, S. E. by Kilkenny, attached to Russell; being 10 miles square. This was one of the original ten Townships, purchased of the State in 1786, and but very recently settled. It was named in honor of Gouverneur Morris, Esq. and has a *Post-Office*, at present called *Cambray*, 586 miles from Washington; 20 miles S. of Ogdensburgh, and 192 N. W. from Albany. It has 223 inhabitants, and about 30 senatorial electors. The Oswegatchie river enters it centrally on the S. E. line, runs across the S. W. corner, and passes through the angle of Somerville into Jefferson Co.; whence returning, runs centrally across the Town from S. W. to N. E., having much first rate intervale land on its borders. The inhabitants have designated the site of a village, which they call *Morristown*, or *Morrisville*, but my Correspondents have neglected to give any information of its position or present prospects. One of those ancient works, so common in the western country, is found here, on the farm of a Captain Washburn; where many vestiges of Indian works, and their rude sculptural efforts remain, within an embankment enclosing about 3 acres. M.K.

GORHAM, a Township of Ontario County, 6 miles E. of *Canandaigua*, and 200 westward from Albany, on the great road to Niagara; bounded N. by Farmington, E. by Phelps and Seneca, S. by Middlesex, W. by *Canandaigua*. It is 12 miles long, N. and S., and 6 wide; comprising Nos. 9 and 10, in the second range of Townships. On the organization of this County in 1801, this tract was erected into a Town, and called Easton till 1806, when the name was changed to Lincoln, and in 1807 it received its present name. The land is of an excellent quality, with suitable proportions of meadow and plough-lands; but the soil is better adapted for grass than most of the adjoining Towns.—There is 1 meeting-house, and 14 school-houses. The surface is moderately un-

even, and well watered with springs and brooks. Canandaigua creek, the outlet of the lake of the same name, runs across the N. end, and affords excellent mill-seats. At *Chapin's mills* are a grain-mill with three running stones, an oil-mill, carding-machine and fulling-mill. This Town lies between the flourishing Villages of Canandaigua and Geneva, 10 miles W. of the latter. In 1810, the whole population was 2169, with 169 senatorial electors, and 400 families.—The household manufactures of cloth amounted to 27,928 yards in 1810, and my Correspondents speak of the spirit of improvement that prevails here, as in other opulent farming Towns in this County, with very just commendation.

W.R., J.C.S. & C.

GRAVESEND, a Township of Kings County on the S. side, and just at the W. end of Long-Island, 9 1-2 miles S. of the city of N. York; bounded easterly by Flatlands, S. by the Atlantic ocean, westerly by Utrecht. Its form is triangular, with its base on the ocean, and terminating at a point at the N., on the S. line of Flatbush. Coney-Island, the designed site of a light-house is at the W. end of Schryer's Hook. The whole southern part is composed of salt-meadows, marshes, creeks and bays; and near the seashore are a ridge of sand-hills. The soil, which was much exhausted by long and constant culture, has of late been much improved by the use of manures, and by a better plan of agriculture.—Leached-ashes, and street-dirt, from the populous Towns, are much used, and many sloop loads are purchased in Albany, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, for this purpose. The lands are divided into farms of 40 to 200 acres, well cultivated and productive. Barley, maize and wheat are the principal products for market, and of the two former kinds, 40,000 bushels are annually sold as the surplus product. This Town contains about 7000 acres, of which 500 may be wood-land, 3,500 acres are under various culture, in farms, and the remainder in salt-meadows, marshes, &c. The inhabitants are principally Dutch, who speak that language, and are remarkable for their habits of industry and frugality. The most of their common clothing is made in the household way. There is a very extensive fishery of shad, and abundance of clams and oysters, with water-fowl. The landings and harbor are safe for vessels of 40 to 60 tons. There are 2 tide-mills. A small village near

the centre is known by the name of the Town, and has about 20 houses, with a Dutch Reformed Church and a school-house. Gravesend beach is superceding Rockaway as a place of resort for the votaries of pleasure from New-York. In 1810, the whole population was 520, with 76 electors; taxable property, 178,477 dollars. The Town of Gravesend has been known by its present name ever since its first settlement in 1645. Its first patentees were Englishmen, and the settlement was designed for a commercial position, regularly laid out in streets and squares, and palisadoed.

S.H. & J.C.V.

GRANGER, a Township of Columbia County, 12 or 13 miles S. E. of *Hudson*, bounded N. by Claverack and Hillsdale, E. by the State of Massachusetts, S. by Gallatin, W. by Livingston. It is about 12 miles long E. and W., and 6 miles wide, and is one of the Townships of *LIVINGSTON'S MANOR*, which sec. Claverack creek, with its small streams, waters about 4ths of this Town; and Ancram creek, or Koeleff Jansen's, runs southerly across the E. end into Gallatin, receiving Tauconic creek just at the S. line. There are several small ponds, and the above supply abundance of mill-seats. The Tauconic hills, noticed under *MOUNTAINS*, p. 9, rise boldly on the E., but their summits are in the State of Massachusetts, while their western border occupies the east of this Town. The basis of these hills or mountains is a hard granite, and their summits assume a character peculiar to granitic rocks. The lands are held by leases of various duration, from the proprietor, and though the soil is considerably diversified, a large proportion is of a good quality for farming, and much of it very excellent. Iron-ore, in great abundance, is found here, of an excellent quality, and extensively wrought. In 1810, the whole population was 2614, including 37 slaves, and there are 168 electors. There were also 80 looms in families, which produced 23,326 yards of cloth, with the aid of one fulling-mill and one carding-machine. There are also other mills, but I am not informed of their numbers. Linlithgow, is an elegant country-seat, distinguished by this name, and was the residence of the late H. W. Livingston, Esq.

N.T., or G.G., & A.

GRAFTON, a Township of Rensselaer County, eleven miles E. of *Troy*, erected in 1807; bounded N. by Pittstown, E.

by Petersburg, S. by Berlin and Greenbush, W. by Brunswick. In 1810, its population was 1410, with 134 senatorial electors. The taxable personal property, as assessed that year, amounted to 7399 dollars, and the aggregate of real and personal was 70,978 dollars. Quacken-kill, of Poesten-kill, or creek, rises here in several small streams; and some small branches also of Tomhance creek of Hoosac creek, which enters the Hudson at Schaghticoke Point. It is a Township of the Manor of Rensselaer, and the lands are held by lease from Stephen Van Rensselaer, Esq., paying an annual rent of about ten bushels of wheat for 100 acres of farm land. Its surface is broken, and diversified with hills, plains and vallies, containing arable, meadow and pasture lands, and by an extensive range of pine-forest, called the green-woods, along its eastern border. See Berlin and Petersburg, for more minute details of the kind and quality of these lands. B.S., N.T.

GRANVILLE, a Post-Township of Washington County; it has 2 Post-Offices, and is situated about 60 miles N. easterly from Albany: bounded S. by Hebron, W. by Hartford and Fort-Anne, N. by Whitehall and Hampton, E. by Vermont. The soil is excellent, and the surface handsomely diversified, and well watered by springs, rivelets, &c. The S. westerly part is considerably broken by high hills, while the other is more inclining to high plains; but along Pawlet and Indian rivers, are extensive alluvial flats of very great fertility. Pawlet river, a fine mill-stream, rises in Vermont, and meanders N. westwardly, through this Town and Whitehall to Wood creek, about 1 1-2 mile above the village at Whitehall-Landing. Indian river, a small mill-stream, enters Pawlet river near the centre of the Town, and affords many excellent mill-seats. The population is computed at 3000; the taxable inhabitants were 456, in 1809; the real estate, pr. tax list, \$346,375—personal, \$56,678. There are 3 small villages, Granville, S. Granville, and Fair Vale, or N. Granville: 2 churches for Congregationalists, 1 Baptist, 1 Quaker meeting-house, and a society of Methodists; one Academy of respectable promise, and a competent number of common schools. The Northern turnpike, from Lansingburgh to Wells in Vermont, lies through this Town. The inhabitants are well supplied with mills and water machinery, as the Town con-

tains 6 corn-mills, 12 saw-mills, 4 fulling mills, 5 carding-machines, 1 forge, several trip-hammers, 2 mills for sawing marble, which work 200 saws, and a set of Patent machinery on Indian river, deserving public attention. This machinery is employed in the construction of carriages of every description;—it saws the felloes, plains the spokes, turns, bores, and mortises the hubs,—all by water. The inventor is Jacob Coon.—There is also in this Town a manufactory of black-lead pencils, some samples of which, shewn me, are of a superior quality—in no respect inferior to the best imported. A marble quarry has been lately discovered in the N. part of this Town, which affords abundant supplies of variegated marble, and of a good quality;—and common slate-stone and lime-stone are also found. A nursery of young trees and shrubs, selected with great care and taste by Judge Thorn, from various parts of the United States, Canada and Europe, affords many facilities to the farmers for propagating choice fruit, and is hardly equalled by any similar collection in this State. As is usual among the industrious yeomanry of this State, much is done here by household manufactures, toward supplying the wants of the inhabitants, while domestic mechanics furnish the usual implements of husbandry and the arts, in convenient abundance.—Population, 3717, and 368 senatorial electors. S.T. & W.R.

GREENSBURGH, a Post-Township of West-Chester County, on the E. bank of the Hudson, 27 miles N. of New-York, 135 S. of Albany, and 5 miles W. of *White-Plains*; bounded N. by Mount-Pleasant, E. by White-Plains and Scarsdale, S. by Yonkers, W. by the Hudson. Saw-mill creek, or Saw-creek, runs S. in the W. part, Bronx creek along the E. line, and there are some branches also which supply mill-seats. There is a Landing on the Hudson and a small Village, called *Tarry-Town*, near the N. line of this Township, where is very considerable business and trade with New-York, that employs several sloops. The situation is very pleasant, and being opposite Tappan bay, the Hudson at this place is near 3 miles wide. These Towns offer very little for local detail, and I have no taste for wire-drawn descriptions. The stage-road from New-York to Albany, lies along the shore of the Hudson; and the navigation of that noble river affords an elegant display of

beauties, from its shore in this quarter. The land is of various kinds and qualities, and the surface is agreeably diversified. In 1810, the whole population of this Town was 1862, when there were 137 electors, 253 taxable inhabitants; and the taxable property was valued by the Assessors at \$404,982

A.O. & S.D.

GREENBUSH, a Township of Rensselaer County, on the E. bank of the Hudson, 6 miles S. of Troy, and directly opposite Albany; bounded N. by Troy and Brunswick, E. by Berlin, S. by Schodac, W. by the Hudson or the County of Albany. It is about 8 miles square, and has a great diversity of soil and surface. Along the river are some alluvial flats, and back of these rise the river hills, within $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 mile, till they gain a general elevation of 200 feet, and present some summits of 300 or 350 feet. And the general surface is broken, diversified with hills, vallies, ridges and small marshes, till we approach the eastern border, where are extensive ranges of more lofty hills with deep vallies, and a soil of little value: Much of the upland soil is an aluminous marle or loam, with tracts of gravel, of clay, and of sand. Excepting the Hudson, its waters are some very small streams that run a short course to that river, and afford a scanty supply of mill-seats. This Township, wholly within the Manor of Rensselaer, is principally owned by the Proprietor of that Estate; and the titles to lands are by leases of various tenures. In 1810, the personal property assessed amounted to \$52,083, and the aggregate of real and personal was \$516,236, agreeable to the Supervisors' books. The whole population was 4458, including 145 slaves; and there were also 478 senatorial electors. These facts would seem to indicate a prosperous and improving state of agriculture in this Town, for it has little of manufacturing, or other occupations than farming. Along the Hudson are fine alluvial flats, commencing opposite Albany, and extending S. for several miles. And on this flat, a mile square has recently been purchased, and a Town laid out, which is called *Greenbush*, rapidly increasing in population. The site is very pleasant, and the shore good for docking. Here are now about 50 houses, including stores, taverns, &c., and a considerable amount of trade. The turnpike from New-Lebanon here strikes the river, and for the intercourse and great extent of

travel, see **ALBANY**, and the receipts at the ferry. At *Bath*, one mile above, is another small Village of about 35 houses, &c., with a ferry also. This Village is seated on a steep declivity of the river-hill, consisting of coarse gravel, and has an elegant position. The Eastern turnpike extends from here to the E. line of the State, and on this road, at the distance of 10 miles, is the Village of *Sand-Lake*. Here is a small church, and about 20 houses, situated in a romantic valley, one mile N. of Rensselaer Village in the Town of Berlin, the seat of extensive manufactories of glass. A small sulphuretted spring near Greenbush Landing, has attracted some notice; and in consequence of supposed indications, considerable efforts have been made in searching for mineral coal, in the hills around this spring. Shafts have been sunk, and the mineral auger has descended near 200 feet, but unfortunately without success, or any confirmation of indications. The rock hereabout is a fragile shistus, interspersed with streaks of silicious stones in some places; and in these fragments, for they constitute no regular strata, have been found galenas of pretty rich lead ores, though I have heard of but a few small samples. Geological disquisitions are foreign to the plan of this work, and brief mineralogical notices are barely permitted. Under the article **MINERALOGY**, p. 23, I have collected the prominent features of the mineralogy of this State, and its geology is briefly noticed under **MOUNTAINS**. Coal, is a great desideratum in this region, as wood is rapidly increasing in value, and very little attention is bestowed on its cultivation, though much of the farm-lands now lying waste, ought to be planted with forest-trees. It is generally admitted that wood for fuel has risen in value for ten years past, as well in Albany, as in other populous Towns in this vicinity; at least 10 per cent per annum; and in Albany, for 3 years past, some say 15, 20, or 25 per cent yearly: And hickory loads, containing about $\frac{1}{3}$ of a cord, have been selling in Albany and Hudson for an average price of 3 to 4 dollars, during a part of each winter for several years past. Why will not the Farmers at least try an experiment? Wood-lands are now worth more than the same quality of land under tolerable cultivation, including buildings, fences and every improvement, and yet little or no care is taken to replace the consumption. The geological struc-

ture of this region is unfavorable for coal. The whole country seems underlain by clay, and I am warranted in this conjecture by numerous instances of personal inspection, where water-courses have penetrated to the greatest depths. Ledges of slate and lime-stone, embracing a very considerable variety, in some instances of combinations also with other stones, have been found to rest on a soft clay. And these facts, connected with many opportunities for observations on the geological structure of regions of fossil-coal, leave me but a faint hope of its existence in the region about Albany. Mineral coal, *lithanthrax*, is of two kinds, and these include many varieties of quality, form and appearance. What I should denominate primitive coal, is that kind which appears to have had no vegetable origin, and which forms a large portion of the earth in some countries, as in Great-Britain, and also in the extensive region to the W. of the Apalachian mountains in our own country. Coal is also formed from the carbon of decayed vegetables, and this fact is abundantly established by numerous observations in various countries. And since I am so far advanced in a digression, my readers will pardon me if I suggest a belief that coal of the latter kind may be found in the Highlands, near the Hudson in this State, though probably only in small quantities.

Since the above was written, the United States has purchased a farm in Greenbush, on the N. side of the New-Lebanon turnpike, a little more than a mile from the ferry, and erected barracks for the accommodation of a large army;—report says, for 6000 men. They stand on the river-hill, nearly opposite Albany, and in full view, and with stables and other buildings, form a large collection. Mount Madison will carry along the history of its own name.

N.T., B.S., S.G.

GREENEVILLE, a Post-Township of Greene County, 14 miles N. W. of Athens, and 25 or 27 W. of S. from Albany; bounded N. by Albany County, E. by New-Baltimore and Coxackie, southerly by Cairo, W. by Durham. It is watered by some branches of Catskill creek. The surface is broken and hilly, but the soil is productive, and excellent for grazing. In 1810, the whole population was 2300 including 17 slaves, and there are 224 electors. The taxable property amounted to \$206,921. It has

some turnpikes, and numerous common roads. The inhabitants are principally farmers, and their clothing is the product of the household wheel and loom. The dairy of this country has a high reputation, and its agriculture is very respectable and improving. There is a small Village called *Freehold*, from the former name of the Town. It is 28 miles from Albany. The soil, surface and products of this Town are very similar to those of Durham, which see.

N.T., J.P. & J.H.

GREENFIELD, a Post-Township of Saratoga County, 12 miles N. of Ballston, and about 36 from Albany; bounded N. by Hadley, E. by Moreau and Northumberland, S. by Saratoga and Milton, W. by Providence. It is 9 miles long E. and W., and about 7 miles wide; and is well watered by several branches of Kyadeross creek, which unite in the S. and run into Milton. The land may be called stony and rough, though good for pasture, and much of it good also for grain. The soil of the arable lands is principally a gravelly loam, with some tracts of clay; the forest woods beech, maple, elm, hemlock, &c., with some oak, chesnut, cherry and pine. The Kyadeross mountains pervade this Town, in many ridges of a pretty lofty elevation, ranging from S. W. to N. E.; and the vallies are numerous and deep, presenting a very great diversity of soil and surface. The stones are of the silicious kind. There are several tracts of marsh or swamp grounds of no present value, covered with alder and sedge-grass. The inhabitants are hardy and industrious; and the whole population in 1810 was 3087, when there were 314 senatorial electors. The most of the cloth for common clothing is the product of the household wheel and loom.—The roads are numerous and pretty good.

A.C.B.

GREENWICH, a Post-Township of Washington County, about 37 miles N. of Albany, and 8 W. of Salem; bounded N. by Argyle, E. by Salem, S. by Battenkill or Cambridge and Easton, W. by the Hudson or the County of Saratoga. The Battenkill supplies fine sites for mills, and its *great falls* have a descent of 60 feet. The surface of this Town is moderately uneven, and bald hill rises 290 feet above the level of the circumjacent plains, being about 3 miles in circumference. The soil is principally a gravelly loam, with good proportions of

arable, meadow and grazing lands, under good cultivation. The inhabitants are making rapid advances in domestic economy, and their common clothing is principally supplied by household industry. In 1810, the whole population was 2752, with 210 electors. There are in this Town 20 saw-mills, 6 grain-mills, 3 fulling-mills, 3 carding-machines, and an extensive cotton factory. About 12,000 bushels of lime are made annually, and there is a distillery which consumes, if not destroys, 30 bushels of rye per day. *Union Village*, on the Battenkill, 5 miles E. of the Hudson, and 34 N. of Albany, is incorporated, and its legal limits comprise also a small tract on the S. side of Battenkill, being in the Town of Easton. Here are 2 extensive cotton factories, a woollen factory, 4 or 5 mills, a trip-hammer; 48 dwellings and stores, 2 meeting-houses, and an Academy now building;—the whole population may be near 500. In these cotton factories, one of which is in Greenwich, and one in Easton, about 50,000 pounds of cotton wool are annually wrought into yarn, and a considerable portion of it into cloths of various kinds. They employ about 70 hands at the works; and from 100 to 150 families are constantly employed in weaving for these establishments. In one of these factories there are 12 carding-machines, which supply 628 spindles that spin daily 1200 skeins of yarn. The works are well supplied with every convenience, and the place is rapidly increasing in population. About 2 miles E. of here is another little village of 12 or 15 houses, some mills, &c., called *Hard-scrabble* or *Franklin Village*; and *Union Village* was formerly called *Whipple's City*.

A.F., R.M. & S.G.

GREENE, a Post-Township in the S.W. corner of Chenango County, 20 miles S. W. of Norwich, and 120 miles from Albany, bounded N. by German, E. by Smithville and Coventry, S. by Broome County, W. by Broome and a small corner of Cortlandt County. Its extent N. and S. is 14 miles, and it is well watered by Chenango river and some of its branches. Near the centre is the *Village of Greene*, where is the Post Office, and about 12 or 14 houses. Here is a handsome bridge across the Chenango river, at the crossing of the Ulster and Cayuga turnpike, and a place of considerable business. The soil is good, warm and productive. Along the streams are fine

groves of white pine, with oak, chesnut, and other trees of value for timber; the hills are wooded with beech, maple, &c., and are very good for grass. Fruit trees succeed well, and the warm soil of the vallies and alluvial lands yield great crops of grain or grass. Mill-seats abound, and indeed there are few Towns in this region that are better adapted for agricultural opulence. In 1810, the whole population was 1279, with 64 senatorial electors;—taxable property as valued by the Assessors, \$118,928.

D.F. & E.C.

GUILDERLANDT, a Township of Albany County, 12 miles a little N. of W. from *Albany*. Its form is strangely distorted, being 15 miles greatest length, and about 6 greatest breadth: terminating in the E. in an acute angle, and also in the W. Bounded N. by Schenectady County, N. E. by the Charter bounds of Albany, an extent of 10 1-2 miles; S. by Bethlehem, W. by Bern;—and its area may be 53 square miles. It is well watered by the Norman's kill and several branches, which supply mill-seats. The general character of the land is but indifferent, and there is much of poor and barren sand, with tracts of marsh of little apparent value. There are also fine tracts of sandy loam, and many pretty good farms. In 1810, the whole population was 2466, including 66 slaves; and there were also 243 senatorial electors. There are, in this Town, 3 grain-mills, 7 saw-mills, a fulling-mill and carding-machine, besides an extensive manufactory of glass where are made near 500,000 feet of window-glass in a year. There are 100 looms in families, which make annually about 25,000 yards of cloth for common clothing. The Cherry-Valley turnpike leads through Guilderlandt, and the other roads are too numerous to be good. The *Village of Hamilton* is pleasantly situated on the above turnpike, 8 miles a little N. of W. from Albany, and contains 56 houses and stores, and 2 glass-houses for the manufacture of window-glass. The houses are principally small, occupied by the laborers employed in the Hamilton glass-works. The situation is in a valley, surrounded by pine plains, or by tracts of light sandy loam under indifferent cultivation, with the exception of 1 or 2 pleasant country-seats. See Albany County, page 63, for a general description of the land, and this Town offers very little for local detail.

L.L.V.K. & J.V.V.

GALEN, Post-Office, see JUNIUS.

GARDINER'S ISLAND, and GARDINER'S BAY, see EASTHAMPTON.

GAROGA CREEK, rises in Johnstown, Montgomery County, and runs S. W. about 20 miles to the Mohawk, and is a fine mill-stream.

GARRATSVILLE, P.O., see NEW-LISBON.

GAWANAS, see BROOKLYN.

GENESEE COUNTY, see p. 77; GREENE COUNTY, see p. 78.

GENESEE RIVER, rises in Pennsylvania, and runs N. across the western part of New-York to Lake Ontario. Its whole course in this state may be about 125 miles, and though its general course is pretty direct, its small windings are very numerous. This stream waters as good a tract of land as any in the state, and its alluvial flats are proverbially extensive and fertile. Within 5 miles of its mouth are falls of 96 and 75 feet, from which it is boatable near 70 miles, where are two other falls of 60 and 90 feet, in the N. end of Allegany County. The lower falls are formed by the northern ledge or terrace, which extends from Lewiston on Niagara river; and it will be seen that the descent of this stream nearly corresponds with that of Niagara; this being 320 feet from the elevated plain country to Lake Ontario. Genesee, in the language of the Iroquois, is a name for Pleasant-Valley, but I know not what was the original phrase. At the mouth of this river, on the W. side, is the Village of Charlotte, and the harbor is named Port Genesee.

GENEVA, a flourishing Post-Village of Seneca, Ontario County, is finely seated on the W. shore of Seneca Lake, and near its N. end, 16 miles E. of Canandaigua, and 192 W. of Albany. It is a place of extensive trade, and has 130 houses and stores, 3 places of worship, 4 public schools, a printing-office, and a great variety of mechanics and artisans. The soil is very excellent, and the adjacent country well cultivated.—The Lake is here near 3 miles wide, and so deep that it very rarely freezes. It has abundance of trout, which are taken at all seasons. Geneva is 30 miles S. of Sodus bay on Lake Ontario, and 58 from Elmira on Tioga river of the Susquehanna, with but 18 miles land carriage.

W.T. & J.C.S.

GEORGE, LAKE, a beautiful sheet of clear water, about 33 miles long and near 2 miles broad, principally in the N. part of the County of Washington, which discharges northward to Lake Cham-

plain, at Ticonderoga. The N. end approaches within 2 1-2 miles of that Lake, and the outlet is little more than 3 miles long, where it is said to descend near 100 feet. Lake George is surrounded by high mountains, and is excelled in romantic beauties by no similar waters in the world. The water is very deep, the bottom so clean that neither winds or freshets render it turbid, and it abounds with the finest of fish for the angler. Salmon trout are taken weighing 20 pounds and upwards, with a great variety of other fish. The Lake abounds with small Islands, and the NARROWS are separately described. At the S. end of the Lake, near the sites of Forts William Henry, and George, is the pleasant Village of CALDWELL, which see. Lake George is much resorted to in summer, in connexion with Ballston and Saratoga. This Lake was called Lac Sacrament, by the French, on account of the purity of its waters;—and the Indians called it Canideri-oit, or the tail of the Lake.

GIANT OF THE VALLEY, a high detached mountain so called, lies in Elizabeth-Town, Essex County, about one mile S. W. of the Court-House. The summit of this mountain is said to be elevated about 1200 feet above the level of the plain, and to command a very extensive view of the country to the eastward. The whole valley of L. Champlain, lies as it were at your feet, while on the E., the summits of the Green Mountains and the hills, vales, with the wood and farm-lands of Vermont, are seen to great advantage. The Village of Plattsburgh, with the whole W. shore of the Lake, are in full view—and Burlington, Vergennes, Middlebury, and many other Villages in Vermont, complete a view which no Traveller can enjoy but with delight. In the same range of mountains, stretching N. and S., may be seen from here, many other summits of nearly equal, and some of greater height. On the N. E., the side is almost a perpendicular declivity of about 700 feet, down which are often precipitated huge masses of rock.

B.D.P.

GIBBONSVILLE, see WATERVLIET.

GLEN'S FALLS, on the Hudson, 3 miles W. of Sandy-Hill, form a pleasing group of picturesque scenery. The whole descent is about 35 feet, or 28 within 3 rods, and the whole waters of the Hudson fall in beautiful cascades over a rock of very fine primitive lime-stone. The physiognomy of this country, and its

geologic features, are singular and highly interesting. A dam of about 4 feet has been erected across the river at the head of the falls, over which the water falls in one sheet, and is immediately separated by the rocks, into 4 principal channels, rushing down their respective cataracts with inconceivable force; nor do they all unite for some distance.—Through the rocks that form these islands, are some long excavations or caverns, presenting arched subterranean passages of considerable extent, evidently worn by the water; as a lateral seam, common in limestone rocks, formed a conducting medium, and may be still traced beyond the excavations. On one of the islands stand a carding-machine and an old saw-mill, and a toll-bridge extends across the river immediately below the Falls, which rents for \$600 a year. This Island is in the Town of MOREAU, which see, but the main stream is in QUEENSBURY. On each shore are mills, the water being conveyed in short canals or flumes from the dam. On the N. shore, are 2 saw-mills, the one a gang-mill with 21 saws, a trip-hammer, and a very valuable grain-mill, with 4 running stones is now building on the site of the old one, by Gen. Pettit, the enterprising proprietor of the other mills. Glenville, a handsome thriving village, stands near the margin of the river on the N. side, at the junction of 4 considerable roads. J.R.

GOAT ISLAND, very small and of no other importance than as it divides the water at the Falls of Niagara into two sheets, being situated just at the head of the great cataract, near the American shore.

GRAND ISLE, a large Island of Niagara river above the Falls; commencing 4 miles below the outlet at Lake Erie, it extends to within 4 miles of the Cataract, and contains about 48,000 acres. The growth of oak, hickory, maple, beech, &c., is very heavy, and the soil pretty good in general, though an extensive marsh covers a considerable share of the central part. The channel on the eastern side is 8 miles longer than that on the western, with less water. The Island of course belongs to the U. States' territory, and is at present attached to the Town of Buffalo, in Niagara County. It was first given by the Seneca Indians, to Sir Wm. Johnson, in 1763. Descending to his son, Sir John Johnson, it was by his consent, sold by

the Seneca Indians, to Thomas Morris, Esq. of Canandaigua, in 1798.

GRAND, or WOLF ISLAND, is a large Island in the St. Lawrence, immediately below Lake Ontario, and opposite Kingston. It lies within the State of New-York, the main channel of the St. Lawrence being on the W. side; and it extends about 18 miles in length, with a very unequal width, from 1 to 6 miles.

GRASS, or LA' GRAS,* RIVER, a considerable river of St. Lawrence County, rises near the S. eastern extremity of that County, and runs N. W. and N., then holds a devious course through Canton, N. easterly through Madrid, Louisville and Massena, where it enters the St. Lawrence, near the head of Great St. Regis Island, after a comparative course of 125 miles. About 15 miles of this course, in Louisville and Massena, is nearly parallel with the St. Lawrence, at the distance of about 2 miles. In Canton, is the curious natural canal, connecting the waters of this river with the Oswegatchie. This stream, with Rackett, and St. Regis rivers, enter the St. Lawrence within the short distance of 6 miles, after running nearly parallel for several miles immediately before they enter that river. Below Canton, its width is from 12 to 20 rods, has many rapids and falls, and many excellent sites for mills.

A.L.

GREAT HOG NECK ISLAND, see SHELTEE ISLAND.

GREAT VLAIE, or Fly, see NORTHAMPTON.

GREEN ISLAND, see WATERYLIET.

GULL ISLANDS, GREAT and LITTLE, see SOUTHOID.

H.

HAMILTON, a Post-Township in the S. E. part of Madison County; bounded N. by Madison, E. by Brookfield, S. by Sherburne in Chenango Co., W. by Lebanon; being Township No. 4, of the 20, on De Witt's Maps. It is situated 110 miles W. of Albany, and 25 S. W. of Utica. In 1801, Hamilton was erected into a Town, and comprised Townships No. 2, 3, 4 and 5; now constituted 4

* *The fat or fertile river, so called by the French, La' Gras riviere, fertile or fat river.*

towns: Eaton, Madison, Hamilton and Lebanon. Hamilton is abundantly watered by the branches of Chenango river, which rise in this and the adjoining Towns. This Town is settled by emigrants from the Eastern States, and has had a rapid increase of wealth and population. The soil is of a superior quality. At present, the courts are held alternately here and in Sullivan. See CAZENOVIA. There are 2 churches, and several school-houses. The population in 1810, 2220; 384 heads of families; one slave. The taxable property, 184,850 dollars, as valued by assessment; senatorial electors, 179. There are about 12 or 13 grain and saw-mills. A handsome Village of about 40 houses and stores, with one church, is pleasantly situated on the main branch of Chenango river, called *Hamilton Village*, where is the Post-Office.

J.W.B.

HAMPSTEAD, a Township in the western angle of Rockland County, with 2 Post-Offices, *Ramapo Works* p. o., 130 miles from Albany; and *Kakiat* p. o. It is bounded N. westerly by Orange County, E. by Clarkstown, and a small part of Orangetown, S. westerly by the state of New-Jersey, an extent of 11 miles. The surface is broken, and on the N. and W. are some hills that aspire to the name of mountains. The vallies are productive of the common crops, and very excellent for fruit. The Ramapo river, which rises in Orange County, runs S. across the W. part of this Town into New-Jersey, receiving here a small stream that also supplies mill-seats.—This stream is of sufficient force for mills, and it abounds with falls. The whole population in 1810, was 2313, including 47 slaves, and there were also 178 electors, and 286 taxable inhabitants. There are one Dutch Reformed, and one Presbyterian meeting-house, and about 8 or 9 school-houses. The iron manufactures of this Town employ a great number of persons. There are 5 bloomeries, or forges for making bar-iron, an extensive nail factory, connected with which is a rolling and slitting-mill, and a great number of mills of various kinds. RAMAPO WORKS, or *Pierson's Works*, are situated on the Ramapo river, 2 1-2 miles S. of New-Antrim, and on the stage road between Albany and New-York, in what was called the Pass, which was fortified during the Revolutionary war. These Works consist of a forge, a rolling and slitting-mill,

works for cutting and heading of nails by water, saw and grist-mills, &c. &c. Here is a Post-Office, a small Presbyterian meeting-house, and about 60 other buildings. These works employ 150 men, and give direct support to about 400 persons, besides partial employ to near as many more, in the various operations connected with the establishment. 700 tons of iron were rolled and slit here in 1810, and about 500 tons manufactured into nails. These works commenced operation in 1798, and are owned by J.G. Pierson and Brothers. *Dater's Works*, 2 miles above these, on the same stream, have 6 forge fires, and employ about 140 persons.

P.S.V.O., G.S., A. & J.H.P.

HAYERSTRAW, a Post-Township in the northern angle of Rockland County, 120 miles S. of Albany, and 40 N. of New-York; bounded N. westerly by the County of Orange, E. by the Hudson, which here spreads into Haverstraw bay, or by Cortlandt, in the County of Westchester, S. by Clarkstown and Hempstead. It is about 12 miles S. of West-Point in the Highlands, and includes Stony-Point with Old Fort Clinton, well known positions in the time of the Revolutionary war, with Dunderberg hill or mountain. These facts fully indicate its mountainous surface, which, however, is interspersed with many vallies of arable land. Its mill-streams are small, but as they descend the hills to the Hudson, over many cataracts, afford good mill-seats in abundance. There are several Landings, with wharves, sloops, and a considerable amount of trade. Haverstraw bay, a wide place in the Hudson, gave its name to this Town. There are 7 forges for making bar-iron, and a competent number of mills of various kinds. In the Village of WARREN, which is situated in the Bay, there are about 30 houses and stores, with an Academy and a meeting-house. There is also one other meeting-house in this Town, and a number of school-houses. In 1810, the whole population was 1866, including 36 slaves, and there were 115 senatorial electors.

P.S.V.O., & J.H.P.

HARRISON, or Harison, a Township of West-Chester County, 30 miles from N. York, and 3 miles E. of *White-Plains*; bounded northerly by North-Castle, E. and southerly by Rye, W. by Mamaroneck White-Plains and North-Castle. Its length, N. and S. is about 9 miles, and its medial width near 3 miles. It is bounded on the W. by Mamaroneck

creek, and like most of the other Towns in this County, its form is irregular, having no right lines for its boundaries.— And it presents very little for local detail. The land is under good cultivation, and the streams supply mill-seats in abundance. The S. line is about one mile from the Sound, and the N. E. corner touches upon the W. line of Connecticut. In 1810, the whole amount of taxable property was 235,009 dollars, when there were 163 taxable inhabitants, 66 electors, and a whole population of 1119 persons. N.T. S.D.

HADLEY, a Post-Township of Saratoga County, 17 miles N. of Ballston Spa, and 50 to 60 N. of Albany, being about 15 miles long N. and S.; bounded N. by Washington County, E. by the Hudson or Washington County, S. by Greenfield, W., by Edinburgh. The Sacandaga runs E. across the N. end to the Hudson; and Kyadeross creek has its source in the W., near that of another small stream that runs N. into Sacandaga river. The surface is broken and mountainous, and the soil but indifferent, with a large proportion of waste land. The timber is principally pine, with some maple, hemlock, beech, birch, &c.; and there are many marshes of considerable extent. The small ponds abound with trout, as do the streams also. The soil of the arable lands is a light sandy loam, and there are some tracts of clay. In 1810, the whole population was 1725, and there were 122 senatorial electors. The pine and other timber which abound here, furnish great quantities of lumber in boards, &c., and this business employs a large part of the inhabitants for a considerable part of each year.

N.T., J.S., & A.C.B.

HAMPTON, a comparatively small but good Township of land in Washington County; bounded by Granville on the S., W. by Whitehall, E. and N. by Poultney river, which separates New-York and Vermont. Its length, N. and S., is about 8 miles; its breadth, 3 1-2 to 4 miles.— The soil and productions, are the same as those of Granville, which are amply described. The timber is maple, beech, &c., interspersed with beautiful groves of white pine. The surface in general is moderately uneven, but along the river are extensive and very fertile intervals. The stones are the blue and red slate or schistus, with quarries of excellent lime stone. The whole is well watered and healthy, and remarkable for the growth of apple trees, which pro-

duce excellent fruit. The whole number of families is about 120, and the population is computed at 800. The inhabitants are principally emigrants from Massachusetts and Connecticut, of industrious habits, with good society regulations. Much toward supplying their wants of clothing, &c., is produced by household manufactures. There is an Episcopal meeting-house near the centre of the Town, and societies of Congregationalists and Methodists. Mills are erected for the convenience of the inhabitants, and a distillery has been lately erected. Population, by the census of 1810, 820, with 50 electors.

J.K.

HAGUE, a Township of Washington County, W. of Lake George; bounded N. by Essex Co., E. by Lake George, S. by Bolton, W. by Scroton river. This Town was called Rochester, and first erected by that name, March 6, 1807; the name was changed to Hague, April 6, 1808. It is a tract of mountainous country, principally wild, though along the Lake are some pretty good tracts of land, and the Town contains about 60 families, principally settled along the margin of the Lake. Soil, products, &c., so nearly resemble those of Bolton, that a repetition is unnecessary. There are 3 or 4 school-houses, and 2 saw-mills, with many good mill-seats yet unimproved. The streams, however, are small, and the land is well watered. *Brant* lake is in this Town—and *Rogers' Rock*, a bold acclivity of massy granite, which rises from the water about 300 feet, on an angle of 45 or 50 degrees. The surface is pretty smooth, though there are some seams or perpendicular cavities, and by boldly retreating down this rock, the celebrated Major Rogers gave it his name. On the top of the rock, the brave Rogers with his party of veterans, were surprised and encircled by a party of savages, about 1758. He escaped unhurt by a hasty retreat down the rock, but lost the most of his men; though this temerarious adventure completely established the reputation of Rogers, in the eyes of his savage enemy. The bones of the victims remain yet unburied, on the summit, and the curious are doubly compensated for their labor in ascending to view them, by an extensive prospect of the surrounding country.

U.B., K.B.

HALEMOON, a large Township in the southern extremity of Saratoga County, including the *Post-Village of Waterford*,

12 miles S. E. of *Ballston*, and 15 N. of Albany; bounded N. by Ballston, Malta and Stillwater, E. by the Hudson or the County of Rensselaer, S. by the Mohawk or the County of Albany, W. by the County of Schenectady. Greatest extent E. and W. 11 miles, greatest N. and S. 8 1-2; it extends 8 miles along the Hudson, and about 12 along the Mohawk. Dwarf kill, a small stream that runs N. to Round Lake on the N. line, has some mill-seats, as there are also on Anthony's kill, which forms part of the northern boundary; and there is a small stream that enters the Mohawk near Harmony church which has some mill-seats. The *Cahoos falls* of the Mohawk, near its mouth, are between this Town and Watervliet, and will supply a vast profusion of sites when the surrounding population shall need extensive water-works. There are now mills erected on the upper sprout or delta of that river, just at Waterford Point where it meets the Hudson. The surface is considerably diversified, and the centre is occupied by a high plain with some summits of a moderate height; while in the E. and S. are the vallies of the Hudson and Mohawk, where the rivers have deepened their courses till the terminating plain presents some considerable hills. Along the Hudson are fine flats which only terminate at Waterford Point, the angle formed by the commingled waters of the two rivers; and these flats have a good soil. Along the Mohawk is a sterile rugged tract for several miles, where are some flats of sand or argillaceous mold. The soil of the interior is principally a light and yellowish sandy loam, the timber pine, &c.;—along the rivers, oak predominates, with walnut and a variety of hard woods. The roads are too numerous to be good, and the main post road from Albany to the N. country, crosses the Mohawk at the Cahoos bridge, and leads through Waterford and along the Hudson through a small village in the N. called the *Borough*, 8 miles from Waterford. There is a bridge also across the Hudson at Waterford, both toll-bridges. About 4 miles N. W. of Waterford, on the road to Ballston-Spa, is a small village called *Middletown*, and N. of this is a farming neighborhood, called *Newtown*, where is a Quaker meeting-house, 10 miles from Waterford. WATERFORD is an incorporated Post-Village, pleasantly situated on the N. side of the Mohawk, on a point of land formed by that and

the Hudson, 10 miles N. of Albany.—Sloops ascend to this place, but with great difficulty, and it unfortunately stands rather above than at the head of navigation. Great exertions are making to render the river navigable to this place, and in time it may be effected. The trade is now very considerable; and here are about 190 houses and stores, 2 churches or houses of worship, and some other buildings. See WATERFORD. About 6 miles W. of Waterford, in a bend of the Mohawk, is a tract known by the name of Clifton Park, in which is a Dutch Reformed church called Amity, with a Baptist meeting-house also, in a farming district. The whole population of Halfmoon in 1810, was 5292, with 592 electors.

N.T., J.S. & S.G.

HARTFORD, a Post-Township of Washington County, 54 miles a little E. of N. from Albany, and 8 E. of *Sandy-Hill*; bounded E. by Granville, S. by Hebron and Argyle, W. by Kingsbury. Its extent N. & S. 7, E. and W. 5 miles. The adjoining Towns are very minutely described, and for the general character of its soil, with its products, &c., see those Towns. There are no streams of water that merit notice, except that Wood creek runs along the N. W. corner; and there is a scarcity of mill-seats. In 1810, the population was 2389, with 269 electors. The inhabitants, like those of the surrounding Towns, are principally clad in the products of their farms, prepared by the household wheel and loom. The old road from Troy to Whitehall, leads centrally through this Town, on which are 2 small villages of 25 to 30 houses each, with a house of worship also.—They are 47 and 48 1-2 miles from Troy. This Town was first erected in 1793, from a part of Westfield, with its present limits, being the tract called the Provincial Patent.

J.C., J.H.

HARTWICK, a Post-Township of Otsego County, 4 miles S. W. from *Cooperstown*, 71 W. of Albany; bounded N. by Otsego, E. by Middlefield, S. by Milford and Laurens, W. by New-Lisbon. It is about 5 miles square. On the E. it is washed by the Susquehanna, just issued from Otsego Lake, and by Oaks creek, the outlet of Canaderaga or Schuyler's Lake; and the east branch of Otego creek runs south across the W. part. These streams supply a great abundance of mill-seats.—The surface is considerably broken and hilly, but with rich intervening vallies.

and much of the hilly lands are arable, or good for meadow or grazing. The soil is principally a light loam or mold, and the whole is well watered by springs and brooks. The inhabitants are principally employed in farming, and are frugal and industrious. And in common with those of the other Towns in this County, are peculiarly plain in their dress, almost wholly the product of the household wheel and loom. There is one Baptist, and one Presbyterian meeting-house; and 7 school-houses. A cotton manufactory, 5 saw-mills, 2 fulling-mills and a carding-machine. In 1810, the whole population was 2002, with 264 electors, 318 taxable inhabitants, and \$212,507 of taxable property.

N.T., J.P. & E.P.

HARRISBURGH, a newly settled Post-Township in the Black river country, near the N. W. corner of Lewis County, being 6 miles square. It is bounded by Denmark on the N., Lowville on the E., Pinckney on the W., and a tract of unsettled land called Constable's purchase on the S. The soil is mostly a dark loam, loose, moist, and easily cultivated; producing pretty good crops of grain, grass, &c., but most natural to grass. Flax succeeds extremely well, and pease are a standard crop. The timber is a large and heavy growth of maple, beech, elm, bass-wood, butternut and ash. The surface is pretty level, with a gentle slope to the E., but the whole is said to be well watered. Deer creek, a good sized mill stream runs N. eastward through this Town, and forms good mill-seats, as do some other small streams. The first settlement of this Town was in 1803, and it now contains, (1810,) about 80 families, who have erected 3 saw-mills. The settlements are rapidly extending, and the roads are pretty good. The distance from Brownville, about 20 miles; from Rome, 65 miles, about north. Population, by the Census of 1810, 572; 74 senatorial electors.

S.S.

HANCOCK, a Township in the S. E. corner of Delaware County, 30 or 22 miles southerly of *Delhi*, and 60 or 65 W. of Kingston; bounded N. E. by Colchester from which it was erected in 1806; S. E. by Sullivan County, S. W. by Delaware river or the State of Pennsylvania, N. W. by Tompkins. It is a rough hilly tract of land, thinly inhabited, except along the flats of the E. branch of the Delaware which runs S. W. near the

centre of the Town. Beaver creek, which rises in Sullivan County, enters the S. bank of the E. branch of Delaware in Hancock, and along this are also some flats with a few inhabitants. The whole population in 1810, was 578, with 92 families, and personal taxable property assessed at \$10,431, and with the real estate making an aggregate of \$119,937. The principal business is getting of lumber that descends the Delaware to Philadelphia. There are 6 school-houses, with several mills and some other improvements.

C.G. & O.P.

HANNIBAL, a Township at the northern extremity of Onondaga County, 30 miles N. westerly of Onondaga, and 180 miles N. of W. from Albany; bounded N. by Lake Ontario, easterly by Oswego river or the County of Oneida, S. by Lysander, and by Cato in Cayuga County, W. by Cayuga County. It is Hannibal of the Military Townships, and was erected into a Town in 1806. The advantages for navigation are very good, and there are some small streams that supply mill-seats. The Country is comparatively new, and the population in 1810 was 296, with 27 senatorial electors. A Village has been lately laid out at the mouth of Oswego river, on a plan to correspond with that on the opposite shore, called Oswego, or Oswego Fort, and in one of these Villages is a Post-Office. This Village has now about 20 houses, and a considerable and increasing trade. This is also called *Oswego*, and perhaps one general name for the 2 Villages is preferable to a more local designation, though at present they are in 2 separate Counties. The importance of the situation will probably form a populous Town here at no remote period, should not the existing troubles with Canada prevent its growth, nor the abundant legislative restrictions prevent the exercise of private rights. And should a Village or Town be formed here, it is forever to be called Oswego, agreeable to a law passed in 1797.

B.W., N.T.

HARPERSFIELD, a Post-Township of Delaware County, 20 miles N. E. of *Delhi*, 55 or 58 miles S. W. of Albany, and 51 from Catskill; bounded northerly by Otsego County, easterly by Schoharie County, southerly by Delaware river, and westerly by Kortright. It is about 9 miles long and 4 1-2 wide; and extends from Charlotte on the W. to the head stream of Delaware river on the east.

Its waters are small, but they supply good mill-seats. It has 2 turnpike roads; one from Catskill, and one from Albany. The soil is generally a rich chocolate colored loam, well adapted for grass, and the surface is broken with hills and vallies, all capable of cultivation. There are 2 small ponds, and the land is well watered by springs and brooks. The timber is maple, beech, bass-wood, ash, and on the hills, oak; and there are some groves of pine. The land is held in fee, and well cultivated. There are 2 houses of worship, and 9 school-houses: 5 grain-mills, 7 saw-mills, 2 fulling-mills, 3 carding-machines, a cotton and woollen factory, and a distillery, besides a manufactory of carding machines and some other works. There are 103 looms in families, which produced 31,353 yards of cloth in 1810, when there were 284 families, and a population of 1691 souls. The taxable property amounted to 97,711 dollars. Some settlements were made here prior to the Revolutionary war, when the inhabitants suffered very much, and were driven from their possessions, with the loss of several lives by the savage tomahawk. J.H.B. & C.G.

HEMPSTEAD, a Post-Township of Queens County, on the S. side of Long-Island, 22 miles a little S. of E. from New-York, and 182 from Albany; bounded N. by North-Hempstead, E. by Oyster bay, S. by the Atlantic Ocean, W. by Jamaica. Along the sea shore are a great number of bays and islands, and Rockaway beach is of considerable importance. Hempstead Plains are principally in this Town, and merit a separate description. This Township has the greatest aggregate population of any in the County, and there are several small Villages, the largest of which is of the same name with the Town. There are some small streams of water, but the principal dependence is on tide-mills. The land is of various qualities, and it is, in general, under pretty good cultivation. The whole population in 1810, was 5804, when there were 445 senatorial electors. The roads are very numerous.—Rockaway beach is much resorted to in summer for sea-bathing, and the various pleasures of fishing, shooting, &c., where there is great plenty of game. It commands a fine view of the Ocean, Sandy-Hook, the New-Jersey hills, and of the shipping passing in and out of the harbor of New-York. Among the records of this Town is a copy of the Duke of York's laws, passed about 1665,

for the government of the Province of New-York; and it is also said they were enacted here. S.L.M.

HEBRON, a Post-Township of Washington County, on the E. line of the state; bounded N. by Hartford and Granville, E. by Rupert and Pawlet, in Vermont, S. by Salem, W. by Argyle, being about 7 miles square. The face of the country is broken by hills, some of large size, but there are no rivers, and the inhabitants experience some want of mill-streams. The soil is productive, and the surface stony and well watered. The situation is elevated, and very properly adapted for grazing, though wheat, rye, pease, oats, flax, the common fruits, &c., are pretty sure crops; and its want of mill-streams forbids the introduction of manufactures, except in the household way, much of which is now performed annually. See **GRANVILLE**. There are 3 Presbyterian meeting-houses, some Anabaptists, and a few Quakers. The common schools are respectably supported. There are 3 grist-mills, and some few saw-mills, and a competent number of common mechanics. *Black Creek*, a small stream, runs southerly into Salem, and empties there into Battenkill. Hebron is one of the original Towns, organized March, 1788, and now contains, 1810, about 325 taxable inhabitants, and 258 senatorial electors; in 1808, 250; 1801, 229. Population, by the Census of 1810, 2436, with 258 senatorial electors.

D.H.

HECTOR, a Post-Township in the S. W. corner of Seneca County, 10 miles S. of *Ovid*, and 190 W. of Albany; bounded N. by *Ovid*, E. by *Ulysses*, S. by *Catharine*, in Tioga County, and W. by the Seneca lake; being about 10 miles square. Hector is the S. westernmost Township in the Military tract of this state. The surface is considerably broken, and the southern and central parts, said to be hilly and barren; but the whole is well watered. The first settlement was commenced in 1791, but it contained in 1794, only 3 white families. It now contains 250 families, 85 senatorial electors, and about 280 taxable inhabitants. A considerable number of the inhabitants live on land held and occupied merely by possession, termed *Squatters*, in the language of the country, and only on the sufferance of landlords. Wheat, grass, &c., succeed well, and the common kinds of fruits, such as peach, apple, &c. Little can be said of its schools,

school-houses, or other public buildings. There are, however, 4 or 5 grist-mills, 8 saw-mills, and a competent number of common mechanics. In the N. W. corner is a tract of 800 acres of land belonging to the Town, on which are erected a grain-mill and some other buildings, the whole income of which are intended as a permanent fund for the support of common schools and of the ministry. Population, 1563, by the Census of 1810.

R.S.&C.S.

HENDERSON, a Post-Township of Jefferson County, on the E. shore of Lake Ontario, about 8 miles S. of the mouth of Black River; bounded N. and W. on Lake Ontario, and a small part of Hounsfield, E. by Adams, S. by Ellisburgh. Its form is irregular, being largely indented by *Naples* or *Henderson Bay*, an arm of Hungry bay, which extends about 5 miles from N. E. to S. W., and at about 3 miles forming a safe and commodious harbor, where vessels of 100 tons may safely enter, and anchor within 60 feet of the shore. This Township is designated *Henderson*, on De Witt's Maps, being principally owned by Wm. Henderson, Esq. of New-York. The soil is either a light loam, or sand, or an admixture of each; easy of tillage, and productive. The streams are *Big* and *Little* Stony creeks, the former of which has several good sites for mills, 2 of which are improved. A grist and saw-mill near the centre of the Town, and a saw-mill near the lake, where are now building, a grain and fulling-mill. The lands produce good crops of wheat, maize, grass, &c., which are protected from frosts by the contiguity of the lake. Nor are the snows so uncomfortably deep, as more remote from this large body of water. No metals yet discovered, and building stones are rather scarce. The timber is oak, walnut, elm, beech, linden or bass-wood, maple, some chesnut, and abundance of excellent white and yellow pine. The settlement commenced in 1803, by 4 or 5 families; in 1804, there were but 10; in 1805, 70; and now, 1810, there are about 180 families, 121 senatorial electors, and 1134 souls. There are 2 companies of militia. From Henderson Harbor to the river St. Lawrence, is 30 miles.

J.H.

HERKIMER, a Post-Township, the capital of Herkimer County, is situated on the north shore of the Mohawk, 78 miles W. of Albany, and 14 E. of Utica;

bounded N. by Newport and Fairfield, E. by Fairfield and the County of Montgomery, S. by the Mohawk, W. by Schuyler. It extends along the Mohawk near 15 miles, and the N. line is indented by Fairfield, which approaches within about 3 miles of the river. The alluvial flats along the river are extensive, and were originally called German Flats, like those in that Town on the opposite shore of the Mohawk. The land is of a superior quality, with considerable diversity of soil and surface. W. Canada creek comes from the N. and enters the Mohawk in this Town, near the Village of Herkimer. This is a fine rapid stream, and abounds with rapids and falls, and has at all times abundance of water for mills. And there are some other mill-streams; at the Little Falls are also great advantages for water-works. This Town has been long settled, and is principally under some kind of improvement. The W. part, near the Little Falls, is broken, rugged, and comparatively wild. In 1810, this Town had 415 families, 282 senatorial electors, and a population of 2743; when the taxable property was assessed at a valuation of \$879,051. There are 2 very considerable, incorporated Villages. HERKIMER VILLAGE, is pleasantly situated on the W. side of W. Canada creek, about 1-2 a mile from that stream, and the same distance from the Mohawk. There are 95 houses and stores, the County buildings, and a handsome church, with a steeple and spire of 140 feet in height. The site is a fine gravelly plain, and the buildings, principally of wood, are handsomely arranged on 2 parallel streets.

Seven miles W. of this, is the Village of LITTLE FALLS, with a *Post-Office* of the same name, 71 miles from Albany, on the Western turnpike to Utica, as is Herkimer also. Here is a canal with 2 locks, about 50 houses and stores and a church. The site of this Village is very rocky and unpleasant, chosen for a place of business rather than pleasure. The rocks are curiously disposed, and much worn by the Mohawk, which appears to have traversed the whole valley from hill to hill, and even to very near their summits, of which there are indubitable evidences, well worthy the attention of the curious. The locks and canal navigation of this river are subjects of less consideration than formerly, and much less than is generally imagined: because much less used. At present, nine tenths of the transportation of this

country to and from Albany, is performed by land. The navigation of rapid rivers is attended with great inconveniences, insuperable in a country of considerable population, having good roads. This Village is finely situated for manufactories, and this, with its trade, will probably make it the site of a populous Town at no very remote period.

N. T., J. N. & S. G.

HILLSDALE, a Post-Township of Columbia County, 16 miles E. of *Hudson*, and 35 miles S. E. of Albany; bounded N. by Chatham and Canaan, E. by the State of Massachusetts, S. by Granger, W. by Claverack. It is about 12 miles long N. and S. and has a medial width of 7 1-2. Its surface is considerably broken by the range of hills noticed under CANAAN, and of a similar character with those, which see. In the W., the hills are less lofty, and the vallies more extensive, with a larger proportion of arable land. Its waters are small, but they afford a good supply of mill-seats. Ancram, or Roeleff Jansen's creek, rises in the centre, and runs S. to the E. part of Granger; Green river, as it is called, comes from the S. E. part of Canaan, and runs 5 miles in this Town through Green-river-hollow, and enters Alford, in Massachusetts. This is a water of the Housatonic of Connecticut; and Green-river-hollow is formed by lofty hills on each side, that aspire to the name of mountains. Kline kill, or little creek, a branch of Claverack creek, runs from near the centre. And all these streams afford mill-seats. There are 11 grain-mills, 10 saw-mills, 4 fulling-mills, and 4 carding-machines. In the N. part, and W. of Green-river-hollow, is a tract of about 5 miles square that is commonly called *Spencertown*, a local name well known. Here is a small village, with a *Post-Office*, of the same name, and about 25 houses, besides a church for Congregationalists. *Noblestown* is a local name for a tract in the S. part, of about equal extent, with a warmer soil. In Green-river-hollow is a small village of 12 houses and a church. There are in all 6 churches or houses for public worship, and 35 school-houses. The turnpikes leading from Albany and Hudson to Hartford, in Connecticut, lead through this Town, and there are many other roads. Vegetation is about 8 days later than in the W. part of Claverack, at the distance of 8 to 12 miles. The unhappy disputes respecting titles to lands in this Town, had long agitated the minds

of people, and several lives have been lost in the controversy, now happily ended by final arbitration. In 1810, the whole population was 4182, including 25 slaves, and there are 517 electors. A. T., & G. G.

HOMER, a Post-Township, the Capital of Cortlandt County, 26 miles S. of Onondaga Hollow, 40 N. of Owego, and 145 W. of Albany; bounded N. by Preble, E. by Solon, S. by Virgil, W. by Locke in Cayuga County. It is 10 miles square, being the Military Township of Homer. It is well watered by the Tioughnioga and its numerous branches, which supply abundance of mill-seats. The land is of a good quality. *Port Watson* Post-Office, is in this Town, in the village of the same name, 3 miles from Homer Village. In 1810, the whole population was 2991, when there were 272 electors. The taxable property, as valued on the Supervisors' books, amounted to \$105,824. The turnpikes are very numerous, and the common roads are pretty good. This Town is increasing very fast in population and wealth. The inhabitants are principally farmers, who make the most of their clothing in the household way. The *Village of Homer* is pleasantly situated on a fine plain on the bank of the Tioughnioga, and contains 70 houses and stores, a Presbyterian meeting-house, the court-house and prison for the County, and some other buildings. This Village has been wholly built since 1798, when the first tree was cut from the spot on which it now stands. The *Village of Port Watson* contains about 25 houses and stores, and is beautifully situated on the Tioughnioga, 3 miles from the above. Between these 2 villages are about 10 or 12 houses, which make Cortlandt village. L. F. S.

HOOSAC, a Post-Township in the N. E. corner of Rensselaer County, 20 miles N. E. of *Troy*, and 26 from Albany; bounded N. by Washington County, E. by Bennington in the state of Vermont, S. by Petersburg, W. by Pittstown. Its population in 1810, was 3117, including 33 slaves, and there were 401 senatorial electors. The personal property assessed in 1810, amounted to 55,345 dollars, and the aggregate of real and personal was 413,562 dollars.—Hoosac river or creek runs N. through this Town, a little W. of its centre, and receives Walloomscoic creek from the E., near the N. line, and soon passes into Washington County. The land is broken, in some parts by high hills, and in general by hills of a moderate height,

interspersed with vallies and gentle undulations of arable lands. The soil of the arable lands is principally a shistic gravel, with tracts of clay, and some of alluvion along the creeks. The falls of Hoosac creek, afford ample conveniences for water-works, and abundance of water at all times. The descent is 40 feet in the distance of 200, and here is a Village called *Hoosac Falls*, containing 2 oil-mills, a grain-mill, fulling-mill, carding-machine, and about 30 houses and a Church, or 60 within one mile square—It is 30 miles from Albany. *Four Corners Village* has about 15 houses. It will be recollected that Bennington battle, as it was called, was fought on this ground and in Bennington and Cambridge, Aug. 16, 1777, where the temporary works erected on that occasion, are still to be seen, some of which are near this Village. A road from New-Lebanon Springs, through Stephentown, Berlin and Petersburg, crosses at the Falls Village, and there are other common roads in every direction.

N.T., B.S., & S.G.

HOPKINTON, a Post-Township in the E. part of St. Lawrence County, organized in 1805, 35 to 40 miles E. of Ogdensburgh; bounded E. by Franklin County, S. on a tract of unsettled Townships, W. by Russell, N. by Stockholm and Massena. In the original bounds of Hopkinton, it includes only the Townships of Catharineville, Islington, and a part of Chesterfield; but for the purposes of civil government, the following Towns, all lying in the S., and extending to Montgomery County, are annexed and included in the following description—viz: Cookham, Matildavale, Wick, Riversdale, Granshuck, Hollywood, Kildare, Harwood, Jamestown, Piercefield, Cherwood, Oakham, and Mortlake, all of which are in the 2d great tract of Macomb's purchase. In the N. part of the Town are large tracts of first rate land, pleasant and fertile, producing good crops of grain, grass, fruit, &c., common to the northern part of the State. The soil, in general, in this part, is a rich loam, and the surface pretty level. On the small streams, of which there are many, (see RACKET, ST. REGIS, and GRASS rivers,) there are extensive intervalles, but on the larger streams, very little. The whole tract is covered with a heavy growth of maple, beech, elm, bass, butternut, &c., with some oak and walnut on the low plains; while in the swamp grounds are cedar, pine, spruce, and fir.

The southerly part has many small ponds or lakes, and is more hilly, with some considerable hemlock. The situation is inland, but the soil is such as well to repay the industry and care of the farmer. The first settlement was begun in 1803, by Roswell Hopkins, Esq. In 1807, it contained 48 electors, and the whole number of families is now, 1810, about 70. Not one of 60 children born here, have been lost. There is a grist-mill, saw-mill, fulling-mill, and several mechanic shops for the uses of husbandry. There is a society of Congregationalists, and a small society of Baptists.—The post road from Ogdensburgh to Plattsburgh, leads through this town, as does also a turnpike road from Black river, in Lewis County, to Malone, in Franklin County. There is also a road from the N. E. part to Keene, in Essex County, and N. W. bay, on Lake Champlain. R.H.

HOUNSFIELD, a Post-Township of Jefferson County, erected in 1806, from Watertown. It is bounded N. by Black river and B. river Bay, E. by Watertown, S. by Henderson and Adams, W. by Hungry bay of Lake Ontario. The area may be about 27,000 acres. The surface of this Town is but gently uneven, the soil principally clay or loam, interspersed with sandy ridges, producing white pine. On the N. where Black river forms its boundary, that stream has some falls that obstruct the navigation, but furnish fine sites for mills. Millcreek, a streamlet that runs into L. Ontario, also supplies water for some mills a part of the year, and may be easily rendered immensely valuable for mills by a short canal from Black river to increase the quantity of water. The settlement of this Town was commenced in 1801, by Augustus Sacket, and its present population is 943; senatorial electors, 123. **SACKET'S HARBOR**, in this Town, is one of the best on Lake Ontario; it is a port of entry and delivery, has a Collector of revenue, and a Post-Office, 78 miles N. of Utica, and 176 from Albany. The trade from this port is very considerable, and it is selected by the United States for its naval force on Lake Ontario, now confined to the Brig Oneida, of 18 24 pounders. The Village of Sacket's Harbor contains about 40 families, and is beautifully situated on Black river bay of L. Ontario, 4 miles below the mouth of Black river. The roads to this Village, though new, are pretty good.

E.C.—1811.

HONEOY, a Post-Township of Ontario County, 16 miles S. W. of Canandaigua, and 232 from Albany; bounded N. by Lima and Bloomfield, E. by Bristol, S. by Naples, W. by Livonia. In 1808, Pittstown, which had been organized, with the County, in 1801, was divided into 2 Towns, Honeoy of the E. part and Livonia of the W., each comprising 2 Townships. This Town received its name from Honeoy Lake, which is in the E. part; and it has also Canacadea, and a part of Hemlock Lakes. The outlets of these unite in the N. part, and supply abundance of mill-seats, and fine tracts of alluvion.—The N. half is therefore an excellent body of land, but moderately uneven, and the S. is broken by sharp ridges of hills with deep vallies, and the soil far less valuable. The timber of the uplands consists of oak, walnut, black and white—chesnut, cherry, ash, elm, bass-wood, beech and maple; that on the alluvial lands and richest plains and vallies, is principally confined to maple, beech, elm and bass-wood, which grow to a very great height. There are 3 grain-mills, and 4 saw-mills, with some distilleries, of grain and fruit spirits. A small library is of extensive use, and there is 1 Presbyterian meeting-house and 9 school-houses, in which are also held meetings for worship. Some iron-ore is found. The navigable point of Conhocton of the Susquehanna, is 22 miles S., and the trade by that is considerably important. Most of the clothing is made in the household way, which produced 18,543 yards of cloth in 1810. The whole population is 1372, with 87 senatorial electors, and 227 families.—There are some ancient works here, as in other parts of this country, but which conjecture can never trace to an origin. This Town was first settled in 1789, by Gideon and William Pitts, from Massachusetts. J.R.

HUDSON, CITY, the capital of Columbia County, also a Post-Town and port of entry, is finely situated on the E. bank of Hudson river, 130 miles N. of New-York, and 30 S. of Albany: N. Lat. 42° 14', and 14' E. Longitude from New-York. The City and Township of Hudson are of the same extent, being bounded N. by Factory or Abram's creek, E. by Claverack creek or the Town of Claverack, S. by Livingston, W. by the Hudson, along which it extends about 8 miles, with a medial width of near 3 miles. The land is principally a stiff clay or argillaceous

loam on the level tracts, and the principal hills are calcareous, with some of shistic and silicious grit; and there are some small tracts of round flint-stones of a good size for paving. The soil is not very inviting, and much of it is very cold and wet. Becraft's mountain is a mass of lime-stone, filled with impressions erroneously imputed to petrification of marine shells. And Prospect-Hill is a high cobble that elegantly overlooks the City. The site of Hudson is upon a high point that projects into the Hudson, terminating in a bold rocky cliff, on each side of which are bays of considerable extent. That on the S. lies between the City and Mount Merino, a lofty and romantic hill that commands an extensive view of the surrounding country. Mount-Merino is now converted into a farm, containing near 500 acres, and the summit of the hill is about 1½ mile below Hudson. Claverack creek, which forms the eastern boundary, affords the best of sites for water-works on which are erected valuable mills, and an extensive manufactory of woollen cloth; and there are also mills and factories on Factory creek, which forms the boundary toward Kinderhook, which see. The mineralogy has been little examined. Lime-stone, and of a superior quality, is very abundant, as is common clay for bricks, though that used is not of the best quality. Lead has been discovered in the S., some samples of which have yielded 80 per cent. of good lead. The ores are in the form of galena, in veins of a hard silicious sand-stone rock, and the small hills hereabout have many indications of other valuable minerals. A brown oxyd of iron is very abundantly diffused, and nitre and alum are found in weak admixtures with aluminous earths.

Agreeable to the Census of 1810, the whole population of Hudson was 4048, including 88 slaves; and there were 536 senatorial electors.

The City of Hudson, or the compact part, of which I am now speaking, is regularly laid out in streets and squares. Along the river, it is principally occupied with stores, warehouses, &c., compactly built, with some irregularity in the streets, which are adapted to the unevenness of the ground. But from the Market, just at the level of the hill or plain, and within 12 or 15 rods of the river, Warren-street extends nearly S. E. about 1 mile, the most of which is compactly and handsomely built. This

street has a gentle ascent, and terminates at the public square, a handsome open space of pretty liberal extent.—On opposite sides of this street, about a half mile from the river, stand the court-house and prison, plain durable edifices of brick work. Parallel, and on both sides of Warren-street, which is the principal avenue and seat of business, are other streets also, built at the lower end, and with some scattering houses all along to show their continuity. These are all intersected by other streets at right angles, and of good dimensions. The Town is handsomely laid out, and the lots are, in general, 50 feet front and rear, and 120 deep. The soil of the compact part, is a stiff clay, or a fat aluminous or argillaceous loam. Of the public buildings, little can be added to bare enumeration. There are 4 houses of worship; 1 for Quakers, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Methodists, 1 for Episcopalians, besides 2 banking-houses, a Mason's Lodge, and some common school-houses. And on Prospect-Hill is an Academy, a handsome brick edifice, in a charming position, commanding a very extensive view to the N., E., and West. Here is also a handsome collection of houses and stores, situated on the main avenue to the City, about a half mile from the head of Warren-street. The soil, here, is a clean and coarse gravel, in which wells of good water are supplied at a moderate depth.

The whole number of houses and stores within the compact part, including those on Prospect-Hill, is about 600. Many of the houses are of brick, as are the principal stores also, several of which are very extensive and valuable. The whole number of inhabitants may amount to 3300. Of the shipping owned here, I am not informed. Agreeable to the books of registry at Washington, the registered tonnage in 1809, was 3625 87-95 tons. See *COMMERCE AND TRADE*, p. 53.—As a trading Town, Hudson probably takes the 4th rank in this state, and the 3d in manufactures.—Considerable shipping is built here, though this branch of industry is on the decline, and there is an extensive rope-walk. There are 4 distilleries, an extensive brewery, and a great number of various manufactures, besides the common mechanical arts and trades in convenient abundance. There are 4 printing-offices, 2 of which issue weekly papers, and several bookstores. There

are 2 banks with an aggregate capital of 460,000 dollars. The woollen manufactory on Claverack creek, owned by S. G. Macey, is said to be one of the most extensive in the state, calculated to make, per day, 100 yards of cloth. Water is conveyed in aqueducts from several springs, the principal one being about 2 miles distant, just at the N. foot of a limestone hill, and the Town is pretty well supplied, having aqueducts in most of the houses.

The roads that extend from Hudson into every part of the surrounding country, are very numerous, the most of which are turnpikes. There are several companies of firemen, well provided with engines and other means of safety. But few of the streets are yet paved, and none lighted by public lamps.

Hudson experienced a very rapid growth, from the time it was founded, which was in the year 1734, the ground having been purchased for this purpose the year before, by Seth and Thomas Jenkins, from Providence in Rhode-Island, with 28 associates. Between the spring of 1734 and that of 1736, 150 dwelling houses were erected, besides wharves, ware-houses, shops, barns, &c., and several works connected with manufactures, 1 of which was a rope-walk, and the whole population had increased to near 1500 persons. Three years before, this spot had been occupied as a farm, with a single store-house on the bank of the river. Hudson City is governed by a Mayor, appointed by the state, and by Aldermen and Assistants, chosen annually by the inhabitants.—The inhabitants also elect Town-Officers, as in other Towns, who attend to the same duties. G.G., & A.C.

HURLEY, a Post-Township of Ulster County, 3 miles W. of Kingston, 68 S. of Albany, and 100 N. of New-York.—It is a long, narrow Township, being about 12 miles long, and from 2 to 7 miles wide; bounded N. by Woodstock, E. by Kingston and Esopus, S. by New-Paltz, W. by Marbletown. Wallkill and Rondout creeks unite in the S. end of this Town, and Esopus creek crosses it near the centre. The surface is uneven, except along the Esopus creek, where are extensive and rich alluvial flats. The inhabitants are principally Dutch, the descendants of the early settlers, though variously intermixed with Dutch families from other Towns, and some few Yankees, or recent emigrants from the Eastern States. The

improvements are in the ancient style, and many of the houses are built of lime-stone, which abounds here. The commons and patented lands have lately been divided among the inhabitants, and lands are generally held by right of soil. There are 2 Dutch Reformed churches, 1 at Hurley, and 1 at Bloomendale.

The *Village of Hurley*, contains 14 well built stone dwelling houses, and a large new stone church, with an English school. The houses are mostly in one street, which is level and sandy. The church at Bloomendale is of wood. In 1810, the whole population was 1333, when there were 111 senatorial electors; there were also 88 looms in families, which made 12,910 yards of cloth for common clothing.

C.T., N.T.

HUNTINGTON, a Post-Township at the W. end of Suffolk County, on Long-Island, 40 miles E. of New-York, and 200 miles from Albany; bounded N. by Long-Island Sound, E. by Smithtown and Islip, S. by the Atlantic Ocean, W. by Queens County. It is about 16 miles in length N. and S., with a medial width of 8 miles. The N. part is hilly, but arable and tolerably productive; and the centre has a high plain of poor sandy soil, covered with pitch-pine and shrub oak; passing this to the S., there is a tract of 2 to 3 miles wide along the sea-coast, which is productive and well cultivated, yielding wheat, rye, maize, barley, oats, flax and grass, but the forest-woods are of a diminutive size.—This part is called *Huntington South*, or S. Huntington, from its relative position, and has a Post-Office of the same name; *Babylon*, is a very small Village in the S. E. part, or Huntington South, where that Post-Office is kept.

Huntington Village, in the N. W., has the Post-Office of that name, an Academy, 2 churches, and a handsome collection of houses. *Dixhills Post-Office*, is on the middle road. The N. end has several bays, points of land, or necks that extend into the Sound, and 3 harbors for shipping; as Huntington harbor, Loyd's, and Great and Little Cow-Harbor. On *Eaton's Neck*, the northern extremity of this Town, there is a Light-House. There are several small streams that supply mill-seats, and there are in all 10 grain-mills, 5 saw-mills, 3 fulling-mills, and 3 carding-machines.—There are 5 houses of worship; 3 for Presbyterians, 1 for Methodists, and 1

for Episcopalians. The roads are numerous, and there are 4 that lead E. and W., in different parts, besides others in various directions. In 1810, the whole population was 4424, including 53 slaves, and there were 462 electors; taxable property, 736,350 dollars. The marshes on each side of South Bay, afford abundance of salt meadow grass, which is cut for hay. Here is also good fishing-ground, and the bay is much frequented by wild-fowl.

B.K.H., J.C., & J.F.

HAANE KRAI KILL, or Cock-crowing creek, a small mill-stream, rises in Coeymans, Albany County, and enters the W. bank of the Hudson in the N. E. corner of Greene County, at the New Baltimore Landing.

HAARLEM VILLAGE, see NEW-YORK.

HAARLEM CREEK, forms the E. boundary of New-York County, toward Westchester. See the Map.

HACKSTAFF, or HACKSTAFF'S MILLS, VILLAGE, see PERU.

HACKENSACK, a river of New-Jersey, which rises in Rockland County of this State, where it runs S. about 14 miles, and supplies many valuable mill-seats.

P.S.V.O.

HAMILTON VILLAGE, on the S. E. bank of the St. Lawrence, in MADRID, is a flourishing Village of about 35 dwelling-houses, some mills, &c.

HAMILTON VILLAGE, see GUILDERLANDT. It has 56 houses and stores, a small meeting-house, 2 large glass factories and 1 small one.

HAMILTON VILLAGE, in OLEAN, Cataugus County, has an important position, situated at the principal point of embarkation on the Allegany river in this State. It is handsomely laid out, at the mouth of Olean creek, and as soon as the roads are improved agreeable to the intention of the Legislature, from Angelica to this place, it will offer the nearest and best route for emigrants from the Eastern States to the Ohio country. A table of the route and distances from Albany, is just handed me by a resident Correspondent, from which I extract what follows:—From Albany to Canandaigua is 208 miles; thence to Angelica, 77; and thence to Hamilton, 30; in all 315 miles to Hamilton. From thence to Fort Franklin, in Pennsylvania, 104 miles, and thence to Pittsburgh, 69 miles. On this route then, it is 113, but 488 miles from Albany to Pittsburgh, 173 of which is by an easy and safe navigation of the Allegany ri-

ver. But another great object seems to have been in the views of the Legislature, which has appropriated 6000 dollars for opening a road from Hamilton to the outlet of the Chataqua Lake, in the direction toward Presqu' Isle of Erie, and New Connecticut. A.H.

HERKIMER COUNTY, see page 79.

HELDERBERGS, see MOUNTAINS, p. 9.

HUNGRY BAY, see Jefferson County.

HOPETON, see BENTON.

HUDSON, RIVER, one of the best for navigation in America, rises in the high mountainous region on the W. of Lake Champlain, in numerous branches that spread over the S. W. of Essex and the N. of Montgomery Counties. The extreme northern limit of these streams, is N. Lat. $44^{\circ} 5'$, forming what is usually called the N. branch, but I shall call it Hudson river, as being the longest and principal branch of that river.—SCROON RIVER, or the N.E. branch, is separately described. From the same tract that supplies the sources of the Hudson, issue those of Grass and other rivers of the St. Lawrence, and of Saranack of L. Champlain. This country is yet very wild, and but little known, and the Hudson pursues a southerly course about 60 miles, where it meets Scroon river, in Washington County, 8 miles N. W. of Caldwell, at the S. end of Lake George. About 12 miles S. it receives the Sacandaga, a large stream from the W. across the N. end of Saratoga County; pursuing its course S. and Eastward, passes Glen's falls, and at Sandy-Hill makes a short bend to the S. bearing a little W., which course it pursues to the Atlantic below New-York. Its whole course to Sandy-Hill, may be 100 miles, and here it descends Baker's falls, and it passes several others, of far less magnitude, in its course to Troy, a distance of 46 miles, where it meets the tide. Between Waterford and Troy, it receives the waters of the Mohawk, its largest branch, from the West. To Troy, then, its whole course, following its windings, is about 146 miles, thence to New-York 166, and thence to the Narrows 12; making in all 324 miles. Its whole course is in this state, except the distance from New-Jersey line, from which the W. bank is the boundary.—From its mouth to Hudson, it is navigated by the largest ships; and it opens a good sloop navigation to Albany, where the common tides are little more than 1 foot, which is 160 miles from New-York, and for small sloops to Troy, 6

miles above Albany, where the usual tides may be said to terminate in a gentle swell without reversing the current. See pages 8, and 85, for other observations on this river, and see also Albany City. The combined action of the tides, arriving in the Hudson by East River and the Narrows, at different periods, carries the swell upward at the rate of 15 to near 25 miles an hour; and this circumstance clearly evinces a high superiority of oceanic influence in the Hudson. Swift sailing vessels, leaving New-York at young-flood, have repeatedly run through to Albany with the same flood-tide. The time of high-water, is the same at Pollopell Island, at the northern limit of the Highlands, as at New-York; at Albany it is 3 h. 30 minutes later. For the height of the tides, see the various Towns on the Hudson. And for a general enumeration of the numerous streams that fall into it, see page 11. Of fish, the Hudson does not afford a very great variety. But sturgeon, shad, and herring, ascend it in the spring, and are taken in vast abundance. The salmon has long since disappeared in this river, as it seems about to do in Connecticut river. But there is a considerable variety of small fish, such as bass, the white and yellow perch, &c.

The passage of this river through the Highlands, without any impediment to its navigation, save that of a crooked though deep, and in some places a narrow channel, is a singular fact in geography, and it affords a pleasing diversity of scenery. The Highlands are about 16 miles wide, and its hills and mountains present many features of vast sublimity. The water is but seldom salt or brackish at Poughkeepsie, and water-casks are often filled below the Highlands. For the facilities of travelling on this river, and with great ease, convenience, and dispatch, see ALBANY.

MANOVER, see PARIS.

MARION-HILL, see NORTH-HEMPSTEAD.

HARTSVILLE, see WASHINGTON.

HAVEN ISLAND, see WATERVLIET.

HELL-GATE, or HURLGATE, is a narrow and difficult strait in East River, 8 miles from New-York, formed by projecting rocks that confine the water to a narrow and crooked channel, occasioning strong eddy currents. There is a sufficient depth of water for any vessel, but the passage of large ships should only be attempted with the most skilful pilots.

HEMPSTEAD PLAIN, in Queens County,

is an extensive tract of wild savanna or prairie, considerably elevated, extending along the S. side of the ridge or spine of Long-Island. When first visited by European emigrants, it was an open prairie, without trees, and covered with high sedge grass, and a humble growth of dwarf shrubbery. Its extent was reckoned about 15 miles in length and 4 in breadth. As it was thought of little value, no separate grant was ever made of it, but the whole was attached in common, to the adjacent tracts granted to many individuals. And no division having yet been made, it is now considered as common property, belonging to the heirs of the ancient rights. Considerable encroachments are constantly making upon its limits, and with manures and skilful management, much of its borders are now under cultivation. That part which is not separately inclosed, serves for a wild pasture, and many hundreds of cattle, sheep and horses are fed upon it. This plain is the great resort of plover, a most delicious bird, found here in vast abundance. And the New-Market race-ground was here, where jockies and horses performed many great feats. See QUEENS COUNTY. The Towns of Hempstead, N. Hempstead, and Oyster-bay, have each a portion of this plain.

HEMLOCK LAKE, is about 6 miles long and 1 wide, situated in the S. W. part of Ontario County, and discharges Northward, and unites its stream with Honeoy creek, which see.

J.R.

HONEOY LAKE, in the Town of Honeoy, Ontario County, is about 5 miles long, N. and S., and 1 mile wide. It discharges at the N. end, HONEOY CREEK, which receives also the outlets of Canacadea and Hemlock Lakes, and winds N. and W. to the Genesee river in Avon.—Its whole course may be 25 miles, and it is a good mill-stream.

J.R.

HOPEWELL, see FISHKILL.

HYDE PARK, a pleasant, flourishing Village in Clinton, Dutchess County, on the Post road to Albany, has 40 houses, a handsome new Episcopal Church, and some other buildings. It is named from the elegant seat of Dr. Bard, in its vicinity.



I.

ISLIP, a Post-Township of Suffolk County, on the S. side of Long-Island,

50 miles E. of New-York,* and 210 miles from Albany; bounded N. by Smith-Town and a part of Brookhaven, E. by Brookhaven, S. by the Atlantic Ocean, W. by Huntington. It extends along the ocean 16 miles, and has a medial width of near 7 miles. *Rinconoma pond*, is partly in this Town, just in the N. W. corner. It is about 3 miles in circumference, shallow at the borders, but very deep in the middle, and abounds with a great variety of fish. It has neither outlet nor inlet, and there are many curious particulars related of a septennial ebb and flow of its waters. There are several small streams that supply mill-seats, on which are 6 or 7 grain and saw-mills.—The soil is light and sandy, but manured with sea-weed and other manures, is rendered productive. This Township still produces many of the wild deer, and is remarkable for its abundance of grouse or heath-hens, partridge, quail, woodcock, and an annual succession of water-fowl, such as wild-geese, brant, ducks, &c. &c. The roads are smooth and pleasant,—no hills,—and in the different seasons of hunting, fishing and fowling, its woods and waters afford employ and diversion to great numbers of persons. There are several small islands in the bay, as Cap-tree, Grass, Oak, and Fire-Islands, but too inconsiderable for other notice. In 1810, Islip had 885 inhabitants, including 13 slaves, and there are 60 senatorial electors; taxable property, 211,200 dollars. Among the records of this Town, which was one of the original English settlements, there is still preserved a copy of what is termed the Duke's or *Duke of York's Laws*, enacted for the temporary government of the Province, about 1665. This code is contained in 2 small folio volumes, nearly entire, and they are well worth the attention of those who feel an interest in the progressive change of public opinion and common sentiment.

A.S., S.L.M., & J.F.

INDIAN RIVER, called also, the W. branch of the Oswegatchie, rises in Lewis County, winds across Jefferson County, and enters St. Lawrence County, a few miles above the head of Black Lake, through which it runs, and meets the Oswegatchie about 4 miles above its mouth in the St. Lawrence. It is a very crooked stream, and its whole course, including B. lake, may be near 100

* Or, according to one Correspondent, 42 miles.

miles. At one place, it approaches within 6 miles of Black River, and much has been said of opening a communication by a canal: a practicable project, but whether good policy favor it, is problematical. See *LE RAY*.

ITHACA, a Post-Village of 40 houses, some mills, &c., near the S. end of Cayuga Lake, in the Town of *ULYSSES*, Seneca County. It is 29 miles from Owego in Tioga County, and 180 from Albany.



J.

JAMAICA, a Post-Township of Queens County, on the S. side of Long-Island, 12 miles from New-York, and 172 from Albany; bounded N. by Newtown and Flushing, E. by Hempstead, S. by Jamaica Bay, W. by Kings County. This Town occupies more than half of the width of Long-Island; and Jamaica bay, in the S., spreads into the island. This bay embosoms several islands, which, with a tract in its rear, supply salt-meadow grass. Rockaway beach, which is attached to the Town of Hempstead, extends along this bay on the S. toward the sea, in front of the Town of Jamaica. There are some small streams for mills, and the range of hills that form the spine of Long-Island, range along the N. line. The main road from New-York toward the east of the island, lies along the S. foot of these hills, by the *Village of Jamaica*. In this Village are 3 houses of worship, and a considerable number of dwellings, besides an academy and some other buildings. Here were formerly held the courts for the County, and this Town has several times been the temporary seat of colonial legislation. The farms are under pretty good cultivation, and supply considerable quantities of various products for the markets at New-York. In 1810, the whole population was 2110, when there were 219 senatorial electors. Beaver-pond, near Jamaica Village, is a handsome little sheet of water, but is only remarkable for its race-ground.

S.L.M.

JAY, a large Post-Township in the N. part of Essex County, with a Post-Office 141 miles N. of Albany; and is bounded N. by Franklin and Clinton Cos., E. by Chesterfield, S. by Lewis and Keene, W. on the W. line of the County. Jay, was so called in honor of one of our best

citizens; and was erected in 1798, from Willsborough. The Sable mountain, the highest in this County, separates Jay from Chesterfield, Lewis and Willsborough; but W. of this there is good farming land. The principal part of the settlements, are on No. 2, old military tract; through which runs the Sable river, abounding in fine sites for mills. There are 4 grist-mills, 5 saw-mills, 5 distilleries, a forge, and clothier's works. This Town is abundantly supplied with sites for every kind of hydraulic works, with timber and with iron ore. Along the Sable, the flats are pretty extensive, very fertile, and the country in general may be called healthy. The soil, is mostly a sandy loam. The first settlements in this Town, were about 1790, but the present inhabitants are mostly emigrants from the Eastern states within about 10 years past. There are about 180 families, and 66 senatorial electors. The noted cobble, called *Whiteface* mountain, is in this Town, and overlooks all the country for 100 to 150 miles. Montreal, at the distance of 80 miles, may be seen from the top of this mountain, which is about 2600 feet in height. The state owns a large part of this Town; but the farmers own the soil on which they live. In the deep vallies, less snow in winter than is usual in this latitude; but the consequence is a more severe exposure to early and late frosts, than in the less mountainous Towns, and those on the lake shore, where there is more snow. There are 9 school-districts and 6 houses, and 3 religious societies. The market for produce, is at *Peru Bay*, 24 miles from the centre of this Town. The inhabitants are laborious, peaceable, good citizens. Taxable property, \$52,784. Population, 1810, 1164; males 653, females 511.

E.S., J.F., B.D.P.

JEFFERSON, a Township of Schoharie County, 20 miles S. W. of Schoharie, and 48 miles S. of W. from Albany;—bounded on the N. E. by Cobleskill, easterly by Blenheim, W. by Harpersfield in the County of Delaware, N. westerly by Otsego County. It was erected in 1803, and named in honor of Thomas Jefferson, late President of the United States. The situation is elevated; for it sends small waters into Schoharie creek of the Mohawk, and supplies head streams of Delaware river, with Utsyanthe pond or lake from which the Delaware issues, and of Cha

lotte creek of the Susquehanna. The Albany and Delaware turnpike runs W. across the central part; and a turnpike from Catskill, winding around the grand curve of the Catsbergs or Catskill mountains, just touches the S. end as it enters Harpersfield. The inhabitants are principally farmers, originally from the Eastern states. In 1810, there were 212 senatorial electors, and the whole population amounted to 1740.—The household looms, 93 in number, produced about 20,000 yards of cloth that year. This Town had very few inhabitants prior to the Revolutionary war, and indeed can hardly be said to have been settled till within 20 years. The soil is good for grass, and considerable grain is also raised.

N.T., E.H.

JERICHO, a Post-Township in the S. E. corner of Chenango County, 20 miles S. of Norwich, and 125 or 115* miles W. of Albany; bounded N. by Oxford, E. by Otsego and Delaware Counties, S. by Broome County, W. by Coventry and a small angle on Broome County. Its area is computed at 48,000 acres. The Susquehanna river enters near the N. E. corner of this Town, and leaves it near the S. W. corner. There are 2 turnpike roads, the one from Albany, and the other from Newburgh, besides numerous other roads; and there are 2 Post-Offices, the one at Jericho-Bridge; and the other, on the Susquehanna, 9 miles lower down, is called *Bettsburgh Post-Office*. At Jericho Bridge is a small Village on the Susquehanna, at the crossing of the Newburgh turnpike.—The soil is good for farming, with an agreeable diversity, and but very little of waste-land. There is 1 house of worship; and meetings for worship are also held in the school-houses, of which there are 10 in this Town. The inhabitants came principally from the Eastern states, and it is almost superfluous to add that common schools for the education of youth are well supported.—There are abundance of mill-seats, on streams distributed over the Town; and 22 saw-mills, 4 or 5 corn-mills, and 2 carding-machines are already erected. Jericho is part of a tract of land granted by this state in 1788, to the sufferers by former grants in the present state of Vermont, to which New-York had

laid claim. Those who had suffered in this way, as well as by aiding in a defence of the laws of New-York, received here a kind of indemnity. The whole population of this Town in 1810, was 1608, when there were 117 senatorial electors; taxable property assessed that year, 162,761 dollars.

F.A.D.Z., & W.S.Z.

JERUSALEM, a Township of Ontario County, 20 miles S. of Canandaigua, and 18 from Geneva; bounded N. by Middlesex and Benton, E. by Benton, S. by Steuben County, W. by Naples.—It comprises Township No. 7 in the 2d, and near half of No. 7 in the 1st range, and is 9 miles long E. and W., by 6 N. and south. In the W. Township, the N. end of the W. arm of Crooked Lake penetrates from Steuben County, and occupies the centre, receiving some small mill-streams; and the E. boundary is formed by the E. arm of the same lake, from the N. end of which is the outlet, that runs E. across Benton to Seneca lake. The surface is considerably hilly and broken, but with handsome vallies of arable land, and few towns in the county have more of elegant diversity of view and situation for building spots. There is but one stream sufficient for mills, on which are 2 saw-mills and a grain-mill. This Town is now the principal residence of the Universal Friends, or the followers of Jemima Wilkinson, who now lives here.—They removed to this Town from Benton, where they first settled, about 1790, and now consist of about 50 or 60 persons, as some Correspondents say, and others, of 50 or 60 families. These people are distinguished for their frugality, honesty, sobriety, and industry, but their numbers are on the decline. They live very much retired from the bustle around them, devoted solely to themselves. Jemima continues to speak in meetings occasionally, but sensibly feels the approaches of age. In 1810, the whole population was 450, with 44 senatorial electors, and 96 families.

N.T., E.S., & J.C.S.

JOHNSBURGH, a Township in the N. W. corner of Washington County, erected from Thurman, April 6, 1805. It is bounded N. by Essex County, E. by Chester, S. by Thurman, W. by Montgomery County, and is about 13 miles square. This Town was first settled by John Thurman, Esq., the proprietor, with a number of other families, about 1790, then 20 miles remote from any

* *My Correspondents state it thus;—but the Post-Master calls the distance 125 miles. A.D. 1811.*

other settlements. The surface is hilly, the soil principally a light kind of loam, good for grass and grain. The whole is inclining to stony, and is well watered. The timber mostly maple and beech, intermixed with hemlock, birch and some elm, on the low plains. The land is mostly yet in a state of nature, though there are about 150 families in the Town, 1 or 2 grist-mills, several saw-mills, and a considerable number of common mechanics. About 1-5th of the inhabitants, are Europeans, from Great-Britain, the rest principally from the Eastern states. In 1810, the population, 651; senatorial electors, 81.

K.B.

JOHNSTOWN, a Post-Township, the capital of Montgomery County, 41 miles N. W. of Albany; bounded N. by St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties, E. by Wells, Mayfield and Amsterdam, S. by Charleston or the Mohawk river, W. by Palatine and Stratford. Its extent N. and S., is 76 miles, and about 10 miles E. and west; but the population is all on the S. end, while the northern part is clothed with dreary forests, with a soil that forbids cultivation. See **STRATFORD** and **WELLS**. Like those Towns it sends waters to the St. Lawrence, supplies small head streams of the Hudson, branches of Sacandaga river, and some other small waters. The southern part is moderately uneven, and the soil a strong productive argillaceous loam, or brown grit-mold. It has been settled about 50 years, and Sir William Johnson first led the way into its wilds with a few families from the adjacent settlements on the Mohawk. In 1772, Johnstown was made the capital of the new County of Tryon, now Montgomery; and its inhabitants suffered all the evils attendant on war, during that of the revolution; nor did they enjoy any quiet till Johnson the savage leader, with his horde of Indians and Tories, were driven to Canada. War is nothing else than the harvest of bad men;—when all the restraints of civil law are legally removed, that vice may rule, and violence oppose violence in cunning, craft, circumvention, fraud,—and murder be sanctioned by law.

The Village of *Johnstown* is 4 miles N. of the Mohawk, 42 N. W. of Albany, on a handsome plain, skirted on the N. and W. by Canada creek, and on the S. by a low ridge of hills. Here are about 120 houses, the county buildings,

an academy, an Episcopal and Presbyterian church, the former of which was built by Sir W. Johnson. *Cahnawaga Village*, near the Mohawk, was once a residence of a part of the Mohawk Indians, where their orchards of apple-trees still remain. Here are about 30 houses, a Dutch Reformed church, and *Cahnawaga Post-Office*, 39 miles from Albany, on the western turnpike.—There is another church at Kingsborough, an inconsiderable place, but known by this local name, as is Tripe's hill, 2 miles E. of Cahnawaga. In 1810, the population of Johnstown was 6225; its taxable inhabitants, 817; senatorial electors, 577; and taxable property, 908,640 dollars.

J.C., & J.M.

JUNIUS, a Post-Township of Seneca County, 20 to 35 miles N. of *Ovid*, and 182 miles N. of W. from Albany on the great road to Niagara; erected Feb. 12, 1802, from a part of Washington, now Fayette; bounded N. by the Town of Wolcott; E. by the Cayuga lake, the Seneca river, and the Town of Cato; S. by the Seneca Lake and river, and a part of Fayette; W. by the County of Ontario. *Galen Post-Office* is also in this Town. It is about 15 miles long N. and S., and about 12 miles wide, containing the military Townships of Junius and Galen, and Lots No. 6, 7, 8, 9, of the Township of Romulus, and the 21 northernmost Lots of the tract commonly called the Cayuga reservation. The whole area is computed at 115,000 acres. The face of the country is level, the soil good and well watered. The inhabitants are mostly emigrants from the Eastern states and New-Jersey. There are 71 looms in families, which produce annually 20,274 yards of cloth. There are some indications of iron-ore, and several salt-springs have been found on the banks of the Seneca river: a manufactory of salt in this Town yields a daily average of 150 bushels. An enlargement of the works is contemplated. Junius contains 1 merchant-mill, 2 grain-mills, 5 or 6 saw-mills, a fulling-mill, 2 distilleries, and 2 carding-machines;—and enjoys very great advantages for the erection of extensive water-works of every description. The Village of *W. Cayuga*, situated on the W. bank of the Cayuga Lake, about 2 miles above the outlet, is a pleasant place, with 16 or 17 houses and stores, formerly connected with *Cayuga*, by the Cayuga bridge

of 1 mile in length. The ferry is revived and well regulated. *Seneca Village*, at the falls of the Seneca river, is fast improving, and must become a brisk trading place, as the country populates. Here is a carrying-place, and Mynderse's mills, with 15 houses. Junius is happily circumstanced in regard to boatable waters. See the map. The Seneca turnpike runs through this Town, and other public roads traverse it in various directions. There are a competent number of common school-houses and schools, 2 congregations of Presbyterians, and one of Baptists, but no houses for public worship have yet been erected. In 1810, the population was 2251, the senatorial electors 177. The outlet of Canandaigua lake crosses this Town eastward.

W.M.

JAMESVILLE, a Post-Village of *MANLIUS*, Onondaga County, formerly called *Simai*.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, see p. 80.

JEFFERSON, or SCRAWAS V., see FAYETTE.

JERICHO, Post-Office, see OYSTER-BAY.

JERUSALEM, Post-Office, see BENTON.

JOHNSTOWN, a small Village in *LIVINGSTON*.

K.

KEENE, a large and wild Township near the N. W. extremity of Essex County, erected in 1808, from Elizabeth-Town and Jay; bounded N. by Jay, E. by Elizabeth-Town, S. by Scroon or Scaroon, W. on the W. line of Essex County; being about 24 miles, E. and W., and 20 wide. The surface is diversified with mountains, hills, vallies and plains, though the greatest part is very broken. In the S. part, the *La Sable*, or Sandy Mountain, rises to a great height, rugged, and uncommonly bold, stretches across Jay, and rises into the noted *White-face*, which see.

In this Town are the extreme sources of the Hudson river; and it gives rise to some waters of *La Sable*, and *Saranack* rivers, which enter *Lake Champlain*; as also the *Racket* river, which enters the *St. Lawrence* near the N. boundary of the state. That it is high land, may be learned from these circumstances; while the roughness and rude wildness of surface can only be faintly delineated in a brief description.

There are 2 small Lakes in Keene, and several ponds: The *Saranack* lake, on the W. line, being 15 miles in circumference, clear, and transparent, surrounded by high hills, and contains 52 islands: *Lake Placid*, in the N. part, contains about 1700 acres, and both are well stored with fish. Streams of a good size for mills, are plentifully supplied, as are falls, some of which are very high and merit separate descriptions. The settlements in this Town are principally in two parts;—that called the *Flats*, on the branch of the *Sable* river, settled in 1797, contains $\frac{2}{3}$ of the inhabitants, has 2 grist-mills, 3 saw-mills, 2 school-houses, and a distillery: the other, called the *Great Plains*, has 1 saw and grist-mill, and a forge is now building. Iron ore abounds. This settlement commenced in 1804, and the country is elevated, pleasant and healthy.—There are 37 senatorial electors, about 125 families; and by the census of 1810, 642 inhabitants: 338 males, 304 females. The taxable property this year, \$64,222. The *Elba Iron & Steel Company*, with a capital of 100,000 dollars, is establishing extensive works in this Town.—This company contemplate works on a large scale, for the manufacture of iron, steel, hollow-ware, nail-rods and sheet-iron. The works are on a branch of *Sable* River, and surrounded by vast forests of wood. Charcoal is now purchased for 3 cents per bushel.

J.D., B.D.P., & A.M.I.

KINDERHOOK, a Post-Township in the N. W. corner of Columbia County, 10 miles N. of *Hudson*, and 20 S. of *Albany*; bounded N. by *Rensselaer* County, E. by *Chatham*, S. by *Claverack* and *Hudson*, W. by the river *Hudson*. Its extent N. and S., is 11 miles, and its medial width may be 7. Washed on the W. by the *Hudson*, it enjoys the navigation of that river, and has several landings with stores, sloops, &c. The soil of this Town is good in general, though various in quality and richness. Its surface may be called level, but in the E. are ledges of slate and lime-stone, moderately elevated, and capable of cultivation. It is an open champaign, with gentle swells, and large tracts of pine-plain, on a fine silicious sand or gravel, tracts of clay, of shistic gravel, of loam, and of alluvion. There are few better Townships for agriculture, though much of its soil appears exhausted, and timber is very scarce, owing to bad management.—But its agriculture is rapidly improving,

and the use of Gypsum as a manure, with the introduction of select breeds of domestic stock, particularly sheep, have characterized a new era in agriculture, with a spirit of improvement, widely diffused. Kinderhook creek, one of the best streams for mills in the state, enters about the centre of the E. line, and runs W. and S. near 10 miles, where it meets Claverack creek, near the Hudson. In the N., it has fine alluvial flats, and the S. half winds a serpentine course in a deep gulf, apparently worn in the rocks, where are many falls and rapids. There are several small ponds, and Fish lake or pond, on the E. line, larger than all the rest, may be near 4 miles in circumference. Iron ore is produced here, but is not wrought into iron, because of the scarcity of fuel. Lime-stone is plenty, and there are ledges of slate also, with a variety of clays. Some red ox-ys of iron are found that promise future value as pigments for paints. There are a great number of mills of various kinds, and an extensive Cotton Factory at Columbia-Ville in the south. This manufactory is on the N. side of Abram's or Factory creek, 4 miles N. of Hudson, and employs 1500 spindles, and manufactured 55000 pounds of cotton wool in 1812. There are 2 paper-mills, which made 3583 reams of paper, and 127 gross of press-papers; 2 fulling-mills, and 4 carding-machines, besides grain and saw-mills, and a plaster-mill. There are 10 grain-mills on Kinderhook creek. There are 12 school-houses, 2 of which, 1 at Kinderhook Village, and 1 at the Landing, are very large and respectable, dignified with the name of Academies. In each of these are 70 scholars, and in all, 465 are annually taught the rudiments of common learning. Near the centre of the Town, on an extensive and beautiful plain, is the Village of Kinderhook. It is situated on the W. side of the creek, on the old post-road to Albany, 12 miles N. of Hudson, and 22 from Albany. Here are 20 or 30 dwellings, several of which, in the style of country-seats, are very elegant, several stores, shops, &c. a church, and an academy.

About 5 miles W. of this, is Kinderhook Landing, where are 15 dwellings, several stores, shops, &c., but its trade is declining. In 1810, the whole population was 3709, including 305 slaves, and there were 351 senatorial electors.

Kinderhook, was settled at an early period of our history, by some Dutch

and Swedish families. Its name is of curious origin, and signifies Children's corner, or point; so called from the number of children belonging to a Swedish family that anciently lived on a point of land about half a mile above the present upper Landing. Several of their descendants of the 4th generation are now living, and from 60 to 80 years of age.

G.G. & D.V.N.

KINGSBURY, a half-shire Township of Washington County, on the E. side of the Hudson, 55 miles N. of Albany; bounded N. by Fort-Anne, E. by Hartford, S. by Argyle, W. by Queensbury, and a short distance by Hudson river or the Co. of Saratoga. The general surface is very level, and the soil either a light sand or sandy loam, or a stiff clay, with some tracts of gravelly loam. The S. W. part is sandy, and in the N. and N. E., clay predominates. It is, however, a pretty good tract for farming, and is under very good cultivation. The roads are numerous, and the old post-road to Whitehall is much used. *Baker's Falls*, in the S. W. corner, near the village of Sandy-Hill, are separately described; as is the *Post Village* of SANDY-HILL. This is a very handsome, compact Village, of about 60 houses and stores, besides some county and other buildings, situated on a high sandy plain, just on the margin of the Hudson, 52 miles from Albany. It is a place of considerable trade, and one of the pleasantest little Villages on the Hudson. The courts are alternately held here and at Salem. At Baker's Falls are very superior advantages for water works, on which are several valuable mills. The whole waters of the Hudson descend 76 feet within a distance of 60 rods. There are in this Town 6 grain-mills, 12 saw-mills, several fulling-mills and carding-machines, a bloomery and trip hammer, and a woolen manufactory. There are 3 or 4 houses of worship, and 18 school-houses. The whole population in 1810, was 2272, with 225 electors. Near the centre of this Town, on the road to Whitehall, and about 5 miles from Sandy-Hill is another small village, containing about 20 houses, some stores, &c. And about 2 miles further N. is the spot where Putnam was defeated by the Indians. There are fine groves of pine, which supply great quantities of boards and other lumber that descend the Hudson, being made up in rafts at Fort Edward, from which place they run in safety to Albany. Logs are also rafted, and many of

them go to New-York, and other principal places on the river.

Z.H., J.B., J.K.H.

KINGSTON, a Post-Township, the capital of Ulster County, on the W. shore of the Hudson, 100 miles N. of New-York, and 65 S. of Albany; bounded N. by Saugerties, E. by the Hudson, S. by Esopus, or Walkill creek, W. by Hurley. In 1811, Kingston, which was a very large Township, and contained a population of 5760 souls, was divided into three towns;—Kingston in the centre, Saugerties from the N. end, and Esopus from the S. Since this division, there has been no census of the inhabitants; but an intelligent Correspondent assigns 2540 to Kingston, 2194 to Saugerties, and 1026 to Esopus, as the probable numbers. And on this ratio, the present number of senatorial electors in Kingston, would be 267. It now comprises an area of near 50 square miles, extending 10 miles along the Hudson. The soil is good, and the farms are under good old-fashioned cultivation. Many of the houses are built of lime-stone, which is very plenty here and of a good quality, and the inhabitants possess much wealth. Esopus creek runs near 15 miles in this Town, and on the boundary toward Saugerties; and Walkill creek, along the southern boundary, has a course of about 5 miles, so that Kingston is amply supplied with mill-streams, and it has also several Landings on the Hudson, of very considerable business. It is a common feature of Dutch and German population in this country, to multiply the distinctions of places by local names: and a Township of 10 miles square, inhabited by those people, will have probably 10 times as many names to designate parts of its area, as it would if inhabited by English Americans. Kingston Village is incorporated, and well merits separate notice; at Flatbush is a new Dutch Reformed church of stone: at Greenkills, in the S. W. corner, are several corn-mills; and there are several Landings, where are vessels employed in the river-trade, as Columbus, the Strand, Twalf's kill, &c., and at Eddy's cotton factory there is a very handsome settlement. There are several bridges across Esopus creek, Saw creek, and Walkill creek. The common lands, or those held in trust for the Town, are principally leased by the Trustees, in perpetuity, and the other lands are held by right of soil. There are several mills of various kinds,

a pottery, cotton factory, and a manufactory also of snuff and tobacco.

Kingston Village is pleasantly laid out on a handsome sandy level, considerably elevated, on the S. side of Esopus creek, 10 miles S. of its mouth in the Hudson, and 3 miles W. of the Hudson at Kingston Landing. It is 100 miles N. of New-York, and 65 S. of Albany, on the stage-road between these two places. This Village is incorporated, and contains 150 houses and stores, an academy, church, and court-house and prison for the county; the whole population in 1810 was 1082. The public buildings, and many others, are of blue lime-stone. The compact part covers about 80 acres, handsomely laid out in large lots, with gardens, &c. There are also a fire-engine-house, market, 2 printing-offices, and a public library. The flats along the Esopus creek, in front of the Village, are uncommonly rich and beautiful. The inhabitants are rich and not luxurious. Kingston was one of the earliest Dutch settlements in this State. In 1662 it had a settled minister, and the county records commence about that period. The Village was burnt by the British, under Vaughan, in Oct. 1777, and great quantities of stores destroyed. It was then commonly called Esopus.

C.T.&J.B.

KORTRIGHT, a Post-Township of Delaware County, 6 to 15 miles N. of Delhi, 62 miles S. W. of Albany: bounded N. by Otsego County, E. by Harpersfield, S. by Stamford or Delaware river, W. by Meredith and Franklin. Its form seems copied from the German civil divisions, except that none of its lines are circular. It extends from Charlotte Creek and the Susquehanna to the Delaware, being about 11 miles; and along the former 14 miles, the latter 9 miles; and it encloses near one half, at the N. E. end, of the Town of Meredith. It has a turnpike road from Catskill, the principal market of the N. part of this county, as Kingston is of the S. The general surface is broken by hills and vallies, the soil principally a chocolate colored loam, moist, good for meadow and pasture. The land is held by lease, paying annually about \$12 1-2 per 100 acres. There are 2 houses for public worship, and 14 common school-houses. There are 161 looms in families, which produced in 1810, 41,821 yards of cloth; and there is 1 distillery of whiskey, with 1 carding-machine and 2 fulling-mills. The inhabitants are principally Irish,

with some Scotch and a few English. There were 500 families in 1810, when the whole population was 2993, with 388 taxable inhabitants, and \$154,066 of taxable property.

N.T., O.P. & C.G.

KAKIAT, Post-Office, see HAMPSHIRE.

KINDERHOOK CREEK, one of the best streams for mills in the United States, is formed of numerous branches that spread over the N. E. of Columbia, and the S. E. corner of Rensselaer County, which, united, run to the S. W. through the Town of Kinderhook. Here the stream takes this name, and runs southerly to Claverack creek, which it meets near the Hudson, and both lose their names for Factory and Major Abram's creek. See COLUMBIA COUNTY, and also KINDERHOOK. Its waters are collected from a good farming country, where, with its branches, they supply abundance of mill-seats.

KINGS COUNTY, see page 81.

KNAPPSBURGH Post-Office, see OXFORD.

L.

LANSINGBURGH, a Post-Township of Rensselaer County, on the E. bank of the Hudson, 3 miles N. of Troy, and 9 N. of Albany; bounded N. by Schaghticoke, E. by Bruuswick, S. by Troy, W. by the Hudson. Its extent along the Hudson, about 2 miles, and it is 1 mile wide, embracing the most or all of the river-hill. It is a small but valuable tract of land, and comprises the incorporated Village or Borough of Lansingburgh, formerly known by the name of the "New City." The N. end is opposite the Village of Waterford, between which places there is a toll-bridge across the Hudson, the first across that river, as we ascend from the Ocean. The soil along the river is principally a coarse gravelly loam, or rich mold, and the flats are very extensive. The road from Troy leads along the river bank, and is one of the handsomest in the state. The river is navigated to the Village, in some seasons, with large sloops, but the tides are very rarely felt here, and Lansingburgh is rather above the present head of sloop navigation, though small sloops commonly ascend to this place. Great efforts are making to improve the navigation, by deepening

the channel, and by constructing dams to collect the water into narrower currents; and there can be little doubt that this will in time be effected. When Albany shall contain 100,000 inhabitants, Troy, Lansingburgh and Waterford may probably be regarded as one great and continuous suburb of that City. The Thames was once deemed navigable only to the site of London, and there can be little doubt that the Hudson may be made to extend a good sloop navigation to Waterford within half a century.—Contemplating on this subject, I have been led to believe that the best way of extending the navigation of this river, would be found in an increase of water;—and that this might very readily be effected by rolling-dams across the lower sprouts of the Mohawk, near where they separate from the main stream. Suppose double the present quantity of water were thus thrown into the Hudson, by the upper sprout, at Waterford-Point, and which can be effected at a moderate expense; the increased volume of the stream would soon produce great effects. Nor is it irrational to suppose that, in less than half a century, it would so deepen the channel of that river, as to carry some inches of common tides to Waterford. The *Village of Lansingburgh* is handsomely seated on a very extensive and beautiful gravelly plain, on the E. bank of the Hudson, one mile below Waterford. It is regularly laid out in streets and squares, and contains 294 houses and stores, besides a Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Methodist and Baptist meeting-house, an Academy, and several other buildings. There are also several very elegant Mansions. A principal street extends along the river, on which are 150 of the houses. This Village is incorporated. In its rear are the river-hills and some pretty lofty summits, where Diamond Rock rises with a bold acclivity, presenting from its summit a most extensive and elegant view of the surrounding country. This is a bare rock of petrosilex, affording many elegant samples of rock-crystal. Excepting this vein, of considerable extent, the rocks of the hill are principally a fragile schistus. The trade and other business of this Village is very considerable. In 1810, the whole population of this Town was 1658, including 58 slaves; and there were also 143 senatorial electors. The taxable property, as valued by the Assessors, amounted to \$253,820. A nursery of choice fruit trees, owned

by the Messrs. Janes of this place, deserves notice as a very useful establishment.

Since the above was written, a Bank has been chartered at Lansingburgh, with a capital of \$200,000, and the Banking-house is intended to be ready for business in the autumn of 1813.

B.S., S.G., & E.J.

LAURENS, a Township of Otsego County, organized in 1811, from the N. part of Otego; it is 12 miles S. W. of Cooperstown, and 78 W. of Albany; bounded N. by New-Lisbon and Hartwick, E. by Milford, W. by Butternuts, S. by Otego. Its area may be 42 square miles, and it has Otego creek running centrally across it to the south. The surface is broken by hills of a moderate height, presenting an agreeable diversity of hills and valleys, with a soil of rich loam or mold, well adapted for grain and grass. An elevated ridge extends along the E. part, covered with pine, oak, chesnut, walnut, ash, &c., of great value in this country. There are 5 grain-mills, 6 saw-mills, 2 fulling-mills and several carding-machines. A mineral spring, lately discovered, has attracted some notice, but I have no account of its qualities, nor why it is used by people who resort to it. The Friends or Quakers have a meeting-house, and there are 8 or 10 school-houses. As this Town has been erected since the last Census, its population is not known by actual enumeration; but well informed Correspondents compute it at 1512. See OTEGO. A laudable attention to improvements in the breeds of domestic stock, in agriculture, and domestic and household manufactures, has of late marked the efforts of the inhabitants of this Town. 'And there is now hardly a family or respectable person that does not esteem it an honor to appear abroad wholly clad in cloths of household manufacture.' A very laudable pride, and an honorable distinction; and it were much to be wished that these sentiments were widely diffused, though decried by many as mean or mercenary.

N.T., E.C., & J.P.

LEBANON, a Township of Madison County, bounded N. by Eaton, E. by Hamilton, S. by Smyrna in the County of Chenango; W. by DeRuyter;—being Township No. 5, as designated on De Witt's Maps. It lies about 115 miles W. of Albany, and 35 S. W. of Utica: erected in 1807. The surface is hilly, but along the Chenango are extensive intervals, and there is very little of

waste land. The Chenango, runs through the E. part of this Town, and, with several branches, water the whole, and supply plenty of mill-seats. There are 3 grain-mills, 9 saw-mills, and some other water works. The soil is light, easy of tillage; and the timber maple, beech, birch, ash, elm, basswood, butternut, black-cherry, and some pine.—The inhabitants are principally emigrants from the Eastern States; and as the soil is excellent for grazing, they send cattle, &c. to market, instead of grain. The roads are good, in this and the adjacent Towns. Cattle intended for a market, are driven principally to Philadelphia. The population of Lebanon, 1654; 271 heads of families, 2 slaves, and 177 senatorial electors. The taxable property, assessed in 1810, 107,490 dollars.

J.W.B.

LENOX, a Post-Township in the N. eastern extremity of Madison County, bounded N. on Oneida Lake, E. by Oneida creek, or Oneida County; S. by Smithfield, W. by Sullivan. It is situated about 25 miles W. from Utica, and 118 a little N. of west from Albany. Lenox was erected in 1809; formed of the eastern part of the Town of Sullivan. It was first settled about 1800, and contains now 1732 inhabitants, and 117 senatorial electors. The taxable property, assessed in 1810, \$85,156. There are 3 grain-mills, 5 saw-mills, a distillery of grain spirits, a brewery and 2 carding-machines. The soil is productive, and lime-stone abounds; indications of iron-ore and gypsum have given very sanguine hopes of these articles also, to the inhabitants. The Seneca turnpike, leads through this Town, nearly central. Emigrants from the Eastern States, compose about two thirds of the population;—the remainder are of German extraction. So much of the population of the Oneida Indians, as belong to Madison County, are in this Town; but their principal Castle or Village, is situated on the opposite shore of Oneida creek, in the Town of Vernon, Oneida County, which see. On the E., Lenox is washed by Oneida creek, and the Canaseraga or Cowasselon creek, which rises in this Town, spreads over a considerable part of it.

S.S.

LEE, a Township of Oneida County, 8 miles N. of Rome, erected in 1811, from the W. part of Western; bounded N. by Boonville, E. by Western, S. by

Rome, W. by Camden and a small part of Bengal. Its waters are some branches of Wood creek of Oneida Lake, and the main stream of Fish creek, which bounds it on the west. The population is unknown, having belonged to Western at the time of the Census in 1810, and now too variously computed by my Correspondents for any basis of even conjecture. The whole population of Western was 2416, and its senatorial electors 275. The land is of various qualities, though in general rather moist for grain, and there are abundance of mill-seats.

N.T.

LEWIS, a newly settled Township of Essex County, erected in 1805; bounded N. by Chesterfield, E. by Essex and Willsborough, S. by Keene and Elizabethtown, W. by Jay. This Town was hardly settled before 1800, and now contains about 580 inhabitants, and 80 senatorial electors. Like every other part of this County, the surface is much broken by high mountains, though there are some considerable tracts of arable land. The timber is maple, beech, some oak and walnut, ash, elm, basswood, white and yellow pine, spruce, fir, &c. The usual agricultural products succeed pretty well, and apples grow abundantly. The whole is well watered and supplied with sites for mills. *Mount Discovery*, a well known cobble of great height, is in the S. part of this Town, from which the view is sublimely grand. There are 4 saw-mills, 2 grist-mills, 1 forge, and another now building. Iron-ore abounds in the mountains, and yields iron of a good quality. Some good samples of yellow ochre, have been taken from a spring in this Town, which has been supposed to yield water of valuable medicinal qualities. Agreeable to the Census of 1810, there are 537 inhabitants; 277 males, 260 females. The taxable property, agreeable to the Supervisors' books, \$54,323.

C.J.L.

LERAY, a Post-Township of Jefferson County, with a Post-Office, 548 miles from Washington, erected in 1806—bounded on the N. by Antwerp and the County of St. Lawrence, E. by Lewis County, Southerly by Black river, W. by Brownville, and about 5 miles on the river St. Lawrence, on the N. west. Its form is very irregular; the greatest length N. and S., is about 25 miles; its greatest breadth, about 15 miles. The surface is but gently uneven, and the soil of sand and loam, easy, and fer-

tile. It is well watered by the west branch of the Oswegatchie, called in this country, *Indian river*, and its numerous branches. Its course is very devious, but it furnishes many excellent sites for mills, having many falls. There are several small lakes in the northern part, from 1 to 5 miles in circumference. A large part of this Town, is yet in a state of nature. The first settlements commenced in 1803, by emigrants from New-England and Pennsylvania. The S. western part is the most settled, and there the inhabitants have erected several saw-mills, a grain-mill, carding-machine, 2 store-houses and 2 school-houses. The settlers principally purchase the right of soil. There is a flourishing settlement of Quakers, in this Town, about 7 miles N. of the great bend of Black river. The land is very fertile, a tract of about 3 miles square, watered by the Indian river. Here is a grain and saw-mill, a Quaker meeting-house, on a new and indifferent road from Black river to Ogdensburgh. This settlement is about 180 miles N. W. of Albany. The population of this Town, is returned by the Census of 1810, 1149; but this includes *Antwerp*, a Town recently erected from it, which may contain 350 inhabitants. The whole number of senatorial electors, in 1810, 177.

In the S.W. part of this Town, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Black river, *West creek*, a branch of Indian river, has its source; and much has been said of opening a canal from Black river, communicating with this stream. Judicious persons who have examined the ground, pronounce it practicable, at no great expense, by raising the waters of Black river a few feet by a dam. From a point, about 18 miles above the mouth of that river, a canal of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile would reach a boatable point of the waters of West creek, which is 5 miles in length, to Indian river; and the whole distance is said to be very level. But above this point, the Black river is not boatable for 10 miles, obstructed by the rapid of the *Long Falls*, and the Indian river has several falls, one of which is 38 feet perpendicular.

M.K.

LEYDEN, a large Post-Township, at the southern extremity of Lewis County, with a Post-Office, 115 miles N. W. of Albany, 33 N. of Utica, 501 from Washington. It was erected in 1801, then in Oneida County, and in that year contained 145 electors. There are now,

1810, 104 senatorial electors, and 792 inhabitants. Leyden includes a great extent of unsettled land on the E. side of Black river; but the settlements are on the W. side, included within about 6 miles N. and S., by about 9 E. and W. The surface is considerably uneven, the soil better adapted for grass than grain, and well watered by small springs.—The inhabitants came principally from Connecticut, and are characterized by all the industry and perseverance of Connecticut farmers. Roads are opened, and well wrought. There are 5 or 6 grain and saw-mills, a distillery of whiskey, and 1 or 2 carding-machines. Nearly central, in the settlement, is the Post-Office, and several of the mills. Limestone abounds, and quarries tolerably well. There is one Baptist, and one Methodist congregation, who hold their meetings in school-houses, of which there are 6 in this Town; in 3 of which are schools through the year.

B.D.M.

LEICESTER, a Township in the S. E. corner of Genesee County, 21 miles S. easterly from *Batavia*, and 240 miles from Albany; bounded N. by Caledonia, E. by Ontario County, S. by Allegany County, W. by Warsaw. Its length N. and S. is about 16 miles, and it has a medial width of near 12 miles. It has the Genesee river across the S. E. corner, and it forms near half the length of the line. Besides this there are many small streams. The land is of a good quality, and presents nothing to demand minute detail. The Gardeau Reservation is in the S. part of this Town, in the form of an oblong square, embracing the Genesee river. In 1810, the taxable property was valued by the Assessors at \$161,429. The whole population was 927, and there were 14 electors.

R.S., N.T.

LIBERTY, a large Township in the N. W. corner of Sullivan County, erected in 1807, then in Ulster County; bounded N. by Rockland, E. by the Mongaup, or the T. of Thompson, S. by Bethel, W. by Delaware river, or the State of Pennsylvania; N. W. by Delaware County. Its form is irregular; the area 105,240 acres. Population, 418 souls; 44 senatorial electors. Taxable fast property, 209,806; personal, 3873, in all \$213,679. The lands holden by non-residents, valued at \$185,362. The principal streams are the Mongaup and the Collakoon, with their branches. The settlements are mostly along the Delaware

and the other streams. Liberty is wholly within great lots No. 2, 3, and 4, of Hardenbergh Patent; length about 22, breadth 12 miles. Timber beech, maple, ash, hemlock, and some pine.

L.B.

LIVINGSTON, a Post-Township of Columbia County, 10 miles S. of *Hudson*, and 40 from Albany; bounded N. by Hudson, E. by Granger and Gallatin, S. W. by Clermont, and W. by the Hudson. The S. W. is washed by Ancram, or Roeleff Jansen's creek, and Claverack creek runs 2 miles across the N. E. corner, leaving the central part without mill-streams, though there are some small brooks. Its general description is found in the adjoining Towns, and to save dull repetitions, see Clermont, Claverack, &c.—This is one of the Townships of LIVINGSTON'S MANOR, and it was divided in 1803, when Gallatin and Granger were erected from the E. part. It has the E. post-road between New-York and Albany, and a turnpike leading from Salisbury in Connecticut, to the Hudson opposite Catskill. The surface has a pleasing diversity, and a great variety of soils, well adapted for farming and a great variety of crops, and, generally, is of an excellent quality. In 1810, the whole population was 1651, including 65 slaves, and there are 155 senatorial electors. The little *Village of Johnstown* is pleasantly situated on a handsome plain, near the geographical centre; and *Oak-Hill*, opposite Catskill, is a handsome country-seat of one of the Proprietors of the Manor. Lands are held by leases, of various duration, but generally for the term of one life. There are 62 looms in families, which produce about 13,000 yards of cloth annually, for common clothing, with the aid of one fulling-mill, and a carding-machine.

N.T., G.G., & A.

LITCHFIELD, a Post-Township in the S. W. corner of Herkimer County, 10 miles S. W. of *Herkimer*, 10 S. of *Utica*, and 88 a little N. of W. from Albany; bounded N. by Frankfort, E. by Warren, S. by Otsego County, W. by Oneida County. Its situation is elevated, and it gives rise to the Unadilla of the Susquehanna, and some small streams that run N. 7 or 8 miles to the Mohawk. For the general character of its surface, soil and products, see Warren, the adjoining Town on the east. The 3d Great Western turnpike from Cherry-Valley to Manlius leads across the S. end, and there are many other roads. Its inhabitants

are practical farmers, of domestic habits, enjoying much of the blessings of farming industry. Their household manufactures of clothing are nearly equal to the consumption. In 1810, Litchfield had 414 families, 319 senatorial electors, and its whole population was 2533. The taxable property was assessed at \$171,460. N.T., D.H.

LISBON, a Post-Township of St. Lawrence County, with a Post-Office, 605 miles from Washington, and 220 N. W. of Albany; bounded N. W. on the St. Lawrence, N. E. by Madrid, S. E. by Canton, S. W. by Oswegatchie, being about 10 miles square. The population of Lisbon, 820; and there are about 100 senatorial electors. This Township was first surveyed in 1799, and a settlement commenced in 1800. The soil is very excellent, mostly a chocolate coloured loam. A rapid, (Galet on the ancient maps,) the first that obstructs the navigation, descending from Lake Ontario, lies opposite Lisbon, and on which the Proprietors of the Town have erected very valuable mills. There are several islands in the St. Lawrence, opposite this Town, the soil of which is very excellent. On one of these, *Stony Island*, was a strong fortress for those times, erected by the French; taken and demolished by General Amherst in 1760. In this Town, about 3 miles below Ogdensburg, is an Indian village of 23 Indian houses, built for the Oswegatchie tribe by the British Government, after the Revolution; and when, of course, that government had no title to the land. The Indians remained here several years after the settlement of the country by the present proprietors, and were removed by order of the government of New-York, on the complaint of the inhabitants. These Indians, driven from New-Johnstown, in Upper Canada, received this spot and improvements in exchange—from which, driven by our Government, they became destitute of a 'local habitation and a name,' and the Oswegatchie tribe no longer exists, tho' a few individuals remain, scattered amongst the surrounding tribes.—Lisbon is one of the original 10 Townships, purchased of the State in 1786.

A.L., & J.S.C.

LISLE, a Post-Township in the N. E. corner of Broome County, 15 miles N. of Chenango Point, and 120 or 128 miles from Albany; bounded N. by Cortlandt County, E. by Chenango County, S. by Chenango and Union, W. by Berkshire.

It is about 12 miles square, and has Tioughnioga creek running from the centre of the N. line to the S. E. corner. This stream receives Otselick creek and some others, and Nanticoke creek heads here and runs S. to the Susquehanna. These streams supply abundance of mill-seats, and the larger one floats rafts into the Susquehanna. The soil is generally good, but the surface is uneven. In 1810 there were 11 saw-mills, 3 grain-mills, 2 carding-machines; 300 taxable inhabitants, 172 senatorial electors, and the whole population 2157. The inhabitants came principally from the Eastern States, and the settlements commenced about 1792. A marsh of calcareous marl which covers about 3 acres, abounds with resemblances of small shells, which burn to good lime. The getting of lumber occupies too large a portion of the time of the inhabitants, and the soil is necessarily neglected, with the business of the farm.

J.W., E.C., J.K.E. \$1.50.

LIMA, a Post-Township of Ontario County, formerly Charleston, name changed in 1808, situated 18 miles W. of Canandaigua, 226 miles westward from Albany, on the Great Western turnpike road to Niagara; bounded N. and E. by Honeoy creek, or the Town of Bloomfield, S. by Honeoy and Livonia, W. by Avon. Its greatest length N. and S. 8 1-2 miles, greatest width 7; with an area of about 43 square miles. The soil is good, almost without exception, and its inhabitants possess much of wealth. The great road from Albany, and the E. line of the State, to Buffalo, leads centrally across Lima E. and W.;—and perhaps no part of the whole distance presents to the eye of the traveller so many pleasing and interesting objects, and such delightful scenery, as this road through Bloomfield, Lima and Avon. The Village of the same name has a great amount of business, and is rapidly increasing in wealth and population.—The farmers of this Town, in common with those of the opulent farming Towns adjoining, are making rapid advances in household manufactures, and in agriculture, with every department of domestic economy. Charleston received its name at the time of the organization of this County in 1801, and retained it to 1808. The whole population of Lima in 1810, was 1474, with 143 senatorial electors. The household manufactures of that year produced 23,922 yards of cloth. —The inhabitants are principally emi-

grants from the Eastern States—there were, in all, 236 families in 1810.

N.T., J.C.S.

LIVONIA, a Post-Township of Ontario County, erected in 1808, from the W. half of Pittstown, and Honeoy at the same time from the E. half; situated about 20 miles S. W. of *Canandaigua*, between Canesus and Hemlock Lakes, comprising Nos. 8 and 9, in the 6th Range of Townships;—bounded N. by Lima, E. by Honeoy, S. by Sparta, W. by Sparta and Geneseo. Its streams are some small ones that fall into the above Lakes. The land is good, but the settlements are of a more recent date than in some of the adjacent Towns, and it has nothing that merits peculiar detail. In 1810, its population was 1187, with 72 senatorial electors. The household manufactures of 1810, produced 15,938 yds. of cloth, from 60 looms. There are 200 families.

J.C.S., N.T.

LOCKE, a Post-Township in the southern part of Cayuga County, 23 miles a little S. of E. from *Auburn*, 170 W. of Albany; bounded N. by Sempronius, E. by Cortlandt County, S. by Dryden, W. by Genoa; being the Township of Locke in the Military tract, and 10 miles square. Fall Creek of Cayuga Lake, and the inlet of Owasco Lake rise in this Town, and supply mill-seats. The general character of the surface, its soil and products, are so similar to the adjoining Towns, as to supersede the necessity of detail. The Post-Office was established in 1811. It has two turnpike roads leading westward from Port Watson to Ithaca and Aurora, besides other common roads. The lands are held in fee, and the inhabitants are industrious farmers, whose lands, and domestic roofs, supply their principal clothing. In 1810, the population was 2388, the senatorial electors 308, and the whole number of families 269. The taxable inhabitants 360, and the whole amount of taxable property as valued by the Assessors, 100,532 dollars.

R.P., N.T.

LORRAINE, a Post-Township in the S. E. corner of Jefferson County, 150 miles W. N. W. of Albany, and 9 miles E. of Lake Ontario; bounded N. by Adams, Rodman, and part of Lewis County; E. by Lewis County, S. by Oneida County, W. by Ellisburgh. It contains 2 Townships, *Atticus* and *Fenelon*, on De Witt's Maps; was first erected into a Town in 1804, by the name of Malta, from a part of Mexico, and in 1808 the name was al-

tered to Lorraine. The first settlements in this Town, were made late in 1803; it now contains, 1810, 160 families, and 839 souls. There are 3 religious societies, Congregationalists, Baptists, and Methodists, the former of which has a minister, settled in 1808. There are also, 6 school-houses, 2 grist-mills, and 4 saw-mills. Except about 30, the houses are of logs, but the inhabitants are prosperous, very industrious, and of course peaceable and good members of society. The first settlers were, Elijah Fox, jun., James McKee, and a Mr. Balcum. The Town is healthy, well watered by a number of creeks, of a good size for mill-streams, and a great variety of small springs and rivulets. The products are those common to the N. western parts of the State, and in good abundance.—The soil is held in fee. Population, agreeable to the Census of 1810, 812; senatorial electors, 92.

E.B., P.H.

LOUISVILLE, a Post-Township of the County of St. Lawrence, is 10 miles square, being one of the original 10 Townships, incorporated under the name of Lisbon, March 6, 1801. It is bounded Northerly on the channel of the St. Lawrence, or by Canada; Easterly by Massena, Southerly by Stockholm, West-erly by Madrid; and was first erected into a separate Town from Massena, April 5, 1810, being the original Township of Louisville, as marked on the Surveyor-General's Maps. Louisville was first settled about 1803, by emigrants from various parts of New-York, and the Eastern States. The soil is a rich loam, but gently uneven, and well watered.—Rackett, and Grass rivers, run through this Town and afford many conveniences for mills, and navigation, with rich alluvial flats. There are about 300 inhabitants, but they neglect their farms for the forests. The lumber trade, however, is yet profitable, and the forest growths of pine, cedar, &c., are immense. The Village of RACKETON, is a new and flourishing settlement, forming in the S. E. part of this Town, at the head of Batteau navigation on the Rackett river, 20 miles from its confluence with the St. Lawrence. At this place, immediately above the Landing, is a fall of the waters of Rackett river, of about 15 feet, and excellent accommodations for hydraulic works. Racketon is about 25 miles E. of Ogdensburgh; and, uniting its advantages for good navigation to the St. Lawrence, with those of its central position in a

rich and fertile country, must become a rich and populous place. See RACKET RIVER.

B.R., & S.R.

LOWVILLE, a Post-Township of Lewis County, named in honor of Nicholas Low, Esq. of New-York, the original proprietor and a liberal patron; bounded N. by Denmark, E. by Black river, S. by Martinsburgh; being the Township of *Lowville*, on De Witt's Maps. At present, Lowville is the wealthiest and most populous Town of Lewis County. It has a Post-Office, 520 miles from Washington, 160 miles from Albany, and 57 N. of Utica. This Town was first settled in 1797, and its early inhabitants possessed a spirit of enterprize and of industry, happily adapted for opening the way into the forest, and which have given a very honorable character to the manners and habits of the people. The main road from Utica to Kingston ferry and to the St. Lawrence country, lies through this Town. In 1801, there were 104 electors; in 1810, 213 senatorial electors, and 1643 inhabitants. The upland, in general, is of a superior quality, and the intervalles along Black river are extensive and very rich. A small but durable mill-stream, runs N. eastward across this Town and a corner of Harrisburgh, into Black river. At the crossing of the road above mentioned, is a considerable descent in the bed of this stream; where are erected 2 grain-mills, 5 saw-mills, an oil-mill, carding-machine, clothiery, and a small air-furnace. And immediately N. of these, on a wide street and a spacious plain, is situated the *Village of Lowville*, handsomely laid out in squares. Here are about 45 houses, several stores, inns, and mechanics' shops, a flourishing academy, with a handsome wooden edifice, erected by private subscription. The hotel, is an elegant and spacious building, honorable to the proprietor, and worthy of the public spirit of the inhabitants.

J.S., O.W., & M.W.W.

LUMBERLAND, a large Township of Sullivan County, bounded N. by Bethel, E. by the Mongaup, or Thompson and Deer-Park, S. and W. by the Delaware river, or the State of Pennsylvania. Its form is an irregular triangle, and the area may be about 85,000 acres. The valuation of taxable property in 1810, 105,094 dollars. Population, males 307, females 207, in all 524. The principal streams are *Ten-mile*, *Grassy-Swamp-Brook*, *Beaver-Brook*, and a few others with names

almost as long as the streams themselves. The most of the mills are on the Delaware river, as are the settlements; the largest of which is at the mouth of Ten-mile, where there is a handsome house of worship, several dwellings, a grain-mill and some saw-mills. This Town comprises from No. 1, to 30, and part of 31 to 40 inclusive, of the 7th division of the Minisink Patent: No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 9; part of 6, 7, 8, of the 1st division of said Patent; and 71 and 72, of great lot No. 1, of the Hardenburgh Patent.

L.B.

LUZERNE, a Township of Washington County, bounded N. by Thurman, E. by Queensbury, S. and W. by Hudson river, or the County of Saratoga, being 10 miles W. of Sandy-Hill. This Town was first settled about 1770, formed a part of Queensbury from 1788, to April 10, 1793, when erected into Fairfield, and the name changed to Luzerne, April 6, 1808. In 1808, it had 83 electors, in 1809, 89; and in 1810, 85 senatorial electors, and in all about 200 families. Adjoining the river, the soil is pretty good, and the surface smooth, but becomes barren and broken as we retire from the Hudson. White pine forests abound, and *lumbering*, or the getting of lumber, such as boards, plank, shingles, &c., forms the principal occupation of the inhabitants, though some spars are also furnished. Most of the lands are held by possession, or lease. The possession lands are the property of the State, and the timber is too wastefully destroyed. Its whole population in 1810, was 1015.

W.R.

LYONS, a Post-Township of Ontario County, erected in 1811, from the S. end of Sodus; 16 miles N. of Geneva, 193 from Albany; bounded N. by Sodus, E. by Seneca County, S. by Phelps, W. by Palmyra and a part of Williamson. It is 8 miles E. and W., and 7 N. and S.; and comprises Township No. 12, in the 1st range of Phelps and Gorham's purchase, 2 miles of the S. end of No. 13, with the *gere* of land E. of them to Seneca County. Its population is unknown, having been erected since the Census of 1810, when that of Sodus, was 1957. See Sodus. The soil is good, and it has abundance of mill-seats. *Mad Creek* runs easterly across the S. part, and is from 3 to 6 rods wide. There are several mills erected upon it, with locks in the dams, for the passing of boats, carrying 100 to 150 barrels. This stream enters Canadagui creek in Phelps. Salmon creek re-

ses in the N. part, and runs N. into So-dus. There is a small handsome Village called *Lyons*, where is the *Post-Office*, a number of houses, and considerable business.

N.T., S.J.C.

LYSANDER, a Township of Onondaga County, 20 miles northerly of Onondaga, 17 from Oswego, and 165 from Albany; bounded Easterly and Southerly by Oswego and Seneca rivers, W. by Cayuga County, and a part of the Town of Hannibal, N. by Hannibal. A part of Fish-lake in the N., and of Cross-lake in the S. W. corner, belong to this Town; and besides the above named rivers on which it is bounded, which are navigable, it has some small mill-streams.—There are 2 bridges across the Seneca river, between this Town and Camillus, and roads of considerable travel extend N. to Oswego. The population in 1810, 624, and 86 senatorial electors. Lysander is one of the Military Townships; and in 1794 a Town of this name was organized, which included also Cicero and Hannibal, now erected into separate Towns. Hannibal in 1806, and Cicero in 1807. N.T.

LANCASTER VILLAGE, and P.O., see **ROMULUS**.

LEBANON, or **NEW-LEBANON SPRINGS**, see **CANAAN**.

LEROY, see **CALEDONIA**.

LEWIS COUNTY, see page 82.

LEWISTON, a Post-Village of Cambria, Niagara County, 27 1-2 miles N. of Buffalo, and 7 1-2 S. of Fort-Niagara; situated on the E. bank of Niagara river, opposite Queenston in Canada, and just at the Landing, or the N. end of the Portage around Niagara Falls, being the head of navigation from Lake Ontario. Here is a ware-house and wharf, a Post-Office and about twelve dwelling-houses, with a great amount of business. The Ridge Road, or Alluvial Way, from Genesee river, terminates here. Lewiston is situated just at the foot of the northern terrace, that slopes toward Lake Ontario, where must have been, in former ages, the great Fall of Niagara. The portage extends from Lewiston to Fort Schlosser, a distance of about 8 miles, over clay ground, and in wet seasons a very bad road. A.P.&J.H.

LINDSLEY-TOWN, P.O., see **PAINTED-POST**.

LINKLAEN LAKE, see **CAZENOVIA**.

LITTLE SALMON CREEK, is a southern branch of Salmon Creek of Franklin County.

LIVERPOOL, V. and P.O., see **SALINA**.

LIVINGSTON'S MANOR, continuing to be known as such, and frequently used as a general appellative for an extensive tract of land in Columbia County, requires for it a separate description. The Manor or Lordship of Livingston was granted by the government of England, while America was a British Colony, to Robert Livingston, who had been some years settled in this country, and who was a member of the British King's Council. This consisted of several distinct grants made in the years 1684, 1685, and 1686. In the year 1710, agreeable to an arrangement with Queen Anne of England, the Proprietor conveyed a tract of 6000 acres adjoining the Hudson, from the S. eastern part of the Manor, to a number of Palatines, who had served in her armies, and were now driven from Germany by the French army. This tract constitutes the Township of **GERMANTOWN**, which see, and is bounded on 3 sides by the Town of Clermont. In the year 1714, a new grant, or grant and confirmation, was made of the Manor to the original Proprietor, and erected into a Lordship, with the usual privileges and royalties at that day annexed to Baronies. He was authorised to constitute a Court-Baron, to appoint the officers thereof; and the Manor-tenants were entitled to elect a Member to the Legislative Assembly, for the Manor, and without losing their votes in the County elections, which privilege they exercised till the late Revolution. This tract, inclusive of Germantown, is bounded on the N. by Hudson, Claverack and Hillsdale; E. by the State of Massachusetts, and the N. end of the Oblong attached to Dutchess Co.; S. by Dutchess County, and W. by the Hudson. Its extent on the Hudson is 10 1-2 miles, on the E. line 14; and the medial length E. and W. about 20 1-2 miles. It is now owned by several heirs of the original Proprietor, with the exception of Germantown, and constitutes 5 Towns in the civil divisions of this State:—Clermont, the property of Robert R. Livingston, Germantown, Livingston, Gallatin and Granger, which see.

The soil of this tract is diversified, but commonly of a good quality, and but moderately uneven, though there are some high hills in the E. part, as Tauconic, partly in this State, and some others. It is well watered by Ancram, or Roeleff Jansen's, and Claverack creeks.

and many small rivulets. The iron of Ancram has a high celebrity, excelled by none in America. The soil is better adapted for pasture and meadow than for grain, but the habits of the inhabitants follow a blind guide, no unusual effect of ancestral prejudices. The general agriculture of this district is very inferior to that of the adjacent Towns in Columbia and Dutchess Counties; and the comparative domestic economy of families is marked by a diversity of character that would seem to indicate ages very remote, in the scale of progressive improvement, though there are many honorable exceptions.

LONG, or NASSAU ISLAND, belongs wholly to the State of New-York, and extends eastward from the Narrows about 12 miles below New-York, a distance of 115 miles, terminating in Montauk Point. Its greatest width is near 20 miles, and its medial width may be about 10 miles. On the S., it is bounded on the Atlantic Ocean, and is separated from the Continent on the N. by *Long-Island Sound*, and *East River*, contracting towards the W. and mingling with the waters of the Hudson in New-York bay, at the city of New-York. The Sound, which spreads between Long-Island and the State of Connecticut, is of various widths, the greatest being about 22 miles; at the mouth of Connecticut river, about 7. East River, at New-York, is 3 quarters of a mile wide.

Long-Island is divided into 3 Counties; Kings, at the W. end, Queens and Suffolk, the last of which comprises more than two thirds of the whole Island. It is much indented by numerous bays, for an enumeration of which, see page 16; and Gardiner's bay with several others, occupy an extent of near 30 miles from near the E. end. These bays also encompass many islands, several of which are of very considerable extent. See the Map, and see also the above Counties, with their several Towns, very minutely described. There is a rocky ridge, denominated the spine of Long-Island, which extends from the W. end to Riverhead. This ridge presents some summits of considerable elevation, with broken ground that form Brooklyn and other Heights, known in the History of the Revolutionary war. But the highest point is supposed to be Harbor-Hill, in the Town of N. Hempstead, Queens County, and this is found to have an elevation of 404 feet above the level of the tides. The land on the

N. of this is much more uneven than that on S., which is very level and sandy, but with a gentle slope to the south. Hempstead Plain, on the S. side of this ridge, is separately described, as are the most of the prominent features of this Island. The waters are stored with a vast abundance and variety of fish, and Long-Island has long been celebrated for its wild fowl and various forest game. Much of the land in the E. is a light sand, still clothed with vast forests of pine; and in these are found abundance of deer.

I have said that *East River* communicates with the Hudson in the bay of New-York, and that it is formed by the diminishing width of Long-Island Sound, which opens with a broad mouth at the east, and receives a strong impulse from the tides in the Atlantic. As the Sound contracts, to the W. of the broad expanse in front of New-Haven, and forms what is called *East River*, the Oceanic currents act with a force that increases with the diminishing width of the stream. And this causes higher tides here than at any other place around the Island. Arriving at New-York about 3 quarters of an hour earlier than those by the Narrows, this current drives upward along the E. shore of the Hudson many miles in advance of the other on the W.; and thus the Hudson has two tides, which hardly unite their action till they have passed Tappan and Haverstraw bays. See New-York County, p. 85. *Hell-Gate*, or *Hurl-Gate*, a dangerous and very crooked strait in East River, 8 miles N. E. of New-York, is separately noticed.

S.L.M, B.F.T.

LOONENBURGH, see CATSKILL.

LOON LAKE, see CHESTER.

M.

MADISON, a Post-Township of Madison County; bounded N. by Augusta in Oneida County, E. by Sangerfield in Oneida Co., and a small part of Brookfield, S. by Hamilton, W. by Eaton. Madison, is Township No. 3, erected in 1807, from part of Hamilton, and named in honor of his Excellency James Madison. It is 20 miles S. W. of Utica, and 113 W. of Albany. The soil is most natural for grass, rather moist, well watered by springs, and is rather hilly than

uneven. The Oriskany* creek, rises in this Town, as do some branches of the Chenango river. Trout, abound in these streams. This Town was first settled about 1793, principally by Yankees; and like the other Towns in this vicinity, a good character belongs to its inhabitants. In 1810, the population is 2229 inhabitants, 359 heads of families; 4 slaves. The taxable property, agreeable to assessment, \$164,436; senatorial electors, 156. The 3d Great Western turnpike leads through Madison, near its centre. The Congregationalists have a handsome Church in Madison Village; and there is also one for the Baptists. There are a few Quakers, and some Methodists. The Masons have a Lodge, and there are about 8 or 10 school-houses. There are 2 grain, 7 saw-mills, 2 clothieries, and 4 distilleries. *Madison Village*, stands on a branch of the Chenango river, and contains about 25 houses and stores.

A.W.F.

MAMARONECK, a Post-Township of West-Chester County, 23 miles N. E. of New-York, and about 142 S. of Albany; bounded N. by Scarsdale, E. by Harrison and Rye, S. by Long-Island Sound, W. by New-Rochelle. Its length N. and S. is 3 miles, and its medial width $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The whole population in 1810, 496, when there were 28 electors, and 96 taxable inhabitants; taxable property, \$143,539. The situation is pleasant, and there has lately been erected an extensive Cotton factory, which promises a considerable increase of population and business. The buildings are of brick, and pronounced very elegant by my Correspondents. Mamaroneck creek, in the E., and Sheldrake creek in the centre, supply mill-seats, on which are erected 1 grain-mill, 2 saw-mills, and a fulling-mill. A handsome bay forms a harbor for vessels of 100 tons, and the turnpike to New-York is very excellent. The Post-Office was established in 1812. The Quakers have a Monthly meeting here, and the Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists and Roman Catholics have also congregations and stated preaching. The lands are good, and held in fee.—The cotton manufactory is intended to be one of the most extensive in the United States.

D.R.&S.D.

* *Anglicised from Oh-risk, nettles, in the language of the Oneidas and Ononagas.*

MARLBOROUGH, a small Township in the S. E. corner of Ulster County, on the W. shore of the Hudson, 23 miles S. of *Kingston*; bounded N. by New-Paltz, E. by the Hudson, S. by Newburgh in the County of Orange, W. by Plattekill. Its medial extent N. and S. is about 6 miles, and it may be 3 miles wide; the area about 18 square miles. The land is under good cultivation, and is productive of all the common agricultural products of this region. The inhabitants consist of a larger proportion of English families than in most other Towns of this County. There is but little to demand minute detail, and I have no relish for fine-drawn descriptions; nor can I hardly persuade myself to as much of detailed repetition as my task demands. The road of the Farmer's turnpike and bridge company terminates in this Town. There are 2 houses of worship; 1 for Quakers, and 1 for Presbyterians;—and about 7 or 8 school-houses. In 1810, the whole population was 1964, when there were 135 electors; there were also 74 looms in families, which produced annually 22,939 yards of cloth for common clothing.—The lands are held by right of soil.

C.T.,N.T.

MARBLETOWN, a large and valuable Township of Ulster County, near ten miles S. W. of *Kingston*; bounded N. Easterly and E. by Hurley and New-Paltz, Southerly by Rochester, W. by Shandakan. Esopus creek runs S. E. in the N., toward the E. corner, where it turns N. W. across Hurley, and passes Kingston Village in the Town of Kingston. Rondout creek runs S. E. across the S. angle, and these streams with their branches supply abundance of mill-seats, and are bordered by fine alluvial lands, long since known by the name of Esopus flats. The Rondout has one fall of 25 feet. Marble, of a superior quality, finely clouded, and which quarries well and receives a high polish, is found here in great abundance. Near *Stone-ridge*, a small settlement, there is a large stone church, the front of unpolished marble; there is another at *Shokan*, local names for small districts, as is also *Tongore*, where is a bloomery and a manufactory of mill-irons. The two churches are of the Dutch Reformed order, and there is also a Methodist church. There are near 20 schools, (in winter,) and several also are continued through the year. The Patented lands held in common in this Town, have very

recently been divided; and lands are held almost universally in fee-simple. The Navasink turnpike leads through this Town, and the common roads are numerous and good. There were 250 looms in families in 1810, which made that year \$46,276 yards of cloth for common clothing. The whole population in 1810, was 3363, with 340 electors.

C.T., N.T.

MAMAKATING, a large Township of Sullivan County, lying in the S. E. corner, bounded northerly by Wawarsing in Ulster County, Easterly and Southerly by Orange Co., Westerly by Thompson. It has a Post-Office at *Bloomburgh*. Its medial length is about 15 miles, and its medial width about 7 or 8;—an irregular trapezium. The Shawangunk mountain extends from S.W. to N. E. through this Town, being a continuation of the same ridge which stretches across Pennsylvania, under the name of the Blue hills. Its width here, is about 2 miles, and the eastern side admits of cultivation quite to its summit, while the western is much more broken and ledgy. The surface is much diversified, and the soil various, from the very best, through every possible grade to the very poorest: The rich plain and the barren marsh; the alluvial flat and the mountain precipice. It is well watered by several small streams and springs, and contains 1 small pond. A large part of Mamakating is yet in a state of nature, clothed with lofty growths of white pine on the low lands, and the common varieties on the uplands. There are ledges of lime-stone and slate, of a good quality. The Shawangunk kill or creek, which forms the eastern boundary, is the largest, and much the best mill-stream; and most of the mills are erected upon it, and on the eastern shore, though owned in Sullivan County. Mamakating, or Basler's kill, or creek, rises near the N. end of this Town, and runs a S. course of about 16 miles, into the Navasink creek or river, at Deepark. These streams afford excellent trout and pike, in abundance. This Town was first settled more than 100 years ago, and the inhabitants are a mixture of all nations, now computed at 1800 souls. Lands held partly in fee, and partly by leases: some durable, some for lives. It contains a Presbyterian, and a Baptist meeting-house, and 7 or 8 school houses: 4 grist-mills, 12 saw-mills, and a pretty competent number of other machinery.

Bloomburgh, in the N. easterly part of the Town, is the principal Village, situated on the Shawangunk creek, at the crossing of the Newburgh and Cochecton turnpike, 23 1-2 miles from Newburgh. It was first settled in 1804-5, and now contains, 1810, 18 dwellings, 4 stores, several mechanic's shops, and 130 inhabitants. The situation is delightful, healthy, and a place of considerable trade. *Burlingham*, 4 miles W. of Bloomburgh, on the Kingston road, is a pleasant little settlement, commenced in 1806-7. The whole population in 1810, was 1865, with 147 electors.

L.B., S.R.B.

MALTA, a Township of Saratoga County, 6 miles W. of *Saratoga Court-House*, and 25 miles N. of Albany; bounded N. by Saratoga, E. by Stillwater, S. by Halfmoon, W. by Ballston and a small corner of Milton. It is 6 1-2 miles in length N. and S., and has a medial width of 3 miles. In 1810, the whole population was 1438, with 158 electors. There are 2 churches, or houses of worship; one for Presbyterians, and one for Methodists; 7 school-houses, and a small library. Ballston creek, the outlet of Ballston or Long Lake, runs E. across the S. end, to Round Lake in the S. E. corner; and Saratoga Lake forms three miles of the boundary at the N. E. corner. Mill-seats are scarce; but there are 2 grain-mills, and 6 saw-mills in this Town. The soil of the W. half is principally a stiff loam, and the surface agreeably undulated;—of the E. part, a light sand, and either quite level, or curiously broken by irregular hills and valleys. In the W., the timber partakes of a great variety of deciduous trees, while the E. has extensive groves of pine. An intermediate range of mold or a sandy loam, presents an easy soil of light arable lands equally well adapted for grain and grass, and is probably the most durable farming land in this Town. The roads are laid on parallel lines that bound surveys, intersected by others at right angles, similar to those of Ballston. And Dunning-Street, so called, from the name of an early inhabitant who settled here in 1771, extends two miles eastward from the W. line to the centre, where is a small village, at the intersection of the N. and S. road. Here is a handsome open area, on a beautiful sandy plain, where are held the Town-meetings. The inhabitants are, almost without exception, farmers, and the agriculture and domestic economy very re-

spectable. Round Lake is about 4 miles in circumference, and discharges Anthony's kill eastward to the Hudson.

M.L., A.A., & L.H.

MAYFIELD, a Township of Montgomery County, 8 miles N. E. of *Johnstown*, and 40 miles N.W. of Albany; bounded N. by Wells, E. by Northampton and Broadabin, S. by Amsterdam, W. by Johnstown. It is about 4 1-2 miles wide, and 20 long N. and south. In 1805, Wells was erected from the N. end of Mayfield and Northampton. Its waters are some small streams that run E. into the Sacandaga, a large N. western branch of the Hudson, and which supply fine mill-seats. Stony creek is in the N. part, which approaches very near the Sacandaga, and the other in the S. part, both of which have several branches. The soil is productive, and well adapted for grain or grass; and it has an agreeable diversity of surface. In 1810, the whole population was 2065, and the number of senatorial electors 180. The taxable property amounted to \$180,240, and there were 380 taxable inhabitants.

N.T., J.C.

MANHEIM, a Post-Township of Montgomery County, adjoining the Mohawk river, 25 miles W. of *Johnstown*, 60 from Albany; bounded N. by Salisbury, E. by E. Canada creek, or the Town of Oppenheim, S. by the Mohawk river, W. by the Town and County of Herkimer, being about 6 miles square. Except along the Mohawk, there are no intervalles, but the upland is of superior quality, and probably yields as much wheat as any Town of the same size in the County. Its situation is high, is well watered, and healthy:—has no mountains, lakes or ponds, nor metals, yet discovered. The inhabitants are principally farmers, though with a competent number of mechanics, and there are 200 families, principally of Dutch extract. There is one Dutch Reformed Calvinist church, and a number of school-houses and schools. Four grist-mills, 5 saw-mills, 2 fulling-mills, and 1 carding-machine. The first settlements commenced about the year 1770, but the inhabitants were driven off during the Revolutionary war, and returned with the peace.—Population in 1810, 1444, and 221 senatorial electors; when the taxable property amounted to \$229,107, and the whole number of taxable inhabitants was 221. Manheim has the great turnpike from Albany to the Western Counties, and other common roads.

C.F., J.M.

MARYLAND, a Township of Otsego County, 16 miles S. of *Cooperstown*, erected in 1808 from the S. W. corner of Worcester; bounded N. by Westford, E. by Worcester, Southerly by Charlotte creek or the County of Delaware, W. by Milford or the Susquehanna.—Shenevas creek runs S. westerly through this Town to the Susquehanna. The surface is hilly, but with rich intervening vallies, it has good lands for grain and grass, though in general better adapted for grass than grain. It is a good grazing country, well watered by springs and brooks. There are several grain and saw-mills. A barren, wild tract of very considerable extent in this Town, has the name of Cromhorn hills or mountains. The State owns about 10,000 acres here, principally on this tract, and which has very few inhabitants. The whole population in 1810 was 1106, with 77 electors, 232 taxable inhabitants, and \$97,903 of taxable property.

N.T., B.G., & E.P.

MASSENA, a Post-Township of St. Lawrence County, on the St. Lawrence river. It is bounded N. by the St. Lawrence, or the U. S. and Canada boundary, Easterly by the St. Regis Reservation, S. and S.W. by Township No. 17 of Macomb's purchase, W. by Louisville. The soil of this Township is very excellent, the surface but gently uneven, the timber along the rivers mostly white pine, on the uplands, beech, maple, linden or basswood, &c. Grass and Racket rivers run through this Town nearly parallel with the St. Lawrence, and are from one to two miles apart. The Racket is the largest, and here about 16 rods wide. See those rivers. Near Lay's Falls, is a sulphur spring of some repute in cutaneous complaints. There are some mills yet standing which have been erected about 20 years, and the above streams furnish good mill-seats. There are 5 or 6 mills, beside one or two now building, and about 75 families in Massena, and the number is fast increasing by emigrations from the Eastern States. Lumbering is a principal object with the inhabitants, and it is said the lumber taken to Quebeck this Summer, 1810, by one person, will amount to \$60,000, the timber all taken from his own land.—The population is computed at 500 souls. Unfortunately, agriculture is much neglected, a common case in lumbering countries. Spars of uncommon length and goodness are taken from these fo-

rests, some of from 80 to 110 feet in length. The whole population in 1810, was 955, with 74 electors.

A.L.

MADRID, a Post-Township of St. Lawrence County, bounded N. on the St. Lawrence, E. by Louisville, S. by Potsdam, W. by Lisbon, being 10 miles square. It is about 110 miles above Montreal, 60 below Kingston, and 250 on the post-route, about N. W. from Albany. The land is level, fertile, and well watered with *La Grass*, or Grass river, and some smaller streams. The surface is gently undulated, the timber beech, maple, ash, pine, oak, elm, butternut, and some cedar, with very little waste ground. The usual agricultural products are wheat, maize, pease, oats, barley, flax, &c., in good crops, and fruit succeeds extremely well. Madrid was owned by J. Waddington, D. A. and T. L. Ogden, Esquires, of New-York; men, (say the inhabitants,) "of benevolent dispositions, well calculated to settle a new country, and who have used every possible mean to promote the interest and prosperity of the settlers." The whole number of electors exceed 200; and the probable population may be 6 or 700. There are 5 grist-mills, 7 saw-mills, several carding-machines, fulling-mills, tanneries, one trip-hammer, and a convenient number of mechanics.—There are one Congregational, and one Baptist society, but no settled ministers, an Academy in considerable forwardness, and a number of school-houses.

Hamilton Village, is pleasantly situated on the St. Lawrence, opposite an Island, contains 35 dwelling-houses, 2 saw-mills, 1 grist-mill, fulling-mill, trip-hammer, &c., and here is the site of an Academy now erecting. The mills are owned by the Proprietors of the Town, and stand on a branch of the St. Lawrence, separated from the main stream by an island. Immediately opposite this village, is the rapid called *Le petit Saut*, which materially injures the navigation of the St. Lawrence. Locks are contemplated here. The dam extends to the Island, and cost more than \$3000. A bridge is also recently thrown across this channel, here about 200 yards broad. The market, for the St. Lawrence country, is found on the St. Lawrence river, at Montreal, Quebec, &c., and being a natural channel for trade, will never be but partially diverted by prohibitory laws. A small village has also been laid

out on Grass river, called *Columbus*, but is inconsiderable at present, though its prospects are flattering.

S.C.&J.S.C.

MARTINSBURGH, a Post-Township, and the capital of Lewis County, established as such in 1805; bounded N. by Lowville, E. by Black river, S. and W. by Turin. It consists of 2 Townships, *Cornelia* and *Porcia*, on De Witt's Maps, or Nos. 4 and 5, on Lay's Map. The first settlements commenced in 1801, by General Walter Martin and others, and the progress of its improvements has been very rapid. Gen. Martin purchased *Porcia*, containing about 8000 acres, and almost every lot is now under improvements, owned by actual settlers. Husbandry and the business of agriculture, occupy a large share of the inhabitants of the Western Country; and in no part as new as this, is it more respectable, or pursued with better effect. The surface is moderately uneven, though feasible almost without exception, with a gentle descent to the E.—the soil is a rich mold. *Roaring brook*, a good mill-stream, runs eastward into Black river, and affords good mill-sites. There are now in this Town about 150 dwelling-houses, 889 inhabitants, and 115 senatorial electors. There is one Presbyterian church, and 6 or 7 school-houses. There is 1 grain-mill, 2 saw-mills, a paper-mill, carding-machine, fulling-mill, and 2 distilleries. The settlements and the population of this Town, are almost exclusively confined to that part denominated *Porcia*, on the Map—the other part being reserved by the heirs of Wm. Constable. Limestone, which quarries well, is plenty, and easily procured; a specimen of which is seen in the house of Gen. Martin.

Near the centre of this Town, on a healthy and pleasant eminence, the Village of *Martinsburgh* is seen to great advantage. Here are about 30 dwelling-houses, a Mark lodge, the County buildings, consisting of a court-house and jail, a Presbyterian meeting-house, 2 distilleries, a saw-mill, grain-mill, paper-mill, fulling-mill and carding-machine—several taverns and stores, and a Post-Office, 144 miles from Albany.—Martinsburgh lies 48 miles about N. from Utica, and 34 S. E. from Brownville, on the main roads from Johnstown and Utica and Rome into the Black river country, and the County of St. Lawrence.

B.Y., E.B., & W.M.

MASONVILLE, a Township of Delaware County, 24 miles W. of *Delhi*, erected in 1811 from a part of Sidney. Its population is unknown;—that of Sidney was returned at 1388 in 1810, with 243 families. See SIDNEY. It has a turnpike from Walton on the E. about 14 miles, to Jericho Bridge on the W. about 8 miles. The country is hilly and principally wild, though it may become a good grazing country in general, and there are many vallies of arable land, with a strong soil. It is situated between the Susquehanna and Delaware rivers, and has Jericho and Windsor on the W., or the Counties of Chenango and Broome; Sidney on the N., and Walton and Tompkins on the S. East. —A Correspondent writes me it has a Post-Office, but I suspect he must be mistaken.

N.T., G.F., & C.G.

MANLIUS, a Post-Township of Onondaga County, 10 miles E. of *Onondaga*, and 137 miles a little N. of W. from Albany, on the great road to Niagara; bounded N. by Cicero, E. by Madison County, S. by Pompey, W. by Onondaga and Salina. It is nearly 10 miles square, Manlius of the Military tract. The S. part is moderately uneven or hilly, the N. more level, and the soil of the whole is very fertile of grain, grass, fruit, &c. In this Town are abundance of mill-seats on Limestone, Chitteningo and Butternut creeks, and a competent number of mills erected. About one mile S. of Manlius Village, on the 2 branches of Limestone creek, are remarkably high falls; on the W. branch 100 feet, on the E. about 50. Between these branches is a Sulphur spring, strongly impregnated, and which, in common with several other springs in this vicinity, has a powerful petrificative action on bodies immersed in its waters. The inhabitants are emigrant Yankees,* or German and Dutch, from the Mohawk river, industrious and prosperous farmers; whose household manufactures and domestic economy are very respectable. The population in 1810, 3127; senatorial electors 234.—There are 4 Villages in this Town known by local names; *Manlius*, formerly called Manlius Square, and Derne, stands at the junction of the Seneca and 3d Great Western turnpikes, 40 miles W.

* A term much used for the people of the New-England or Eastern States, perfectly well understood, and familiar to every one in the United States.

of Utica, where are about 85 houses, several mills, &c., or 150 buildings of every description. Here is a Post-Office, a printing-office which issues a weekly paper, and a great amount of business. An Episcopal Church is now building. *Jamesville*, a handsome Post-Village, formerly called *Sinai*, name changed in 1811, is in the W. part, 46 miles W. of Utica, on Butternut or Jackson creek, where are mills, and about 35 houses. Near this is an extraordinary cavern in the earth, discovered by digging a well, which opened into a cavity that has been traced 30 rods under ground. *Eagle Village*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E. of Manlius V., near the E. line of the Town; and another at the centre of the Town, where are about 20 houses, and a Presbyterian meeting-house. This is also vaguely called *Manlius*, though rather as the centre of the Town than as a Village. Within two miles of Manlius Village above described, which is on the border of a deep gulf through which flows Lime-stone creek, are 4 grain-mills, 5 saw-mills, 2 fulling-mills, 2 carding-machines, 2 nail factories, an oil-mill, and a cotton and woolen factory. Green Pond is a curiosity; its surface being near 200 feet below the common level of its shores, precipitous and rocky. Unlike the surface of a smooth water on alpine heights, where the reflection of light shows a ruddy splendor like burnished gold, this has a mirror of deep green; and it merits alike the attention of the scientific philosopher, and the merely curious tourist.

J.O.W., S.M.S.

MARCELLUS, a Post-Township of Onondaga County, 10 miles W. of *Onondaga*, 60 miles W. of Utica, and 157 W. of Albany; bounded N. by Camillus, E. by Onondaga and Otisco, S. by Spafford, and by Sempronius in the County of Cayuga, W. by Owasco and Brutus in Cayuga County. Its extent N. and S. is 11 miles, and 9 1-2 E. and W. This Town embraces about half the length of Skeneateles and Otisco Lakes, which discharge northward, in streams of a good size for mills, and abounding with fine sites. The surface is gently undulated with swells of a moderate elevation, and the soil is rich and fertile. There are ledges of fine blue limestone, of an excellent quality. Skeneateles creek drives 4 grain-mills, 4 saw-mills, 8 fulling-mills, 3 carding-machines, and 2 trip-hammers, in this Town. On the Otisco creek, which runs N. from Otisco Lake through the E. part of Marcellus into

Camillus, are 4 grain-mills, 4 saw-mills, a paper-mill and 2 carding-machines;—and there are 6 distilleries in this Town. An awkward confusion of names that designates Nine-mile-creek and Nine-mile-creek-Village, as having been 9 miles from somebody at some place, ought to be discarded from Geography; and Otisco creek, and Marcellus Village are now about as common as the former vague phrases, to designate Otisco creek and a small Village on its shore. The land is held by right of soil, and well cultivated. The Seneca turnpike, a part of the grand chain of turnpike roads from Albany to Niagara, leads across this Town. The inhabitants manufacture much of their clothing in the household way. There are in this Town, 8356 sheep. In 1810, the population was 4725, and the senatorial electors 387. There are 2 very considerable Villages, *Skeneateles*, at the outlet of Skeneateles lake, where is a Post-Office of the same name, and 60 houses, mills, &c.; and *Marcellus*, on Otisco creek, where is the other Post-Office. In each of these is a handsome Presbyterian meeting-house; and there are 11 school-houses in this Town. The above Villages are on the Seneca turnpike, about 6 miles apart. See SKENEATELES VILLAGE.—*Marcellus* Village has 34 houses, several mills, &c., and is a handsome, thriving place, 157 miles from Albany. This Town was first settled in 1793, by two families from the Eastern States, and a few from Washington County in this State. Some petrifications in this Town deserve notice, as also the subterranean course of a part of Skeneateles creek.

R.E.

MENTZ, a Township of Cayuga County, formerly called Jefferson, 8 miles northerly of Auburn Village, and 170 N. of W. from Albany; bounded N. by Cato or by Seneca river, E. by Brutus, S. by Aurelius, W. by Seneca river, or the County of Seneca. Washed on the W. and N. by Seneca river, it enjoys good advantages for navigation; the outlet of Owasco lake runs N. the whole length of the Town, through the E. part, and this with another small stream supply some mill-seats. The surface is moderately uneven, with gentle swells and vallies, and the soil is very rich and productive. There are 2 grain-mills and 2 or 3 saw-mills, and the land is tolerably well watered by small springs and brooks. There is a Baptist meeting-house, 1 also for Congregationalists,

and 3 or 4 school-houses. A road lead from Auburn to Montezuma, is the most travelled, but the other roads are pretty good and conveniently disposed. In the N. part of Mentz, at the mouth of the Owasco creek, is the flourishing Village of *Montezuma*, 12 miles N. of Auburn. Here is an extensive manufactory of salt, and a handsome compact village of about 30 houses, and the place bids fair to increase rapidly in business and population. In 1810, the whole population of this Township was 1207, the senatorial electors 96, the number of families 204, and the taxable property amounted to 53,285 dollars.

N.T., R.P.

MEREDITH, a Post-Township of Delaware county, 8 miles N. of Delhi, 66 miles W. of Catskill, and 69 S. W. of Albany; bounded N. by Franklin and Kortright, E. by Kortright, S. by Kortright and Delhi, W. by Delhi and Franklin. The Susquehanna turnpike from Catskill runs W. through this Town, and it has other common roads. It gives rise to Ouleout creek of the Susquehanna river, and some small streams that run S. to the Delaware in Delhi. The land is hilly, but arable or good for meadow or grazing, and is held in fee by actual farmers and well cultivated. The inhabitants are principally Yankees, or emigrants from the Eastern States.—There are 3 or 4 schools. In 1810, the whole population was 726, when there were 138 families, 130 taxable inhabitants, 3545 dollars of personal property, and 69,949 dollars of real estate assessed for taxes that year. It lies about midway between the Susquehanna and Delaware rivers, on the height of land, and is 9 miles long and 5 wide. The soil is principally a red or chocolate colored loam, moist and natural for grass.

N.T., C.G. & O.P.

MEXICO, a newly settled Post-Township in Oneida County, on the S. shore of Lake Ontario; bounded N. by the lake, N. E. by Richland and E. by Williams-town; Southerly by Constantia and Volney, W. by Scriba. It was erected into a Town in 1810, and after some subdivisions, now comprises three Townships, as designated on De Witt's Maps; Veracruz, Mexico and Strasburgh. The face of the country is moderately uneven, the soil good, but better adapted for grain than grass, though good crops of wheat and other grain are produced on the new grounds. It is abundantly irrigated with small streams, which af-

ford many mill-seats, and abound with a great variety of fish, the much admired salmon and salmon-trout being among the number. There are many springs, some of which, report says, possess medicinal qualities, but of what kind, I do not learn. It is but 4 years since the first considerable settlements in this Town, which now contains, 1810, 123 senatorial electors, and about 800 inhabitants. On a pleasant and eligible position, at the mouth of Little Salmon creek, in this Town, and immediately on the shore of Lake Ontario, a Town is laid out, and called *Mexico-Point*, which seems likely to become a place of considerable business, though at present inconsiderable, and with but few buildings. *Mexico-Point* is in N. Latitude $43^{\circ} 31'$, W. Longitude $2^{\circ} 17'$ from New-York, about 13 miles from Oswego, and 60 from Kingston, U. Canada, the principal market, and to which place the navigation is easy and safe. A bed of iron-ore has lately been discovered; and a Correspondent writes me from Constantia, that a salt-spring, which yields 8 per cent., has lately been found near the S. line of Mexico. The population in 1810, was 845, and the Post-Office was established in 1812.

P.D.

MIDDLEBURGH, a large Township of Schoharie County, 10 miles S. of *Schoharie*, and 35 miles W. of Albany; bounded N. by Schoharie, E. by Albany County, S. by Broome and Blenheim, W. by Cobelskill. Its area may be 120 square miles. Schoharie creek holds its course northward through this Town, about 12 miles, nearly central between the E. and W. extremes; and along this stream are extensive and very rich alluvial flats. This stream holds a course in this County of about 40 miles, including its windings, along which are flats of superior richness and fertility. But, the ample and minute details under the Town of Schoharie, may supersede the necessity of repetition. The Helderbergs also pervade this Town, and they occupy a large share of its surface with hills of various altitudes, and multifarious description. They are calcareous, abound with resemblances of petrified shells, and afford large springs of water, with some natural caverns. The soil is good, commonly a calcareous loam, variously intermixed with vegetable mold; but there is a large proportion of waste land. Schoharie creek receives in this Town some other small streams. A

turnpike from Athens to Cherry-Valley, crosses Schoharie creek near the centre of this Town; and the Albany and Delaware turnpike extends W. near the S. line. The inhabitants are principally of Dutch or German origin; and there are in this Town, with Schoharie, Sharon, and Cobelskill, 9 churches, in 6 of which the service is in the German language. —But this seems rather the effect of a kind of prejudice, for the ordinary business is principally transacted in English, and books are almost unknown in any other language. There are three carding-machines, and three fulling-mills; and, with the aid of these, 120 household looms produced 31,000 yards of cloth in 1810, which supplies the most of the clothing. The regularity and order of Dutch and German habits, are well known; but their agriculture is susceptible of much improvement. —Wheat is every where their first object in agriculture; but these people employ too many horses on the farm in general, which are full-fed, while their cows are much neglected, and oxen are almost unknown. In 1810, the whole population of this Town was 3236, including 95 slaves, and there were 313 senatorial electors. N.T., E.H.

MILTON, a Township of Saratoga County, 4 miles N. of *Saratoga C. H.*, and 30 miles N. of Albany; bounded N. by Greenfield, E. by Saratoga and a small corner of Malta, S. by Ballston and a part of Charlton, W. by Galway. It is about 6 miles square, and has Ballston Springs, and the Village of BALLSTON-SPA in the S. E. corner, where is a *Post-Office* of the same name. In 1810, the whole population was 2763, with 258 electors. Milton is well supplied with mill-seats. Kyadeross, or Kyaderossaras creek courses S. and S. eastward through it to the S. E. corner, where it receives a small stream from Ballston, and runs E. to Saratoga lake. There are several other branches also, which afford mill-seats. The soil is principally a pretty stiff loam, except the E. part, where are fine plains, and a soil of light sand. The surface is but gently undulated in general, but there are deep gullies that embrace the streams in the E. part, and some of these are of a most forbidding aspect. There are 5 churches or houses for public worship; one for Congregationalists, one for Episcopalians, one for Quakers, one for Baptists, and a small one for Methodists; and a competent number of school-houses, with a small

social library. Eight grain-mills, 14 saw-mills, 4 fulling-mills, 4 carding-machines, an extensive woollen factory, and 2 forges for making bar-iron. The lands are principally held by right of soil, and the lease lands pay an annual rent of about 20 dollars per hundred acres. The inhabitants appear to be making rapid advances in agriculture and every branch of domestic economy: and their household manufactures are very respectable in quality and amount. The roads are disposed at convenient distances, and run on right lines, the bounds of surveys. In the centre, where these meet, is a handsome open area, on a fine sandy plain, and a small village with 2 churches and about 20 houses, 3 miles N. W. of Ballston-Spa. This, in the manner of the Eastern States, bears the name of the Town, a plan that combines many conveniences, and is highly ornamental. A manufactory of woollen cloths in this Town, which has been recently established, promises to become extensively useful. Its cloths have already a high reputation. The Post-Village of BALLSTON-SPA is separately described under its own name. It is situated 26 miles N. of Albany, and 19 from Waterford, near the S. E. corner of Milton, in a narrow vale, apparently formed by a branch of Kyadeross creek which winds through it to the N. West. This Village is incorporated, and a small part of its legal area is within the Town of Ballston. Here are the celebrated Ballston waters, described page 24, and a flourishing compact village of 110 houses and stores, an academy, a small meeting-house, and some very large boarding-houses. The Sans Souci is thought to be one of the most elegant and extensive in America, and has accommodated 170 boarders and lodgers; but it is designed for about 130 only. This establishment has cost the proprietor about 75,000 dollars.

J.K., N.L., A., & S.G.

MINISINK, a large Township in the W. angle of Orange County, 10 miles W. of *Goshen*; its form is triangular, and it is bounded N. by Deerpark and Wallkill, on the S. E. by Wallkill creek or *Goshen* and *Warwick*, S. W. by the States of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, a distance of 13 miles. Its area may be about 81 square miles. The Shawangunk, an extensive and lofty ridge of the Apalachian mountains, lies N. eastward across this Town where it enters from New-Jersey, and extends N.

into Ulster County. At the W. foot of this ridge runs the Navisink creek or river, and meets the Delaware river just at its great bend and the N. W. corner of New-Jersey. The Wallkill on the E. line, flows through the Drowned Lands, a part of which belong to this Town. The surface, therefore, partakes of every variety, and the soil is not less various. That part which lies W. of Shawangunk mountain, is called West-Town; and being on the Delaware river, finds its market principally through that channel. Shawangunk creek, a large branch of Wallkill, rises in a pond on the E. foot of the mountain, and there are other mill-streams also, which supply abundance of sites for mills. This Town has been long settled, and its early history, with its present improvements, differ little from those of *Warwick*. In 1810, its whole population was 4005, and there were 329 senatorial electors.

N.T.

MINDEX, a Post-Township in the S. W. corner of Montgomery County, on the S. shore of the Mohawk, 25 miles W. of *Johnstown*, and 62 from Albany; bounded Northerly by the Mohawk river, Easterly by Canajoharie, Southerly by Otsego County, West by Herkimer County. Its extent along the river is about 15 miles, 7 on the S. line, and the area may be 82 square miles. The surface is agreeably undulated with ridges of hills of a moderate height, and pleasant and fertile vallies. The soil is an argillaceous mold, variously mixed with vegetable remains, and the whole underlaid by a strong argillaceous grit or stiff clay. Along the Mohawk are fine flats of alluvion, and also along the Otsquaga or Osquaga creek, which runs N. E. to the Mohawk, as does the Nowadaga also, both good mill-streams. Mindex is an excellent Township for wheat, and its other products partake of the variety common to this country. Fort-Plain was in this Town, and its site still retains that name, where is a small village. Here was the residence of Hendrick, a celebrated Mohawk Chief, slain at Lake George in 1755; as also of a large part of the Mohawk Indians, who had here an Indian Castle or Town, near the mouth of Nowadaga. There are three Dutch Reformed churches; at Fort-Plain, Otsquaga, and at the Indian Castle; the latter of which was built prior to the Revolution for the use of the Indians, the bell of which they attempted to carry with them to Grand River in Canada,

when they removed thither during the war; but it was reclaimed, and is now replaced in the church. The inhabitants are of German and Dutch extraction, and there may be near 600 freeholders. In 1810, the population was 4788, with 382 senatorial electors, and 653 taxable inhabitants. The whole amount of taxable property, \$652,408. The early inhabitants suffered very severely during the wars, and indeed knew little of quiet possession till since the Revolution.

J.M.&P.B.

MIDDLEFIELD, a Township of Otsego County, 3 miles E. of *Cooperstown*, and 63 W. of Albany, being about 12 miles long, and its medial breadth 5 miles. It is an irregular trapezium, bounded by Lake Otsego and the Susquehanna river on the W., Milford on the S.; S. E. and E., by Maryland and Westford, N. and N. W., by Cherry-Valley and Springfield. The road of the Second Company of the Great Western Turnpike from Cherry-Valley to Cooperstown, lies through this Town about 10 miles. It is about 63 miles W. from Albany, and 35 S. E. from Utica. The face of the country is hilly, in general, but the soil is good, and produces plentiful crops of grain and grass. There are 10 saw-mills, 4 grist-mills and a distillery. Middlefield has one house for public worship, and a pretty competent number of common school-houses and schools. The inhabitants are principally clad in the manufactures of the domestic roof, in which they are making great improvements, as also in every particular of domestic economy. The dairy of this county has a high reputation. Population in 1810, 2003, with 233 electors, 338 taxable inhabitants, and 227,790 dollars of taxable property.

B.G.&E.P.

MILFORD, a Post-Township of Otsego County, 10 miles S. of *Cooperstown*, and 76 W. of Albany; bounded N. by Hartwick, E. by the Susquehanna, or the Towns of Middlefield, Westford and Maryland, S. by Susquehanna river or the County of Delaware, W. by Otsego and Laurens. Its extent, N. and S. along the Susquehanna, is about 10 miles, and 4 1-2 along the Susquehanna on the S., with an area of 46 square miles. The surface of this Town is hilly, and its hills and vallies have much of a rich soil, suitable for grain and grass. Like the other Towns in this County, its pasturage is very fine, and its dairy excellent. Along the streams are some alluvial lands, but the flats are narrow, and the

hills rise in broken and rugged steeps. Its agriculture is respectable and improving, with every part of domestic economy; and its household manufactures keep pace with the improved breeds of domestic stock. There is one Presbyterian meeting-house and eleven school-houses. In 1810, the whole population was 2025, with 139 electors, 335 taxable inhabitants, and 191,747 dollars of taxable property.

N.T., J.P., & E.P.

MIDDLETOWN, a Post-Township of Delaware County, 15 miles S. E. of *Delhi*, 45 miles from Kingston, and 73 S. W. of Albany; bounded on the N. E. by Roxbury and a part on Greene County, S. E. by Shandaken in Ulster County, S. W. by Colchester, N. W. by Delhi. Its area may be about 165 square miles, and it is watered by Papachtan branch, or the E. branch of Delaware river, which with numerous branches spread over every part and supply abundance of mill-seats. The surface is mountainous and hilly; but with deep intervening vallies of arable lands, and the hills are good for grass. The E. branch runs about 25 miles in this Town; and it has the Ulster and Delaware turnpike an extent of 21 miles. The lands are held, some in fee and some by lease. There is one Presbyterian and one Methodist meeting-house, and there are some school-houses: 9 grain-mills, 13 saw-mills, a fulling-mill, and a carding-machine.—The whole population in 1810, 2318, with 399 families, 327 taxable inhabitants, and 195,080 dollars of taxable property. Some few families were here prior to the Revolutionary war, but they were then driven off. The present inhabitants are composed of emigrants from the Eastern States, and of Irish, Scotch, and some Dutch and German families.

J.G., C.G. & O.P.

MIDDLESEX, a Township of Ontario County, 12 miles southerly of *Canandaigua*, 17 S. W. of Geneva, and 209 from Albany; bounded N. by Canandaigua and Gorham, E. by Seneca and Benton, S. by Jerusalem and Naples, W. by Bristol. It was formerly called *Augusta*—name changed in 1808; is about 9 miles long E. and W., and 6 wide, comprising Nos. 8 in the 2d and 3d Ranges, except that part lying W. of Canandaigua lake attached to Bristol. This Town has the Canandaigua lake extending N. and S. along the W. end; and the inlet of this, and the W. arm of Crooked lake, with small streams, supply good mill-seats.

The soil is good, and the inhabitants are comparatively rich. There is considerable mercantile, distilling and manufacturing business carried on in this Town. It has the Canandaigua turnpike to Bath in Steuben County, leading across N. and S., and numerous common roads. The distance to Bath is 26 miles. In 1810, the population amounted to 1078, with 130 senatorial electors. The household manufactures of cloth, &c., respectable and improving, are nearly sufficient for the consumption: 14,124 yards of cloth were made in 1810. The whole number of families in 1810, 180; of looms, 58. N.T., J.C.

MOUNT-PLEASANT, a Post-Township of West-Chester County, on the E. bank of the Hudson, 36 miles N. of New-York, 128 S. of Albany, and 14 S. W. of Bedford, to the Landing at Sing-Sing; bounded N. E. by Newcastle, E. by North-castle, S. by Greensburgh, and W. by the Hudson. This is the most populous Town in the County, and next to Westchester, has the most wealth. It lies opposite the N. part of Tappan Bay, and extends 7 miles along the river. Sing-Sing Village and Landing are finely situated on a rising bank, where the river is about three miles wide, and the trade employs several sloops. It is a fine position; and had it been early chosen as the County-seat, would now have been a populous and flourishing Town. Saw-mill creek and Bronx creek, with another small stream, supply abundance of mill-seats. The land is of a good quality in general, and is rendered very productive by good agriculture. The taxable property in 1810, amounted to 503,420 dollars, when there were 444 taxable inhabitants, 218 electors, and 3119 persons in all. S.D., N.T.

MONTGOMERY, a Township in the N. of Orange County, with a Post-Office called Wardsbridge, 12 miles W. of Newburgh, 12 miles N. of Goshen, 100 miles from Albany, and near 70 from New-York; bounded N. by Ulster County, E. by Newburgh and New-Windsor, S. by Wallkill, and W. by Sullivan County. Its form is very irregular, its surface is diversified, and the soil is said to be rich and fertile. Hemp is raised in considerable quantities, and the lands are well divided into meadow, pasture, and dry and warm for tillage. The roads are very numerous, and good. There are 8 houses of worship, an academy, and 16 school-houses. The farms are under good cultivation, and yield

great quantities of wheat, rye, beef, pork, hemp, and butter and cheese for the adjacent Market-Towns. Near the centre of this Town, on the E. bank of Wallkill or Paltz river, is the flourishing Village of Montgomery, which is incorporated and contains near 400 inhabitants. Here are about 50 houses, an academy, several mills; and at this place is also the Post-Office called Wardsbridge. Several turnpike roads meet here, and it is fast increasing in population and business. In 1810, the whole population was 4710, with 343 electors, a circumstance that indicates wealth with a possession of the lands in fee-simple.

T.M.N.

MOREAU, a Township in the N. E. extremity of Saratoga County, 16 miles N. E. of Ballston-Spa, and 50 miles N. of Albany; bounded N. and E. by the Hudson or the County of Washington, S. by Northumberland, W. by Greenfield and Hadley. This Town, situated within the great bend of the Hudson, is washed on the N. and E. by that river, a distance of about 18 miles, and includes a part of BAKER'S FALLS, and of GLEN'S FALLS also, at the latter of which is a toll-bridge across the Hudson. And it has also 2 considerable mill-streams that run into the Hudson, the largest of which is Snook creek. A range of lofty and rugged hills extends N. eastward from Northumberland, towards Baker's Falls, and excepting this tract, the general surface is either level or but moderately uneven. The soil is diversified, with tracts of sand, clay, and loam, which generally constitute good farming lands. The timber is pine, &c., in some parts, and there is a large tract called the beech-and-maple woods. There is one small pond, and but very little of marshy ground. An extensive manufactory of gun-powder has been recently established at Baker's Falls in this Town, and there are mills of various kinds in convenient abundance. In 1810, the whole population was 1347, with 83 senatorial electors. Moreau was erected in 1805, from the N. part of Northumberland.

N.T., J.S., & A.C.B.

MORRIS, a Township of Essex County, on the W. shore of Lake Champlain, erected in 1808, from Crown-Point and Elizabethtown, being about 7 miles by 8; bounded N. by Elizabethtown, E. by Lake Champlain, S. by Crown-Point, W. by Scroon. In this Town, are 6 Pa-

tents, making about 1400 acres, granted by the Kings of Great-Britain, from which titles are derived. The residue is either State's land now, or has been sold by the State. Titles are good, and the land held in fee-simple. The soil is good for grass, and yields tolerable crops of grain, and is well watered.—This tract has only some mountains in the western part; being level along the Lake. The timber is maple, beech, ash, basswood, or linden, elm and hemlock, on the E. part; on the W. and hilly part are excellent groves of white and yellow or Norway pine; and mines of iron-ore. There are 2 small mill-streams, which pass eastward from small ponds, unite about 1 1-2 mile from the Lake into which they empty, and afford good sites for mills, several of which are improved. There are 1 grist-mill, 2 saw-mills, a fulling-mill, &c. The first settlement, was by William M'Kenzie, Esq., about 1785. There are now, 1810, 106 families, 21 senatorial electors, and in all 584 souls. Taxable property, 38,840 dollars. *Rogers' ore bed*, in this Town, is probably one of the best and oldest on the Lake.

G.S.

MOORE'S, a Township of Clinton County, erected in 1804, from a part of Champlain; bounded N. by the Province of Canada, E. by Champlain, W. by Franklin County. Its settlements are of a very recent date, and it affords nothing to demand minute detail. The whole population in 1810, was but 311, with 33 electors. The land is said to be broken, but with a considerable proportion of farming land; and it is well watered by many small streams.

N.T., F.L.H.

MUNROE, a Post-Township of Orange County, 19 miles S. of *New-Burgh*, 115 miles S. of Albany, and 50 miles N. of N. York; bounded Northerly by Blooming-Grove and Cornwall, S. E. by Rockland County, W. by Warwick. Its form is conical with the base on Rockland County, just touching the Hudson on the E., and the State of New-Jersey on the S.W., in acute angles; and its area may be 64 square miles. The surface is broken and hilly, by the ranges that form the Highlands, but the vallies are of some extent, and tolerably productive. It is well watered by numerous streams, and there are several ponds of 1 to 3 miles in length, which are the sources of many mill-streams that afford eligible sites for mills, factories, &c. The Ramapo, a

fine stream of New-Jersey, rises in one of these ponds, and winds a difficult way through the Highlands and across the W. of Rockland County, into New-Jersey. The hills, or mountains, abound with iron-ore, and with wood for coal; and these circumstances, connected with the advantages for water-works, have induced a vigorous prosecution of such combined facilities in the manufacture of iron. There are now 3 furnaces, 5 bloomeries, a rolling and slitting-mill, an extensive manufactory of nails, and an anchor-works. These various works employ from 500 to near 400 men, and make a market for much of the surplus products of agriculture in this and the adjacent Towns. There is a *Post-Office* at *Munroe Works*, of the same name. And *Augusta Works*, in the S., near the line of Rockland County, are very extensive, and merit detailed notice. The bloomery is a stone building, 70 feet long, in which are 4 fires and 2 hammers. On the ridge is a cistern, 70 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 10 inches deep, kept full of water for extinguishing accidental fires. There is an anchor works which makes 60 tons yearly, and where anchors are made weighing 6000 pounds. A grain and saw-mill belong to this establishment, which is the property of Solomon Townsend, Esq., of New-York, and to which is also attached 12,000 acres of land. The bloomeries may be made to yield 200 tons of bar-iron yearly. There are 2 houses of worship; 1 for Quakers, and 1 for Presbyterians. In 1810, the whole population was 2570, when there were 112 electors. This Town was first settled in 1742, and the settlement was called *Smith's Clove*; but the first legal name was *Cheesecocks*, from a patent of land so named. In 1802, it was altered to *Southfield*, and in 1808 to *Munroe*. The *Post-Office* was first called *Southfield*, and it was changed with the name of the Town. The inhabitants suffered much in the Revolutionary war, from the savage depredations of a nest of traitors, Tories, and a species of robbers called *Cow-boys*.

J.R.A., R.V., & S.T.

MURRAY, a large Township of Genesee County, 18 miles N. Easterly from *Batavia*, erected in 1808; bounded N. on Lake Ontario, E. by Parma and Riga, S. by Caledonia, W. by *Batavia*. Its length N. and S. is 20 miles; it extends about 17 miles w. de at the N. end, and near 8 at the S. end, giving a medial width of 12

miles and an area of 240 square miles. The Anyocheeca Creek runs across the N. W. corner to Lake Ontario, and there are several smaller streams. The land is of various qualities, but good in general, with very little waste land. In the N., at the distance of 7 or 8 miles from the Lake shore, is a ledge of free-stone and slate that pervades the whole country from Niagara river to the Genesee, and between this and the Lake is the ridge of gravel and sand on which is lately opened the *Ridge Road*. S. of this ledge is another called the middle ledge. This Town comprises nearly all the tract called the Triangle, and tho' so extensive, affords little to demand detail. The whole population in 1810, was 1166, with 17 senatorial electors; and the taxable property assessed that year amounted to 169,509 dollars.

R.S., N.T.

MADISON COUNTY, see page 83.

MALONE Post-Office, see EZRAVILLE.

MANOR OF LIVINGSTON, see LIVINGSTON'S MANOR.

MANCHESTER, a flourishing Post-Village of Cambria, Niagara County, on the E. side of Niagara river, adjoining the rapids and falls. This Village was first laid out in 1807, on land then entirely wild. It now contains, 1810, one of the best grist-mills in the western country, a saw-mill, fulling-mill, carding-machine, a rope-walk, on a large plan, several tanneries, and in fact is a seat of most mechanical branches of business pursued in the western country. There are about 10 or 15 dwellings, and some other buildings, besides those above noticed. Every kind of machinery, driven by water, may here be multiplied to any extent; and the enterprising capitalists of the U. S. must soon perceive that this place is peculiarly well adapted for establishing various manufactures, on a scale commensurate with these facilities, and the wants of an immense extent of territory. Situated on the high road of communication with the St. Lawrence and the great Lakes, and on the verge of a large extent of fertile country, fast populating, its real advantages are so attractive, that in common with Lewiston, &c., the population must very rapidly increase;—nor ought, in a view of its attractions, its contiguity to the far-famed cataract of Niagara to be omitted. At least, in the minds of foreign readers, this circumstance will form an important feature. A want of active capital is now severely felt by

the inhabitants. But much credit is due to the patriotic and unremitted exertions of the Messrs. Porter and Barton, whose efforts have done much toward producing the present improved state of this place, and of the adjacent country. Their encouragement to mechanics, is highly laudable, and, it is to be hoped, will meet a due reward.—Manchester, is 20 miles from *Buffalo*, or New-Amsterdam, 7 1-2 from Lewiston, and 87 from Genesee Falls. This place is often called GRAND NIAGARA, and it may with perfect propriety be so distinguished; or perhaps, as NIAGARA, while the lower Town may retain the name of Fort Niagara.

J.H., A.P.

MATTATUC, Post-Office, see SOUTH-OLD.

MAYVILLE, see CHATAUQUA.

MECHANIC VILLAGE, see WASHINGTON.

MIDDELTOWN P. O., and MORRICHES, Post-Office, see BROOKHAVEN.

MIDDLE-SETTLEMENT, see WHITES-TOWN.

MIDDELTOWN V., see HALFMOON.

MITCHELL, or SAND'S POINT LIGHT-HOUSE, see NORTH-HEMPSTEAD.

MOHAWK RIVER, a large western branch of the Hudson, rises in the N. E. of Oneida County, about 20 miles N. of Rome, to which place it runs a course nearly S., and then turns E., bearing S. toward the Hudson, which it enters in several mouths between Troy and Waterford, after a comparative course of about 135 miles. Its source is within a few miles of that of Black River, of Lake Ontario, and from Rome it winds along through a deep valley, bordered by high and broken river-hills in many places, and there are many extensive and very valuable alluvial flats. The stream of the Mohawk is unequal, with many breaks and rapids, and there are 2 Falls of 42 and near 70 feet, besides another small one at the German Flats. At Rome there is a Canal of 1 1-2 mile, connecting the Mohawk with Wood Creek and Oswego river of L. Ontario, for which see page 15. There is also a canal at the Little Falls, and one around Wolf rift, at the German Flats. A kind of half-guessing admeasurement of the distances and descents of the Mohawk from the level of Rome to the Hudson, makes the distance 117 miles, and the whole descent 367 feet. From Rome to Utica, 16 1-2 miles, is a descent of 26 feet; Utica to German Flats, 16 miles, 19 1-2 feet; German Flats canal to head

of Little Falls, 6 miles, 42 feet; Little Falls to Palatine bridge, 19 1-2 miles, 34 feet; Palatine bridge to Schenectady, 40 miles, 76 1-2 feet; Schenectady to head of Cahoon Falls, 12 miles; Falls, 70 feet; and thence to the Hudson, 2 miles, is a descent of about 70; making in all 367 feet. The **LITTLE FALLS**, and **CANOES**, are separately described, as are also **E. and W. CANADA**, and **SCHOHARIE CREEKS**, principal branches of the Mohawk, with many others of less note, all enumerated page 11. With the aid of the canals above noticed, the Mohawk is boatable from Schenectady to Rome, from which place is a canal that continues the navigation through Oswego river, for the expense of which see page 15. The Mohawk country has long been characterised as one of the best for wheat, and the land is good for all the common products of agriculture, though generally broken by hills of considerable magnitude, but exceedingly well watered with springs and brooks. Great expectations were once entertained from the navigation of this river, and indeed much has been realized, while the roads on its borders were new and but indifferently good; though now, transportation by land is every year gaining on that by water. And Brindley, the celebrated canal architect, was more than half correct in his strange predilection for the artificial channels of river navigation. And certainly the best possible use of the Mohawk, is to fill a canal with its waters, though it should wind along the valley of the parent stream. Agreeable to the above admeasurement, the level of Rome is 145 feet above that of Lake Erie, which is 309 feet above that of Lake Ontario, the nearest point of which Lake is 43 miles in a right line from Rome. And Lake Erie is 525 feet above the level of the Hudson at the mouth of the Mohawk. These circumstances are noticed here, because that at some period, a canal will be constructed along the Mohawk, opening a boat navigation from tide-water on the Hudson to Rome; and when this shall have been effected, public and private utility can hardly fail to extend it also to one or both of the great Lakes Ontario and Erie—as also, that already a great canal is projected by this State, to extend from the Hudson to Lake Erie, and considerable progress made in preparation for a commencement of that great work. Temples and palaces are raised by slow degrees, built rather of

stones than of whole mountains, and I have my doubts if the Grand Canal can be constructed only in separate parts.

MOIRA Post-Office, see **DICKINSON**.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, see page 84.

MONTAUK, **MONTAUK INDIANS**, and **MONTAUK LIGHT-HOUSE**, see **EASTHAMPTON**.

MONTESUMA, or **MOTEZUMA**, see **MENTZ**.

MONTICELLO, see **THOMPSON**.

MONTVILLE, and **MORAVIA**, see **SEMPRONIUS**.

MORRISANIA, see **WESTCHESTER**.

MORRISVILLE, see **GOVERNMENT**.

MOUNT DEFIANCE, see **TICONDEROGA**.

MUD CREEK, of Ontario County, rises in Bristol, and runs N. through Bloomfield, E. through Palmyra and Lyons, and enters Canandaigua creek or river, in the N. E. corner of Phelps, after a serpentine course of about 40 miles. It rises W. of Canandaigua Lake about 6 miles, and curves N. and E., nearly parallel with that Lake and river, till mutually approaching, they meet near the E. line of the County. This is a fine mill-stream, and waters one of the best tracts of farming land in the state.

J.C.S., E.S.

N.

NAPLES, a Post-Township on the S. line of Ontario County, 18 miles southerly from *Canandaigua*, and about 216 miles W. of Albany; bounded N. by Livonia, Honeoy, Bristol, and a part of Middlesex, E. by Jerusalem, S. by Steuben County, W. by Sparta. Its form is an oblong square of 18 miles E. and W., by 6 miles N. and S.; and it comprises 3 Townships, Nos. 7, in the 3d, 4th, and 5th Ranges of Phelps and Gorham's purchase. The head of Canandaigua Lake extends 114 rods into 7 of the 3d range, and its waters are some small streams of this and the other small Lakes on the N., with some head branches of Conhocton creek of the Susquehanna. The surface is considerably uneven, but with tracts of plain and valley lands that will admit of a pretty good farming country, though the settlements are now of recent date, and principally on the middle Township, where the first families commenced improvements in 1791. There are in all 121 families. In 1810, the whole population was 637, with 77 senatorial elec-

tors. The household manufacture of cloth amounted to 6905 yards in 1810. This Town was first organized in 1801, and called Middletown till 1808, when the name was changed to Naples. The main road from Canandaigua to Bath, leads across parts of the two eastern Townships.

J.W., & J.C.S.

NASSAU, a Township of Rensselaer County, 20 miles S. easterly of Troy, and 15 from Albany; bounded N. by Greenbush and Berlin, E. by Stephentown, S. by Columbia County, W. by Schodac. It had a Post-Office of the same name prior to 1811, when it was discontinued; and there are now two Post-Offices, *Union Village* p.o., 11 1-2 miles from Albany; and *Brainard's Bridge* p.o., 16 miles, both on the turnpike to New-Lebanon. In 1810, the whole population was 2501, including 31 slaves, and there were also 271 electors. The personal property assessed that year amounted to \$32,798, and the aggregate of real and personal was \$217,631. Valletjies-kill, or Little Falls creek, a branch of Kinderhook creek, rises in this Town and supplies mill-seats, as do one or two other small streams. And Lebanon creek courses a short distance along the S. line. The surface is uneven, but the hills are of a moderate height, and generally admit of cultivation, and the vallies are rich and fertile. The rocks are shistic, and some are calcareous, in ledges that form the bases of hillocks of moderate height. The vallies have a shistic gravel, and some of the hills also, warm and productive, an excellent soil with good husbandry, and but indifferent with bad. In the E. part is an extensive tract of pine forest, and the soil is of little value. A mill-stream runs S. through this, and supplies many mills, principally employed in sawing lumber for market. This is the western border of the Green Woods, noticed also under Berlin, Petersburg and Grafton. *Union Village*, in the western part, is situated in a pleasant vale, 11 1-2 miles nearly S. E. from Albany, on the turnpike to New-Lebanon. It has about 50 houses and stores, a church, and a Post-Office, and is incorporated as a Village. Near this are valuable mills also. In the E. part is also a small Village called Nassau, where are a church, some stores, taverns, and 15 or 20 houses. This is also on the old turnpike to New-Lebanon, on the N. side of N. Lebanon creek, and in this valley are many mills, and a pretty

compact population for about one mile. But a new road recently opened has turned the travel by *Brainard's Bridge*, making a saving of 1½ mile in the distance of 4 miles. This is in the S. part of Nassau, where is a small village and a Post-Office, established in 1811.

J.B., B.S., & E.W.

NEVERSINK, or NAVESINCK, a Township on the E. line of Sullivan County, erected in 1798, then in Ulster County; bounded N. and E. by Ulster County, S. by Thompson, W. by Rockland; being about 12 by 10 miles—the area, 65,000 acres. Population 946; senatorial electors 91. Taxable fast property, \$138,705; personal, 6208; total, \$144,913, agreeable to the Assessors' books in 1810. The title is principally by lease, and lands not cultivated well. This Town comprehends the E. part of Great Lots No. 3, 4 and 5, of the Hardenbergh Patent. The principal streams are Navesinck river, and Rondout creek or kill.

L.B.

NEW-BALTIMORE, a Township in the N. E. corner of Greene County, erected in 1811, from the N. part of Coxackie, 16 miles N. of Catskill, and 18 S. of Albany; bounded N. by Albany County, E. by the Hudson, or the County of Columbia, S. by Coxackie, W. by Greenville. Coxackie creek runs across the S. E. corner to the Hudson, as does Haznekrai creek across the N. E. corner. These streams supply abundance of mill-seats. The surface is broken and the soil diversified with tracts of loam, sand, and argillaceous mold and some clay. There is one meeting-house, belonging to the Quakers, in which is held a monthly-meeting;—situated on *Stanton Hill*, 5 1-2 miles W. of New-Baltimore Village. Its population is unknown, and conjecture is vague and wild. The whole population of Coxackie, by the Census of 1810, was 4057, and that of New-Baltimore is probably less than half of this number. There is a Landing on the Hudson, 16 miles below Albany, and a small Village of 15 or 18 houses, on the post-road from Albany to New-York. A spring in this Town, 2 miles W. of the Hudson, has attracted some notice, because report says it ebbs and flows, or rises and falls at certain periods. And an intelligent Correspondent assures me that the variation is very perceptible in a few minutes, both in the height of the water and the quantity which flows from it.

J.L.B., & W.&D.

NEW-BERLIN, a Post-Township of Chenango County, 7 miles N. of E. from *Norwich*, and 90 W. of Albany; bounded N. by Columbus, E. by Pittsfield and Butternuts in the County of Otsego, the line being Unadilla river; W. by Norwich. It was erected in 1807, being No. 16 of the 20 Townships, together with 3 tier of lots off the E. part of No. 10, and No. 15 to the quarter line. It was organised in 1808, and in 1810 the whole population was 1632, with 179 senatorial electors, and \$111,355 of taxable property. Its extent N. and S. is 10 1-2 miles;—bounded on the E. by Unadilla river, and some branches of this stream supply good mill-seats. Its general character and products, similar to those of the adjoining Towns, supercedes a repetition of detail. Its surface however is diversified, and some part hilly, but the vallies have a rich soil of mold, and the hills are moist and very productive of grass, with tracts of good arable lands. The forest woods are principally deciduous, and the lands are very well supplied with small springs and brooks.—The Cayuga turnpike runs W. across this Town, and meets here a branch from the Otsego and Broome turnpike through Norwich.

N.T.,J.N.,&D.M.

NEWBURGH, a Post-Township and half-shire Town of Orange County, on the W. bank of the Hudson, 95 miles S. of Albany, and 70 on the stage-road N. of New-York; bounded N. by Ulster County, E. by the Hudson, S. by New-Windsor, W. by Montgomery. The area may be 30 square miles, and next to Montgomery, it has the greatest aggregate population of any Town in this County. In 1810, the whole number of persons was 4627, when there were 307 electors. It is a good Township for farming, and the inhabitants possess much wealth. The roads are numerous, extensive and good. The Newburgh and Coxsack turnpike extends W. a little N. through Orange and Sullivan Counties, to the Delaware river; and the Newburgh and Chenango into the Counties further N. and W., opening an extensive and direct communication with the Western Counties on the waters of the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers. The last is also called the Appian Way, in allusion to an extensive Roman road of that name. The extraordinary spirit of enterprise indicated in these and other roads, has not been without proportionate effects on the trade and population

of Newburgh. There are abundance of mill-seats, on a small stream that spreads over the Town in numerous branches, and enters the Hudson at the S. W. corner, on the line toward New-Windsor. The *Village of Newburgh*, is pleasantly situated on the Hudson, and commands a very extensive intercourse and trade with the country on the W., and by navigation of the Hudson, with New-York. Its trade employs near 30 vessels, and few places on the Hudson are increasing more rapidly in wealth and population. It is incorporated as a Village, and contains about 400 houses, stores, &c., besides a court-house and prison for the County and several other public buildings. The Town is handsomely laid out in streets and squares. The Courts for Orange County are held alternately here and at Goshen.

A.,N.T.

NEW-CASTLE, a Township of Westchester County, about 37 miles N. of New-York, 128 S. of Albany, and 6 miles W. of *Bedford*; bounded N. by Cortlandt, York and Somers, E. by Bedford, S. by North-Castle, S. W. by Mount-Pleasant. Its form, like most of the other Towns in this County, is very irregular; and its N.W. angle terminates in a point on Hudson river. Its waters are some small branches of Croton river, which supply mill-seats, and a small head pond of Byram creek, that runs S. to the Sound. There is little for local detail. The surface is moderately uneven, and the soil pretty good for farming. Its agriculture and domestic economy are much improved within a few years. In 1810, the whole taxable property was valued by the Assessors at \$240,758, when there were 209 taxable inhabitants, and a whole population of 1291.

N.T.,S.D.

NEW-LISBON, a Post-Township of Otsego County, 10 miles S. W. of *Coopers-town*, and 70 W. of Albany; bounded N. by Edmeston, E. by Hartwick, S. by Laurens and Butternuts, W. by Pittsfield. The surface is broken by hills and vallies; but the hills are either arable or good grazing lands, and the vallies are rich and fertile. It is well watered by springs and brooks; and has Butternut creek running S. the whole length of the Town, on which are good mill-seats, as there are also on the main branch of Otsego creek, in the E. part of the Town. There are, in all, 4 or 5 grain-mills, 7 saw-mills, a fulling-mill and carding-

machine. There is 1 Baptist meeting-house, and 7 school-houses. The inhabitants are principally farmers, and their household manufactures supply the most of their common clothing. In 1810, the whole population was 1982, with 176 senatorial electors, 290 taxable inhabitants, and \$131,052 of taxable property, agreeable to the assessment.—*Garratsville Post-Office* is said to be in this Town, though my Correspondents differ in this particular. The County of Otsego, though it contain much good arable land, good for grain, may be called better adapted for grass than grain; and for grazing is peculiarly excellent.

N.T., J.P. & E.P.

NEW-PALTZ, a Post-Township of Ulster County, on the W. shore of the Hudson, 15 miles S. of *Kingston*, 80 miles S. of Albany, and 85 N. of New-York; bounded N. by Hurley and Esopus, E. by the Hudson, W. by Rochester and Shawangunk. It extends 10 miles along the river, and is from 6 to 12 miles back. The Wallkill or Paltz creek runs N. through the W. part of this Town, and supplies mill-seats. This is a good Township of land, and its farms have old and durable improvements. The inhabitants are principally the descendants of the ancient Dutch, who settled here about 1670. Many of the houses are of stone, a common trait of the Dutch and German character. And lime stone, of a good quality for lime, and which quarries well, is found here in great abundance. The Village usually called *Old Paltz*, is on the bank of the Wallkill, over which is a good bridge. It lies on one street, in which are 20 stone dwelling-houses, and a stone Dutch Reformed Church. The settlement called *Springtown*, is about 2 miles N. of this, where are a few houses, principally taverns.—On the Farmer's turnpike, which leads through this Town, there is a beautiful settlement, where are some few dwellings, corn-mills and saw-mills, an oil-mill, fulling-mill, and carding-machine, all built of wood, neatly painted, and owned principally by Selah Tuthill. This is commonly called *New-Paltz*. Near the river is a Quaker meeting-house; and there is a Landing on the Hudson, with considerable business. There are 208 looms in families, which made in 1810, 57,729 yards of cloth for common clothing. The whole population in 1810, was 3999, when there were 239 senatorial electors. The inhabitants

own the soil, divided into farms of a convenient number of acres.

C.T., & S.T.

NEWPORT, a Post-Township of Herkimer County, 20 miles N. of *Herkimer*, and 95 N. W. of Albany; bounded N. by Russia, E. by Norway, S. by Herkimer and Schuyler, Westerly by Oneida County. Along the W. Canada creek is a deep valley, where stands the Village of Newport, or Bowen's Settlement, near the centre of the Town, where are falls and good mill-seats, with some mills and a Cotton factory. About one quarter of Newport is on the N. E. side of W. Canada creek, which is hilly, but interspersed with fine vallies of a light easy soil. The other side has a high ridge, with sloping arable borders, somewhat broken, but which admit of cultivation, almost without exception.

The general character of the soil and products is similar to that of Norway, except that the lands are less stony. Along the creek, they are sandy, rather light but warm. This Town was erected in 1806, from Norway, Fairfield and Schuyler. In 1810, it had 270 families, 86 senatorial electors, and the whole population was 1605. *Newport Village* has 25 dwellings, and the Post-Office, 13 miles from Utica, on the road to the Black River country. D.S., J.N.

NEW-ROCHELLE, a Post-Township of Westchester County, 20 or 22 miles from New-York, 5 S. of *White-Plains*, and 143 from Albany; bounded N. by Scarsdale, E. by Scarsdale and Mamaroneck, W. by Scarsdale, Westchester and Pelham, S. on East River or Long-Island Sound. There are several islands in the Sound attached to this Town.—There is a Landing and business that employs several sloops. The land is level in general, and stony, but the soil is productive, and much of it is a wet loam or clay, good for grass. There are 4 grain-mills, 2 of which are tide-mills, and some smaller works. The Episcopalians and Methodists have churches or houses of worship, and there is a small academy, with a competent number of common schools. In 1810, the whole population was 996, with 73 electors, 175 taxable inhabitants, and 323,294 dollars of taxable property. New-Rochelle had also its *Heights*, known in the annals of the Revolution. See the History of the War in 1776, for a detailed view of the operations that have left so many remembrances in this Town.

J.W., S.D.

NEWTOWN, a Township of Queens County, on Long-Island, 3 miles E. of New-York; bounded Northerly by East river, E. by Flushing, S. by Jamaica and a small angle of Kings County, W. by Kings County. It extends about half way across the Island, and in the N. E. is bounded by Flushing bay, and by Newtown creek in the S. W. or west. Hurl-Gate lies opposite the N. part of this Town. The shore of East river is very rocky here, and they who love to witness the impetuous strife of angry currents with cragged and zig-zag courses among the rocks, can hardly find a better place for full gratification. The land is under good cultivation, and produces good crops of grain, fruit, &c. The Newtown pippins have a high celebrity, acknowledged, perhaps, in all the Commercial States of America. The *Village of Newtown* is pleasantly situated near the centre of the Town, and has 3 houses of public worship, and a handsome collection of dwelling-houses.— There are several handsome country-seats, and many gardens in high cultivation. A toll-bridge across Newtown creek, which is properly a narrow bay, opens a nearer way to New-York, and proves as useful as it is ornamental. The whole population of this Town in 1810, was 2437, when there were 248 senatorial electors. Wood, for fuel, is very scarce, and the inhabitants make considerable use of peat, taken from an extensive bog in the vicinity of the village. S.E.M.

NEW-WINDSOR, a Post-Township of Orange County, on the W. bank of the Hudson, 100 miles S. of Albany, 5 miles S. of *Newburgh*, and 65 N. of New-York; bounded N. by Montgomery and Newburgh, E. by the Hudson, S. by Cornwall and Blooming-Grove, W. by Montgomery and Wallkill. Its medial extent E. and W. 8 miles, width near 4; giving an area of about 30 square miles. Population in 1810, 2331, when there were 147 electors. There are 2 Post-Offices; *New-Windsor p.o.*, in the village of that name; and *Little-Britain p.o.*,* in a little neighborhood usually distinguished by that name. There are several small mill-streams, and the land is of a good quality for farming. The inhabitants are principally farmers, and they enjoy much of the independence of prosperous industry. The Highlands

that pervade this County, and the extensive ridges of the Apalachian mountains that traverse the W., give an extensive diversity of surface, soil and local position, with an agreeable variety of views. The whole is well watered by springs and brooks. The *Village of New-Windsor* is pleasantly situated on W. bank of the Hudson, about 2½ miles S. of that of Newburgh, and has considerable trade. The roads are numerous, and the intelligent traveller finds an interest in the historic details connected with the events of the Revolutionary war, as he treads the historic ground of this region. N.T.

NEW-YORK, City, the Metropolis of the State, is situated on the E. bank, at the confluence of Hudson and E. rivers, at the S. end of New-York Island: N. lat. 40° 42' 40", W. long. 74° 0' 45" W. from Greenwich, as determined by the eclipse of 1806.

The City and County of New-York are of the same extent, and the general description of the County, page 85, may be consulted for a concise view of the whole Island of New-York, while the present article will be confined to the compact part, or the City population, with its improvements, &c. Agreeable to the Charter of New-York, its jurisdiction extends to the lands under the adjoining waters, as far as to low-water mark on the opposite sides. Hence it happens that Governor's, Ellis's and Bedlow's Islands, in New-York bay, and Blackwell's, Parsell's and several other Islands of a small size near Hurl-Gate, belong to the City and County of New-York. The Bay and Harbor of New-York are separately described. New-York is divided into 10 Wards, beginning in the S.;—No. 10 is on the E. river, and 9 comprises all the northern part, from a little S. of Bellevue, to the N. end of the island. The whole population of this City and County, was 96,373 in 1810; of which number 1686 were slaves.

First Ward,	-	-	7,941
Second do.	-	-	8,493
Third do.	-	-	7,426
Fourth do.	-	-	10,226
Fifth do.	-	-	14,744
Sixth do.	-	-	112,86
Seventh do.	-	-	12,120
Eighth do.	-	-	9,128
Ninth do.	-	-	4,719
Tenth do.	-	-	10,290

Total, - 96,373

* Report says this Office was discontinued in Feb. 1813.

To shew at one view the magnitude of the fiscal concerns of this City, and the various objects of expenditure, with the sources of revenue, I copy entire the accounts of the Treasury Report, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1812, certified by the Comptroller of the City and County of New-York.

CITY & COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Account of Cash received and paid, from 31st December, 1811, to 31st December, 1812.

1812.	
Paid for Alms-House, -	\$74,488 88
Watch, -	57,521 78
Lamps, -	27,326 78
County Contingencies, -	40,346 73
City Contingencies, -	9,161 70
Roads, -	4,776 85
Commissioners of	
Streets and Roads, -	10,213 00
Canal-Street, -	84,251 19
Common Lands, -	24,948 39
Wells and Pumps, -	3,574 82
Docks and Slips, -	17,074 31
Sundry Bonds, -	360,255 40
Interest on Bonds, -	15,957 11
Interest on City stock, -	12,000 00
Collect, -	599 51
New City-Hall, -	90,287 99
New Alms-House, -	80,900 00
Signal Poles, -	103 61
Police Office, -	867 71
Streets, -	12,355 48
Repairs, -	13,350 73
Board of Health, -	1,700 00
Committee of Defence, -	5,976 16
Washington Market, -	5,000 00
Markets, -	687 91
Balance in the Treasury, 31st	
Dec. 1812, -	58,724 34
	<u>\$1,012,460 38</u>
1811.	
December 31, Balance in	
the Treasury, -	\$2,513 92
1812.	
Received for Ground and	
House Rent, -	13,122 53
Water Lot, -	9,171 14
Common Lands, Sales	
and Rent, -	41,383 68
Ferry Rent, -	8,650 13
Tavern Licences, -	6,025 00
Market Fees, -	6,657 80
Mayoralty Fees, -	729 50
Docks & Slips Rent, -	21,937 50
Manhattan Stock, -	940 00
Balance of Tax, of	
1811, -	150,566 05
Excise, -	9,089 46

Vendue Sales, -	36,699 12
Street Manure, -	4,969 55
City Stock Subscrip-	
tion, -	700,000 00

\$1,012,460 38

The City of New-York, or the compact part, extends along the Hudson about 2 miles; and along East River, from the S. W. angle of the Battery, near 4 miles; its width varies from a little more than a half mile, to near two miles; and its circuit is about 7 1-2 miles. The streets of the ancient or lower part, at the S. end of the island, are irregular, many of them very narrow and crooked, with little adaptation to the ground, or to the convenience or elegance of the City. But all the northern part has been more recently laid out, and with much better taste. Many of these streets are very spacious, run in right lines, and are intersected by others at right angles. The ground is now deprived of much of its original unevenness, by digging away hills, and filling up vallies and marshes, and some considerable ponds of water. And the quays and wharves along the shores, are far extended into the original waters that almost surround the Town. At present the surface has a gentle ascent from the Hudson and East Rivers, and which terminate in a handsome and central elevation that every where overlooks its gently sloping sides, and commands a fine view on the right and left, of the Town, the rivers above named, and their crowds of shipping. From the Battery, at the S. W. point of the Island, Broadway, one of the handsomest and most extensive avenues, opens to the N. E., and extends the whole length of the City. This Street lies along the height of land, and nearly equi-distant between the two noble rivers that lave the shores of this commercial metropolis of the United States. Greenwich-Street, also commences at the Battery, and extends the whole length of the City, one or two Streets back from the Hudson between that and Broadway. Pearl-Street, formerly Queen-Street, holds a very devious way through a compact and populous part of the City, on the E. of Broadway. But it were useless to detail the Streets, though there are many that demand some notice, and Bowery-Lane, and Chatham-Street, with Broad-Street, Wall-Street, and many others, seem to challenge some partial notice.

The usual tides at New-York are about

6 feet, and the depth of water is sufficient for the largest ships, with a safe and good harbor of a capacity for the largest fleets, and very rarely obstructed by ice. The population, trade, and improvements of this City, have progressed with a great degree of rapidity. In population and trade, it takes the first rank in the Union, and its wealth and prosperity can only be known by the vast extent of its trade. A very large proportion of the houses are durably and well built, of brick, and its public buildings are numerous, and many of them in a rich style of elegant opulence. Among its public buildings, the new City-Hall claims the first notice. This is situated at the head of the Park, with its principal front on Murray-Street, a little way on the E. side of Broadway. It is a stately pile of durable architecture, happily conceived and well executed. In this are held the Courts for the City and County of New-York, and here are kept all the principal offices also. This building is said to be highly ornamental to the City, and good judges of these matters speak of it as very honorable to the Corporation. And it stands on elevated ground, in the midst of many other public buildings, which it proudly overlooks.

The whole number of the Churches, or houses for Christian Worship, is 37, besides a Jew's Synagogue. Of these, 8 are Presbyterian, 8 Episcopal, 4 Dutch Reformed, 3 Scotch Presbyterian, 3 Methodist, 2 for Friends or Quakers, 2 Baptist, 2 German Lutheran, 1 French Protestant, 1 Moravian, 1 Roman Catholic, 2 African. Several of these are very elegant, and well merit description, as St. John's, Trinity Church, Grace Church, St. Paul's, and several others, all precluded by the brevity of my plan.*—The New-York Hospital, on the N. side of Broadway, is a very extensive establishment, and the buildings are no less ornamental to the City than the institution is honorable to its character. The Custom-House adjoins the Battery, at the S. W. angle of the City; the Jail and Bridewell are opposite the Park, and the Alms-House is in Chamber-Street, on the same square with the Jail, Bridewell, and City-Hall. The College is about

midway between the Park and the River Hudson; and St. John's Church, reckoned the most elegant in the City, is at Hudson Square, some distance further North. The State-Prison, already described, page 54, is on the bank of the Hudson, 2 miles N. of the Battery. The Library is in Nassau-Street, and the Theatre in Chatham-Street. There are 6 market-houses, and a vast number of various buildings and works that merit a greater minuteness of detail.

There are 8 Banking Companies* in the City of New-York, with an enormous amount of legal capital; and their houses and offices, together with those of the many Insurance,* Manufacturing and other Companies, and various Societies, very considerably add to the number of edifices that adorn the metropolis. But, the pre-eminent features of this City are disclosed in its Commerce, which is of vast amount, and extends to every portion of the globe. See COMMERCE and TRADE, page 53, for minute details connected with this subject; and also, under REVENUE and EXPENSES, page 31, which will supersede the necessity of any further notice in this place.

The progressive population of the City of New-York is noticed under N. York Co., page 85; and that it may appear at one view, through the different periods of time which afford data for enumeration, I subjoin the following numbers. In 1697, 4,302; in 1756, 13,040; in 1790, 33,131; in 1800, 60,489; in 1805, 75,770; in 1808, 83,530; in 1810, 96,373. But the whole present population, could there be an exact enumeration, would probably amount to 100,000 or more. In 1805, a Census was taken by order of the Common Council, immediately after the yellow fever of that year had subsided, when it was found, that of the whole population, 26,996 persons had retired from the City during the prevalence of that fatal disease. The following table exhibits the whole population, as ascertained agreeable to the above order of the Corporation in 1805, with the several descriptions of people. It will be observed that the whole was then divided into 9 Wards.

* For the number, &c., of these, see pages 48, and 54.

* It is my intention, however, to devote room for a more minute detail of New-York in the next edition of this work, if I should be seasonably furnished with the necessary materials.

Wards.	White Inhabitants.		People of Color & free Negroes.		Slaves.		Total.
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	M.	Fem	
1st	3422	3748	37	37	186	249	7679
2d	3414	3663	72	101	118	182	7530
3d	3283	3597	106	119	104	162	7371
4th	4346	4520	70	87	68	143	9234
5th	5320	5993	358	438	85	146	12340
6th	4101	4266	183	253	59	99	8961
7th	8053	7498	38	79	38	79	15668
8th	2420	2134	49	61	49	70	4772
9th	1025	959	38	41	111	100	2195
	35,384	36,378	864	1096	818	1230	75,770

The Manufactures of N. York, are summarily indicated under Manufactures, page 49, though that enumeration is very far from being complete, although founded on the returns of the late Census. And I might add a long catalogue, which, however, may well be omitted, as of too little importance for general interest: while it may be observed that in manufactures, this City probably takes the second, if not the first rank in the United States. And there is no deficiency in the numbers or ability of mechanics and artisans in all the common arts and trades, known in this country. The state of the mechanic arts is ever pretty correctly indicated in the style of building, which, in N. York, is brought to a high degree of perfection.

The City and Harbor of New-York have been lately fortified against the assaults of a naval enemy at a very great expense. Works have been erected within the City, on New-York Island; on Governor's Island, Bedlow's Island, and Ellis's Island, within the bay of N. York; and to complete a system for public defence, at the Narrows, on Staten Island, the latter in the County of Richmond.* I am too little acquainted with these various works to attempt a description; and can only say that they mount about 300 cannon and mortars, for the working of which near 3,500 men are required. Fort Columbus is situated on Governor's Island, about a half mile

from the S. end of the City, and is a regular work of Masonry comprehending 4 bastions and a ravelin. It has a brick magazine that will contain 500 barrels of gun-powder, with brick barracks for 2 companies of men, and a furnace for heating balls red-hot. Castle Williams stands on a projecting point of the same island, and is a strong stone fortress, mounting 52 heavy cannon on 2 tiers, under a bomb-proof. On the terrace above are 26 Columbiads, carrying balls of 50 pounds weight. Here are also magazines and barracks, and besides these are others also on the same island. On Bedlow's island, there is a star-fort of compact masonry, with barracks, magazines and an arsenal. On Ellis's island, nearly W. from the S. end of the City, and about one mile distant, is an enclosed circular battery of masonry, with some barracks, &c. The various works on the Island of New-York may be thus briefly noticed. The City Battery stands at the S. W. extremity of the City, about 100 yards in advance of the Parade on the old Battery, and at the point of junction of the Hudson and East Rivers. This is an enclosed circular battery of stone, mounting 28 32 pounders, and it has capacious magazines with barracks and cisterns. About a mile up the Hudson stands North Battery, an enclosed semicircular work of stone, mounting 16 32 pounders. It has a stone magazine, cisterns, wooden barracks for the garrison, and a furnace for heating shot. Within the City, and near the Custom-House, is a spacious arsenal of brick, and a 3 story brick magazine. The arsenal is well supplied with cannon, mortars, &c., on field carriages, with all the necessary implements for service. About 3 miles N. of the old City-Hall, midway between Greenwich and Bellevue, is an arsenal, a magazine and a laboratory, built by the State, at an expense of 8,253 dollars. The buildings are of stone and brick, enclosed by a high and substantial wall. The works at the Narrows, in Richmond County, are in the Town of Southfield, and are only noticed here as forming a part of the various works erected for the defence of the port of New-York. These consist of several Forts and Batteries, erected by the State of New-York, since the year 1807, at an expense of \$124,930, including the purchase of the ground. Fort Richmond is the principal work, situated just at the water's edge, at the narrowest point of the passage between Long

* Report made to Congress, Dec. 17, 1811, on the strength of New-York.

and Staten Islands, 8 miles in a direct line below New-York. It is a strong work of hewn stone, well supplied with all the fearful engines and apparatus of war. Directly in the rear, on a considerable elevation, is Fort Tompkins; and Fort Hudson is situated a short distance on the right of Fort Richmond. A new fort is now building, which has not yet received any designation. Here are barracks also, with all the necessary buildings connected with an establishment of this kind.

The facilities of intercourse between New-York and Albany, are noticed under Albany City, which see, particularly as relates to the navigation by steam, page 122. And while adverting to steam-boats, I cannot deny myself the pleasure to notice a recent display of a fleet of them in New-York. In June, 1813, 9 were displayed at once in the Hudson, opposite the foot of Cortlandt Street, viz: the Robert Fulton, for the East River, one for the Potomak, one for James River, Virginia, two Powles-Hook ferry-boats, one Hoboken ferry-boat, and Governor Ogden's boat from Elizabeth-town. The navigation of the harbor by 3 steam ferry-boats is a circumstance of no trifling importance, as it adds much to the dispatch, certainty and security of the principal ferries connected with the city.*

* *The following note on this subject, is copied from the New-York Columbian of July, 1812.*

"Fulton's Steam Ferry-Boat.—This excellent machine, consisting of a boat with two hulls, connected by a single platform, with a wheel in the space between them, and rudder at each end, built for the conveyance of passengers across the Hudson, between this city and the city of Jersey, has got into successful operation, and promises extraordinary facilities for traveling. Horses and waggons stand on each side of the machinery, driving in at one end from a floating bridge fitted to the boat, and out at the other, without raising or descending six inches in accomplishing the passage from street to street on each side the river. The boat is constructed with both ends alike, and never turns in sailing, but goes back and forth by changing the motion of the wheel. A corps of flying artillery crossed in the boat from Paulus-Hook to this City, on its way to Albany, in 4 trips, on the first of which it brought 4 pieces of artillery (6 pounders) and limbers, 4 ammunition waggons, 27 horses, and 40 soldiers, besides other passengers."

The various institutions and associations for humane, benevolent and charitable purposes, form an important feature in a great city—a feature, however, which I cannot attempt to delineate, because I have not that full display of character which would be necessary to do justice to the subject. There is a Tammany Society, a Free School Society, Provident Society, Mutual Benefit Society, a Benevolent Society, Washington Benevolent Society, an Albion Benevolent Society, a Ladies' Society, for the relief of poor Widows with small children, an Association for the relief of disabled Firemen, a New-York Manufacturing Society, a General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, the Dispensary for relieving the Sick Poor, the Lying-in-hospital, the Sailor's Snug-harbor, a Marine Society, Manumission Society, Kine Pock Institution, City Hospital, an Alms House, House-Carpenters' Society, Bellevue Hospital, a Marine Hospital at Staten-Island, an Humane Society, several Masonic Societies, a German Society, New-England Society, the Society of Unitas Fratrum, or United Brethren, First Protestant Episcopal Charity School, St. Andrew's, St. Patrick's, and St. George's Societies, the Society of Cincinnati, a George Clinton Society, a Society of Teachers, a Wilberforce Philanthropic Association, and many others.

The New-York Free School,* is now

* *And here again I must beg leave to introduce a note, copied from a New-York paper, because it describes so well an Anniversary procession of this School, and affords the best possible display of its merits and success.*

"New-York Free School.—This day, (May 5, 1813,) being the anniversary of the New-York Free School, the scholars headed by the teachers, assembled at the school-house in Chatham-Street, and walked in procession down Beekman-Street and Pearl-Street to Wall-Street: up Wall-Street and Broadway to Chamber-Street, and through Chamber-Street to the school-house. The number of scholars who walked in the procession was about 800, nearly 200 of whom were girls: the number belonging to the school is upwards of nine hundred. Among all the processions that have appeared in this city, and they have been very frequent of late years, we have seen nothing which has given us such

regulated on the plan of Lancaster, well known, though yet in its infancy. And besides this, which is now very flourishing, there are several other Schools maintained by private subscription or by the liberality of Religious and other Societies, that well merit particular notice, omitted only for the want of more minute information.

The markets of New-York are said to afford a greater abundance and variety than those of any other place in the United States, excepting, according to the opinion of some, those of Philadelphia. The following copious details under this head, will show the correctness or incorrectness of these remarks.

In New-York, every day, except Sunday, is a market day. Beef, pork, veal, mutton and lamb, are cut up and sold in the public markets, by the joint or in pieces, by the licensed butchers only, their agents or servants. Each of these must sell at his own stall, and conclude his sales by one o'clock in the afternoon, between 1st May and 1st November, and at two between 1st November and 1st May. Butchers are licensed by the Mayor, who is the clerk of the market. He receives for every quarter of beef sold in the market, 6 cents; for every hog, shoat or pig, above 14lbs. weight, 6 cents; and for each calf, sheep or lamb, 4 cents; to be paid by the butchers and other persons selling the same.—To prevent engrossing and to favor house-keepers, it is declared unlawful for persons to purchase articles to sell again, in any market or other part of the city, before noon or twelve o'clock, of each day, except flour and meal, which must not be bought to be sold again, until four in the afternoon.—Flucksters in the markets are restricted to the sale of vegetables, with the exception of fruits. The sale of unwholesome and stale articles of provision, of blown and stuffed meat, and of measly

pork, is expressly forbidden. Gut-fatun-
tried, sheeps trotters, undressed heads of sheep and lambs, hides and skins of all kinds, except calves skins, are prohibited entry into the public market between May and November, on account of the nuisances they are prone to engender.

Butter must be sold by the pound, and not by the roll or tub. Persons, who are not licensed butchers, selling butcher's meat on commission, pay treble fees to the clerk of the market.

This market is abundantly supplied with almost every thing in its season, which the land and water affords. In an enumeration made a few years ago by several gentlemen of experience, the species of wild quadrupeds fit for human food, which might be bought in New-York in the course of the year, in whole or in part, alive or dead, were in number, eight, the amphibious creatures, five, of shell fish, fourteen; of birds, fifty-one, and of fishes proper, sixty-two. Their names are as follows: *Quadrupeds*; bear, deer, raccoon, groundhog, opossum, squirrel, rabbit, hare. *Amphibious*: greenturtle, hawks-bill, loggerhead, snapper, tarrapan. *Shell fish*: oyster, lobster, prawn, crab, sea-crab, cray-fish, shrimp, clam, sea clam, soft clam, scollop, grey mussel, black mussel, periwinkle. *Birds*: wild goose, brant, black duck, grey duck, canvassback, wood-duck, widgeon, teal, broad-bill duck, dipper, shelldrake, old-wife, coote, hell-diver, whistling-diver, red-head, loon, cormorant, piletart, sheerwater, curlew, merlin, willet, woodcock, English snipe, grey snipe, yellow-legged snipe, robin snipe, dovertie, small sand snipe, green plover, grey plover, kildare, wild turkey, heath hen, partridge, quail, meadow hen, wild pigeon, turtle-dove, lark, robin, large grey snow-bird, small blue snow-bird, blue-jay, yellow tail, clape blackbird, woodpecker, blue crane, white crane. —*Fishes*: salmon, codfish, blackfish, streaked-bass, sea-bass, sheepshead, mackerel, Spanish mackerel, horse mackerel, trout, pike, sunfish, sucker, club, roach, shiner, white-perch, yellow-perch, black-perch, sturgeon, haddock, pollock, hake, shad, herring, sardine, sprat, manhaden, weakfish, smelt, mullet, bonetto, king-fish, silver-fish, porgey, skipjack, angel-fish, grunts, tusk, red-drum, black-drum, sheepshead-drum, dog-fish, killifish, bergall, tomcod, red-gurnard, grey-gurnard, spearings, gar-

pleasing sensations as this exhibition of "little children," who have by the benevolence of the public been snatched from ignorance and vice, and placed in a situation where they will be prepared to be respectable and useful members of society.

"After the children were seated in the school-room, specimens of their writing were exhibited to the spectators, which did honor to the abilities of the teachers, and the industry of the scholars."—*Ev. Post.*

fish, frost-fish, blow-fish, toad-fish, halibut, flounder, sole, plaice, skait, stin-gray, common-eel, conger-eel, lampray.*

The Literary Institutions of New-York, are partially noticed under the several preceding divisions of this work, and it would be of little use to add a bare list of Newspapers, periodical publications, &c., &c. It may be observed, in general terms, that the City is well supplied with Newspapers, published daily, semi-weekly and weekly, and that there are several journals devoted to literature and science, of respectable character, or of respectable promise. Printing is done to an enormous amount, and the trade in books probably exceeds, in aggregate amount, that of any other Town in the Union, unless it be necessary to except Philadelphia. The Medical Society of the City and County of New-York, like those of most of the other Counties, has little claim to other notice, than that it exists. And that of the State, does but drag on a feeble existence, of far less use or importance than it ought to be. The New-York Library consists of about 10,000 volumes, and is a pretty valuable collection. The Hall is in Nassau-Street, and the holders of shares in the institution pay two and a half dollars annually to the treasurer. An Academy of the Fine Arts has been lately instituted in this City, and an Historical Society, both of good promise, noticed page 54, as is also a Chamber of Commerce, under SOCIETIES, which see.

The public walks and amusements, with the many pleasing tours in this vicinity, form prominent features of attraction toward the Metropolis. The Theatre, Reading-rooms, public Gardens, the Park, and the elegant walks on the Battery, together with a great variety of other amusements and walks, afford diversion to all, and business to a great many. Nor must the Museums be forgotten. A tour to Utrecht, or New-Utrecht, across Long-Island, affords much of pleasing variety, and it is the nearest place for sea-air and bathing: And if it be extended to Rockaway and Islip, it is but to enjoy to satiety a prolonged succession of beauties, diversions and enjoyments. If a topographical survey of New-York Island be desirable, a ride to Kingsbridge will

give an excellent opportunity, and afford an elegant display of surrounding beauties, emblematical of life, for they suffer by too near inspection. A trip to Sandy-Hook, through the Narrows, has many attractions, and by stretching off to sea a few hours, in a small pilot-boat, all the pleasures and profits of fishing and sea-sickness may be enjoyed in a style of very peculiar excellence.

The Charter of New-York was first granted in 1686, and has been often amended and altered. In 1730 it was renewed, with many additional privileges, by Gov. Montgomerie, and it received the confirmation of the provincial Legislature in 1732. The style of the inhabitants in their corporate capacity, is "the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York."

The City of New-York is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Assistants, who constitute the Common Council. Each Ward elects an Alderman and Assistant. The Mayor has a right to appoint a Deputy-Mayor, who must be one of the Aldermen elected by the people, and he has full power to act in the absence of the Mayor. The Mayor may convene a Common Council, and he appoints the high-constable, and appoints and licenses marshals, porters, carriers, cartmen, carmen, cryers, packers, cullers and scavengers; and removes them at pleasure. He also licenses tavern-keepers, and all those who sell excisable liquors by retail. The Mayor, Recorder, Clerk, Sheriff and Coroner, are appointed by the Council of Appointment. The Aldermen, Assistants, Assessors, Constables, Collectors and other usual Town-Officers, are elected by the inhabitants, on the third Tuesday of November. Every free male inhabitant, of 21 years old, possessing a freehold estate of the value of \$50, for one month before the election, or being a freeman three months, and resident of the Ward, having paid taxes, is a qualified elector. The Common Council have the power to appoint a chamberlain or treasurer; to make laws and ordinances for their own good rule and government, and of all the inhabitants, to be in force for twelve months, and to contain a punishment for disobedience. These laws of the Common Council relate to many branches of the police; and are printed in a small volume, for their better promulgation among the citizens. They may establish as many ferries as they think fit, and receive the

* Dr. Mitchill. But it will be observed that the regulations of the market are liable to frequent changes.

fees and profits. They may lay out and alter streets, lanes, alleys, highways, water-courses and bridges, throughout the City, and the whole Island of New-York. They may establish markets to be held every day, except Sunday, when and where they choose. They have the assize of bread, wine, beer, ale, and all other victuals and things set to sale; but none of these is exercised but that of bread. They have, further, the power to appoint guagers of liquors; measurers of salt and grain; surveyors and packers of bread, flour, beef, pork, and other provisions; of carters, carriers and porters of goods, wares and merchandizes; and garbling of spices, and other things of that kind; with all the fines and profits thereunto belonging. They possess, too, the power of making freemen of the said corporation; and all persons exercising trades, or following occupations, in the City, (except in the public fairs,) without first purchasing their freedom, are liable to be fined five pounds. Aliens are forbidden to be made freemen of the City, until after they have been naturalized or denizenized. But this part of the Charter has, of late years, been but little acted upon. Freemen are seldom created; and no prosecutions are brought against those who carry on business without taking out their freedom. They have power to build bridewells and work-houses; to appoint keepers and commit rogues and vagabonds. They may erect almshouses, and make regulations for the same; and as many gaols and keepers as they may deem necessary, for the confinement of traitors, felons, and disturbers of the peace.

The Mayor, Deputy-Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, are ex-officio Justices of the Peace; and are empowered to hold Courts of general sessions, to enquire of, hear and determine, all offences cognizable before Justices of the Peace, in the City. The Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, are also declared to be Justices of oyer and terminer, and named as such in every commission. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, are authorised to hold a Court of record or common pleas. In this the Mayor, Deputy or Recorder, may preside without the Aldermen or Assistants; the latter may attend if they please. In this Court there is cognizance of all actions real, personal and mixed. This is called the Mayor's Court, and may be adjourned for any time not exceeding twenty-

eight days. The Clerk of the Common Council is also the Clerk of the sessions, and of the common pleas. The Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, may determine causes, not exceeding forty shillings, with or without a jury.

This Court is much confided in, as a tribunal of justice. Causes of great importance are often brought before it. Attornies and Counsellors are required to undergo special examinations previous to obtaining licenses to practice in it. The proceedings are modelled upon the process of the Court of King's Bench, in England; but conforming to the constitution and laws of the commonwealth.

Of the Courts, and the various police regulations, I can say but little in addition to the above, within the scope of my plan. See Government, &c., page 25, for the general plan of Government of the State. It may be said, however, with great propriety, that the police and municipal regulations of New-York are among the best in America.

There are many places on New-York Island, known by local names, principally enumerated under N. York Co., p. 85. The Botanic Garden at Elgin, is separately described, and the topographical notices, though more limited than I could wish, cannot be extended here. For historical notices, see History, page 59. C., M., E., H., & A. 3.

NEW-YORK BAY, spreads to the southward of New-York or Manhattan Island, and is about 9 miles long, and from 1 1-2 to 3 1-2 broad; having Long-Island on the E., and Staten-Island and New-Jersey on the west. In the N. it receives the Hudson; East River, in the N. E., from Long-Island Sound; communicates with Newark Bay, through the Kills, in the W., between Staten-Island and Bergen-Neck; and with the Atlantic Ocean by the Narrows, between Long and Staten-Islands. This Bay embosoms several small islands, as Governor's Island, Bedlow's Island, and Ellis's Island, near the city of New-York, on each of which are fortifications. The waters of this Bay, form the HARBOR OF NEW-YORK. From Sandy-Hook to the city of New-York is about 28 miles, and the water is deep enough to float the largest vessels. Opposite the city, ships of 90 guns have anchored, where they lie land-locked, well secured from winds and storms, with ample space for the largest fleets. The water in this Bay is very little less salt than in the

open ocean; and its currents are very rapid and strong: circumstances that are of great importance in keeping the port of New-York open, when others, still further S., are obstructed by frost. Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Alexandria, are sometimes choaked by ice, while New-York is enjoying all the benefits of an open and free intercourse with the Atlantic. The whole harbor was covered by a solid bridge of ice in 1780, but this has never since happened; and the severe winter of 1804, which completely choked so many of the northern and southern ports of the United States, scarcely occasioned any inconvenience to New-York. See Hudson River, Long-Island, and New-York County, for other details connected with the Bay and Harbor of New-York. It will be recollected that New-York was the great rendezvous of the British fleet, during the Revolutionary war, from Sept. 1776, to Nov. 1783. This Harbor has lately been surveyed by order of the General Government. C.&M.

NELSON, a Township of Madison County, erected from Cazenovia, in 1807; bounded N. by Cazenovia and Smithfield, E. by Eaton, S. by De Ruyter, W. by Cazenovia. It is Township No. 1, of the 20 Townships, as designated on the Surveyor-General's Maps; and is 35 miles S. W. of Utica, and 130 a little N. of W. from Albany. The situation is elevated, and there are but few mill-streams; but the soil is good and fertile, and is not hilly. There are 283 heads of families, 1763 inhabitants, 170 senatorial electors, and but three slaves. The taxable property assessed on the Supervisors' books in 1810, amounted to \$104,100. This is the head-land, between the waters of Oneida lake, and those that run south into the Susquehanna: as some small waters form in this Town, and discharge thus. I have no account of the number of mills, &c. J.B.

NISKAYUNA, a small Township in the N. E. angle of Schenectady County, 12 miles N. W. of Albany; bounded N. by the Mohawk or the County of Saratoga, S. by Albany County, W. by Schenectady. It is a small Town that offers very little for local detail, and was erected in 1809, with the County of Schenectady. The land is pretty good along the river, but there is much of it that is of an indifferent quality. The whole population of this Town in 1810, was 424, when there were 57 senatorial electors. For the Shaker settlement of *Niskayuna*,

see *WATERVLIET*. Alexander's mills on the Mohawk, are situated at the bridge, on the Ballston turnpike. Here is a low rolling dam quite across the river, a place of some business in water-works, and a romantic prospect of the Mohawk and surrounding country.

A.&N.T.

NORTH-CASTLE, a Post-Township of West-Chester County, 6 miles S. of Bedford, 33 from New-York, and 134 from Albany; bounded N. by New-Castle and Bedford, E. by Poundridge, S. Easterly by the State of Connecticut, and the Town of Harison, W. by Mount-Pleasant. Bronx creek runs along the W. line, Byram spreads over the centre, issuing from 2 small ponds, and Mehanus rises in the E., curves N. E. about, and runs S. along the E. line. These streams supply mill-seats. The *Heights of North-Castle*, had a name in the annals of the Revolutionary war, and the surface is broken into hills and vallies, but all admit of cultivation, either as arable, meadow, or pasture lands. In the description of Bedford, I have been very minute in every particular, and that minuteness must supersede a tedious repetition in the other Towns of this quarter, the most of which are very small, and present nothing of great importance to detail. In 1810, the taxable property, as valued by the assessors, amounted to 241,146 dollars, when there were 237 taxable inhabitants, 119 electors, and a whole population of 1366 persons.

N.T.,S.D.

NORTHEAST, a Township in the N. E. corner of Dutchess County, from which circumstance is its name, and is situated 24 miles N. E. from *Poughkeepsie*; bounded N. by Columbia County, and 2 miles of the State of Massachusetts; E. by the State of Connecticut, S. by Amenia, Stanford and part of Clinton, W. by Rhinebeck. Its form is nearly that of a boot; 17 miles long, E. and W., 8 wide at the top or W. end, 3 across the ankle, and with a foot of 7 miles in length. At the E. end is the Oblong, which forms the foot, extending N. to Massachusetts, between Columbia Co., and the State of Connecticut. Its surface is broken by some pretty high hills, and is generally uneven, with the exception of a tract of pine plain near the centre. There is considerable of stony lands, arable, and excellent for grazing; but the range of hills called West-mountain, is of little value, except for timber. Some of its hills are granitic, and some calcareous

and shistic, with various intermixtures of silicious stones. Its waters are small. Ancram creek, or Roeleff Jansen's creek, which crosses the N. line for a short distance, and then returns into Columbia Co., receives a small branch here which affords mill-seats. Wappinger's creek rises in Stissin pond, and runs southerly into Stanford. The tract called *Little Nine-Partners* is in this Town. There are 5 houses of Worship; 2 for Quakers, 1 for Methodists, 1 Dutch Reformed, and 1 for Presbyterians or Episcopalians: 6 grain-mills, 3 fulling-mills, 2 trip-hammers, a carding-machine, and a machine for spinning wool, and 3 distilleries. In 1810, the whole population was 3441, with 244 senatorial electors; taxable property assessed that year, 495,258 dollars. There were 31 looms in families, which produced 13,300 yards of cloth for common clothing:—and 3725 sheep, 3000 cattle, and 880 horses.

N.T., C.R., & S.R.

NORTH-HEMPSTEAD, a Post-Township, the Capital of Queens County on Long-Island, 22 miles E. of New-York, and 182 from Albany; bounded N. by East river or Long-Island Sound, E. by Oyster bay, S. by Hempstead, W. by Flushing. The N. is indented by 3 large bays: Hempstead bay on the E. line, Cow bay in the centre, and Little Neck bay in the N. West. Between these bays are also head lands or Necks: as Cow Neck in the N. E., the northern extremity of which is called Sands's Point, on which is Mitchill Light house; and Great Neck in the N. West. On the S. this Town extends to about the middle of the island, and includes a small part of Hempstead Plains. On the N. of this plain is the ridge called the Spine of Long-Island, the highest point of which is in this Town. It is called *Harbor-Hill*, and has an altitude of 405 feet above tide-water; being the first land seen by by mariners approaching Sandy-Hook from the eastward. Plandome, on Cow bay, is the country residence of Dr. Samuel L. Mitchill. There are several small villages, as *Success*, near Success Pond, Herrick's, and some others. The Village called Queens Court-House, or North-Hempstead, where the Courts are held, is just on the N. border of Hempstead Plain, in the S. part of this Town, and hardly deserves a local name or notice but that the Courts are held there. It is 10 miles S. of Sands's Point, or *Mitchill Light-House*, 4 N. W. of the Village of Hempstead, and 9 E. of Jamaica.

The location of this public building, after the usual time of strife and contention, upon an almost naked and barren heath, remote from the conveniences of more populous districts, furnishes an admirable comment on a blind adherence to geographical centres, unmindful of those of population and business. Success pond is about one mile in circumference, and it was stocked with yellow perch in 1790 by Doctor Mitchill. The fish were carried from Ronconcoma pond, a distance of 40 miles, and they are now very plenty in their new abode. The roads are very numerous, and laid in all directions. In 1810, the whole population was 2750, when there were 211 electors. See Queens County, page 95. The light-house was built by the United States in 1809. See SANDS'S POINT.

S.L.M.

NORTHFIELD, a Township of Richmond County, at the N. W. part of Staten-Island, 5 miles W. of *Southfield*; bounded N. and W. by Newark bay and the Kills, and Staten-Island Sound which separates Staten-Island from the State of New-Jersey; E. by Castletown, S. by Southfield and Westfield. It has little to demand minute detail, is pretty well cultivated, and has 3 churches or houses of worship. There is a turnpike from the head of the island to the new ferry in the S. W., across the Sound, where a toll-bridge is in contemplation. Shooter's-Island, at the foot of Newark bay, belongs to this Town, and there are some meadows of salt-grass. In 1810, the whole population was 1595, when there were 152 electors. There is another ferry, in the N. W., and one also in the N., opposite the late residence of General Moreau. The roads are very numerous.

J.P., & A.

NORTH-SALEM, a Township in the N. E. corner of Westchester County, 53 miles from New-York, and about 8 miles N. of *Bedford*; bounded N. by Dutchess County, E. by the State of Connecticut, S. by South-Salem, W. by Somers. Its extent E. and W. is about 6 miles, medial width 4. Croton creek forms the W. line, and a branch of this; in the S. affords mill-seats. There are 3 saw-mills, and 2 grain-mills, with some other similar works; and a competent number of common mechanics. There is an Academy near the centre of the Town, and there are 3 or 4 houses of public worship. The inhabitants are principally farmers, and of plain domestic ha-

bits. Their agriculture is improving, with an increased care in the selection of the best breeds of domestic stock, and with the use of gypsum and other manures. In 1810, there were 183 taxable inhabitants, 102 electors, and a whole population of 1204; taxable property, as valued on the Supervisors' books, \$192,314.

D.C., & S.D.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a Post-Township of Saratoga County, 11 miles N. E. of Ballston-Spa, and 44 north of Albany; bounded N. by Moreau, E. by the Hudson or the County of Washington, S. by Saratoga, W. by Greenfield. Its extent E. and W. is 11 miles, N. and S. about 5. In the W., a high and rugged range of hills extend N. E. into Moreau, and E. of this for about one mile is a tract of rich arable land, the timber of which consists of a great variety of deciduous trees. The eastern part is principally a sandy pine plain, excepting near the river, where there is a great diversity of soil and surface. Snook creek rises in this Town in 2 branches, which run N. into Moreau, and these are the only mill-streams, though Fish creek of Saratoga L., along the southern border, affords abundant supplies of mills for the S. E. part. The roads are very numerous; and one from Ballston and Saratoga Springs to Glen's Falls, has a great deal of travel. In 1810, the whole population was 2041, with 184 senatorial electors. The northern post-road from Albany leads along the W. bank of the Hudson, and crosses that river at Fort-Miller bridge, from the N. part of Northumberland into Greenwich, Washington County.

N.T., J.S., & A.C.B.

NORTHAMPTON, a Post-Township of Montgomery County, 17 miles N. E. of Johnstown, about 50 from Albany; bounded N. by Wells, E. by Saratoga County, S. by Broadalbin, W. by Mayfield. It is about 11 miles in length N. and S., and 4 miles in width. The Sacandaga river runs diagonally from the N. W. to near the S. E. corner, and this receives many small streams. The land is of a better quality than that of the adjoining Towns on the West, but still far inferior to those along the Mohawk. Mount Joy, the summer retreat of Sir William Johnson, is in this Town, and affords fine sport for fowlers and anglers. A road is about to be opened from here through the northern wilds of Montgomery County to the St. Lawrence, which will

greatly shorten the distance from Albany to Ogdensburgh in St. Lawrence County, and probably improve the value of lands in both Counties. In 1810, the population of this Town was 1474, and the whole number of taxable inhabitants 242; of senatorial electors 125. The taxable property, real and personal, 74,618 dollars. The Great Fly, (or *Vlaie*, a Dutch word for wet or marshy ground,) is a marsh of near 400 acres, principally in this Town, deep and miry, and often nearly covered with water, during the freshets of Sacandaga river, into which Vlaie creek empties. This creek has a bottom of soft black mud, and is not fordable for 5 miles in length. The marsh is covered with grass, and its bogs of turf have some low shrubbery. The place called the Fish-House is in the great bend of the Sacandaga, 18 miles N. W. of Ballston-Spa.

N. T., J.M.

NORWAY, a Post-Township* of Herkimer County, 20 miles north of Herkimer, and 90 north-west of Albany; bounded N. by Russia, E. by Montgomery County, S. by Fairfield, W. by Newport. Its extent N. and S. 5 1-2, E. and W. 6 miles. About four-fifths of the whole surface has a gentle slope to the W., the soil a dark coloured grit loam, warm and productive. A tract of light sand occurs in the N., and of a cold wet loam in the N. E. corner, comprising, together, about one-fifth of the whole. The surface is considerably hilly, but the ridges are not very high, and much of the land is very stony. Beech and maple, are the most abundant forest trees, variously interspersed with basswood, butternut, elm, ash, and some hemlock. Norway has abundance of mill-seats, on waters of W. Canada creek. Newport was erected from this Town, Fairfield and Schuyler, in 1806. In 1810, Norway had 235 families, 142 senatorial electors, and its whole population was 1466.

N.T., J.N.

NORWICH, a Post-Township the capital of Chenango County, 100 miles W. of Albany, and 8 N. of Oxford; bounded N. by Sherburne, E. by New-Berlin, S. by Oxford, W. by Preston and Plymouth. It is 12 miles N. and S., and 6 E. and W.; comprising Townships No.

* The Post-Office was established in 1812, and since the above description was written.

15 and 10 of the 20 Townships. The Village of Norwich, is near the N. line of No. 15, and *North-Norwich Post-Office*, is in No. 10. The Chenango river runs S. through its whole length, W. of the centre, and this with several branches, supply abundance of mill-seats. It is a good tract of land, and well watered; and the soil is well adapted for a great variety of products. The whole population in 1810, was 2550, with 298 senatorial electors;—taxable property, as valued by the Assessors, \$203,816. There are 2 or 3 turnpikes that lead through this Town, which is rapidly increasing in wealth and population. The inhabitants make most of their common clothing in the household-way.

The *Village of Norwich*, is pleasantly situated on the W. side of the river, about 100 rods distant, and contains 45 houses and stores, and a handsome court-house and prison, both under one roof. A street of a good width extends N. and S. about 1 1-2 mile, and is intersected near the centre by others at right angles. The houses are pleasantly distributed along these streets, and make a handsome appearance. The whole number of inhabitants may be about 270.

N.L.&J.N.

NUNDA, a large Township in the N.W. of Allegany County, bounded N. by Genesee County, E. by Ossian, S. by Angelica and Canadea, W. by Cataragus and Genesee Counties. It comprises 8 Townships, 4 of which are within the Holland company purchase, being Nos. 6 and 7 of the 1st and 2d Ranges. This is a very valuable tract of country, and has the Genesee river running centrally across it to the north. The alluvial flats that border this river, are very extensive, and they are proverbially rich. The settlements are but recent, and the population by the Census of 1810, was 499, when there were 99 senatorial electors. The quality of the land, and the general character of the country, may be seen in the general description of the County, page 64. Titles are good, and may be had either in fee, or by lease. The inhabitants are principally from the Northern States, or from Pennsylvania. The centre of this Town is about 14 miles N. of Angelica, the capital of the County. The Genesee has 2 high falls in this Town, one of which is 60 and the other 90 feet, but about one mile apart. These falls seem once to have

been as low down as at Avon, and to have receded near 30 miles.

A., & H.W.

NAPEAGE and NORTHWEST, see EAST-HAMPTON.

NAPLES, or HENDERSON BAY, extends from Hungry bay to the S. W., into Henderson, and forms a good harbor in that Town, about 3 miles from the head of the bay, where a village plot is laid, and 6 acres reserved for public purposes. A few houses are already erected. See HENDERSON.

NAVY ISLAND, is situated in Niagara river, between Grand Isle and the Falls.

The NARROWS in Lake George, 14 miles below the Village of Caldwell, and opposite Bolton in Washington County, well merit the attention of the curious. The Lake is here considerably contracted, and small rocky islets are seen in such numbers as to defy exact enumeration. Seen from the adjacent high-grounds on the west side of the Lake, it is difficult to conceive a prospect more elegantly fanciful and pleasing. But all the pleasures of sense are derived from pleasurable association;—and if an agreeable party resort to these hills, where there is a fine view of L. George for about 20 miles, of the stupendous mountain scenery of that region, and return dissatisfied, then let them frown on this article, and wonder that I was delighted with the view!

A.

The NARROWS, between Staten and LONG-ISLANDS, are strongly fortified, for which see SOUTHFIELD.

NEVERSINK, RIVER, see SULLIVAN COUNTY.

NEW-BRITAIN, and NEW-CONCORD, see CHATHAM.

NEW-HARTFORD, a flourishing Post-Village of Whitestown, Oneida County, situated at the junction of the Genesee and Oxford turnpikes, 100 miles westerly of Albany, and on the Sadahqueda creek. This Village contains about 65 houses, a Presbyterian church, a grammar school, and some elegant private mansions. It is distinguished for the excellency and abundance of its agricultural products and improvements.—The Sadahqueda is excellent for mill-seats: such is the rapidity of its descent, as to afford good sites every 50 rods. In and near this Village are 2 paper-mills, an oil-mill, a large cotton factory, a grain-mill, 2 saw-mills, a cloth-

ery, 2 carding-machines, a nail-factory, and a trip-hammer. See **WHITESTOWN.**

C.S.

NEWTOWN, see **HALF-MOON.**

NEW-UTRECHT, see **UTRECHT.**

NEW-YORK COUNTY, see page 85.

NEW-YORK ISLAND, see **NEW-YORK COUNTY.**

NIAGARA COUNTY, see p. 86.

NIAGARA FALLS, in Niagara river, are about equidistant between Lakes Erie and Ontario. The river Niagara forms the boundary of the United States and Upper Canada, the line of which is defined by the main channel of that river. The half, or nearly so, of these great Falls, is in Upper Canada, and the other half in the State of New-York. The Falls of Niagara have very deservedly attracted much notice, and have been so often and so well described, that I regret a necessity, imposed by my task, of describing this wonder of the natural world in this work. A correct View is subjoined, and Niagara river is separately described. To conceive a just idea of the Falls, it must be understood that the level of Lake Erie is elevated above that of Lake Ontario about 330 feet; and that the surface of the land is pretty uniformly level from Buffalo to Fort Niagara, with the exception of 2 steeps of unequal descent. These steeps or terraces extend far from the E., and terminate at Black Rock and Lewiston, if indeed they are not to be traced also into Canada. They are not ridges, but rather rocky ledges that bound the northern extremities of plains, as those descend toward the level of Lake Ontario.

The immense volume of water that forms a river of a mile wide, running with a current of more than 3 miles in an hour, can only be conceived by those who have seen large rivers, and have indulged in some habitual reflection. I had enjoyed these advantages, and had read many good descriptions of Niagara Falls, before I had an opportunity to consult the impressions derived from personal inspection; and still the scene was altogether new to me, when I stood and gazed and wondered at the sight. A broad, rapid river, poured at once down a precipice of more than 150 feet, into an awful chasm of about 3 quarters of a mile wide, and near 300 feet deep, reckoning from the surface of the river bank! The first effect of this sight is absolutely indescribable. My head be-

came giddy, and it seemed to me that every nerve was affected in the same way with those of the head: nor was it till after some minutes that I dared crawl along to the brink of the awful precipice from which I designed to take a nearer view. This was from the Table Rock, on the Canada shore, immediately below the great Fall.

The form of the Fall is nearly that of a semi-circle, with the longest line on the E. side of the grand central stream, or Horse-shoe Fall. And on this, or the American side, the sheet is separated by Goat Island, which is about 330 yards broad. The Horse-shoe fall may be near 700 yards in circumference; and the high fall on the American side, including the whole space, about 380 yards. Other estimates say less, and some also say more, but until I have an opportunity for another admeasurement, I must compute the whole circumference at 1410 yards. On the E. side of Goat Island, there is also another Island of perhaps twenty yards, between which is a small sheet of water eight or ten yards broad. With the exception then, of 350 yards, the whole space is occupied by sheets of falling water. The height of the fall on the American side is 164 feet; on the Canada side, 150, the results of several careful admeasurements. At the mouth of Chipewewa creek, on the Canada side, 2 1-2 miles above the great Fall, the river is near 2 miles broad, and from this place the current is very rapid, with a descent variously estimated; probably about 90, or perhaps 100 feet. Opposite this rapid, on the American side, stands the Village of Manchester, 100 rods above the Fall. The best near view is from the Table Rock, above noticed; but to obtain a just idea of the country, with a whole view of Niagara, it should be approached from Lake Ontario. The spray that rises from the water at the foot of the Falls, reaches a lofty height, more or less curved to the horizon, according to the direction and force of the wind. But it always serves as the medium for beautiful rain-bows, when the weather is fair. The sound is heard at various distances; extending 5, 8, 10, 20 and even 30 miles, when wafted by a gentle breeze. I have once heard it 30 miles, in a direct line; and I think that in 1797, I approached within 5 miles without hearing any of that roar, which soon became tremendous from a change of wind.

It will be observed that the main body of the water descends at the Horse-shoe Fall, where it is also very deep;—and running with a very strong current, it does not pitch immediately downward, but curves in a white sheet to the level of the river below, advancing about 50 feet from the perpendicular of the Cataract. The Fall on the American side, on the contrary, drops almost perpendicularly, in a much thinner sheet. Below the Fall, the surface exhibits a singular unevenness, where the water and foam force up large spherical figures that burst on the top, discharge a cloud of spray, and subside to be immediately succeeded by others in constant and rapid succession. This appearance is of course the most remarkable, just below the centre of the Horse-shoe fall, where the currents above, rushing together, have also forced down the greater proportion of air.

I have said above, that the great northern terrace of the high plain meets Niagara river at Lewiston, and along the foot of this is the Alluvial Way, separately described. Lewiston is just at the foot of this terrace, and here must have been originally the Falls of Niagara, now 8 miles higher up the stream. The corresponding strata of rocks and earths, with every geological feature, carry irresistible evidence of this prodigious excavation. In the autumn of 1795, it is said a shock of an earthquake was felt here, when a large piece of the rock that formed the Cataract fell, and perceptibly changed the form of its curvature. Indeed it were altogether incredible to suppose this immense body of water should descend thus, and not be constantly wearing away the rocks that lie in its way. How long it may have taken to cut this vast chasm, is of no importance. Nor can infidelity find here any thing to discredit the Mosaic chronology, however often it may be attempted. Feeble and ineffectual effort! In the vast pride of self-complacency, the glow-worm would fain set a world on fire.

J.H.&A.P.

NIAGARA RIVER, forms the communication of Lake Erie and the upper lakes, with Lake Ontario, and the St. Lawrence. This river has been sometimes called the Iroquois, is 35 miles in length, of very unequal width, from 1-2 mile to 6 or 7, embosoming several Islands. See GRAND, and NAVY ISLANDS. At Black Rock, 2 miles from L. Erie, the river is

three quarters of a mile wide, as it is also at the Falls; in the broadest part of G. Isle, 7 miles, and at Fort Niagara, a little more than 1-2 mile. Tonawanta creek, enters the E. bank of Niagara river, nearly opposite the widest part of G. Island, as does Chippewa creek the W. bank, 2 1-2 miles above the Falls. A good description of this river, would fill a volume, and the curious would be astonished at the display of features so interesting in many points of view, and so sublimely grand, beyond all comparison. 'This river affords a great variety of fish, such as salmon, (below the falls,) sturgeon, bass, muscanunge, or muscalunga, and many others of less note. The white fish weigh from 2 to 5 and 6 pounds, and are taken in seines from October to May, a most delicious fish, peculiar to this river above the falls, and to all the upper lakes. Salmon ascend the rivers to deposit their spawn about September, and are then taken in great abundance. From Fort Erie on the Canada shore at the outlet of Lake Erie, to Chippewa, is 18 miles, with a height of bank of from 4 to 10 feet. From Chippewa to the great fall, is 2 1-2 miles along the Canada shore, with a descent of 92 feet. Of course the bank along this distance is from 10 to 100 feet high, and the current of the river so rapid as to keep the surface in a white foam the most of this distance. From the Cataract, it is 7 1-2 miles to the Landing at Lewiston, and near here the bank is 310 feet high, composed of strata of soft mud and sand, clay, rock of calcareous granite, and a superstratum of earth. There is considerable of descent in this distance, and the tremendous gulf called *Devil's Hole*. From Lewiston to Lake Ontario, is also 7 1-2 miles, and in this distance the Northern Terrace crosses the course of the river, and the height of the bank soon diminishes to 25 or 30 feet, holding this height to the Lake. The mouth of Niagara river is in N. Lat. 43° 14', and 5° 06' W. Longitude from New-York. The channel of this river is the boundary between the United States and Canada.

J.H.

NIAGARA, * a Fort and small Post-Village of Cambria, Niagara County, on the E. side of Niagara river, at its entrance into Lake Ontario. Here is a Captain's command to keep garrison,

* Niagara, is said to be an Indian word, signifying across the Neck or Strait.

but the works are going to decay. The situation is commanding as a military-post, and lies immediately opposite New-ark, in Upper Canada. It is 15 miles below the great Cataract of Niagara, and 7 1-2 from Lewiston at the lower Landing, N. Lat. 43° 14', W. Longitude 79° 51'. This fortress was built by the French about 1725, passed into British hands by the conquest of Canada, and was surrendered by the British to the United States in 1796. So early as 1679, a small spot was enclosed with pallisades here, by M. de Salle, a French commander, which served as a military and trading post. In 1759, Niagara was taken by General Johnson. S. V.

NIAG HILLS, see ROCKLAND COUNTY, page 98.

NINE-MILE CREEK, see MARCELLUS and CAMILLUS, or OTISCO CREEK.

NINE-PARTNERS, GREAT, was a large tract of land granted to 9 Proprietors or Partners, from which circumstance it was called Great N. P., and it is at present comprised within the Towns Amenia, Clinton, Stanford and Washington. It extended from the Hudson to the W. line of Connecticut. These names are still in considerable use.

S. R.

NINE-PARTNERS, LITTLE, see NORTH-EAST.

NOBLETOWN, see HILLSDALE.

NORMAN'S KILL, or creek, a good mill-stream, enters the W. bank of the Hudson about 2 1-2 miles S. of Albany. It rises in the S. end of Schoharie County, and pursues a devious course through Buanesburgh, Princetown, Guilderlandt and Bethlehem, of about 28 miles.—Near its mouth are valuable mills, owned by the Mayor of Albany. It receives several branches, and enters the Hudson in the N. E. corner of Bethlehem.

NORTH-NORWICH, P. O., see NORWICH.

NOWADAGA CREEK, rises in Herkimer County, in the hills that form the Little Falls of the Mohawk, and runs N. E. to the Mohawk in Minden, Montgomery County, which it enters near the Indian Church, after a course of 12 miles.

P. B.



O.

OLEAN, a Township that comprises the whole territory of Cataaugus County, which is at present annexed, for the

purposes of civil government, to the County of Allegany. For its boundaries, see Cataaugus County, page 66. It is watered and bounded on the N. by Cataaugus creek of Lake Erie; and the Allegany river of the Ohio, of the Mississippi, winds across the S. end, receiving many considerable streams, several of which are boatable into the central parts of the County. The principal of these are Olean or Oil creek, in the S. E., with Great Valley and Little Valley creeks, and Indian creek, from the N., and there are several that enter the Allegany from the South. The settlements are but thinly scattered over this tract, and the whole population in 1810, was but 458, with 43 senatorial electors. The soil is principally a sandy loam, well adapted for wheat, maize, oats, flax, hemp, &c. In the S. are luxuriant groves of pine, intermixed with oak, walnut, chesnut, woods that indicate a warm and easy soil; and the N. is heavily wooded with maple, beech, elm, bass-wood, white ash, and butternut. The general surface is hilly but not mountainous. The streams have few falls, and good mill-seats are rather scarce than abundant, although the streams are very numerous. There are 3 grain mills and 3 saw-mills erected. There are some very small ponds. Lime is prepared from a calcareous earth, as in Allegany and Steuben Counties, and there are some ledges of sand or free-stone.

In 1803, a settlement was made at the mouth of the Olean, by Major Adam Hoops, when the only access was by a circuitous and indifferent road from Steuben County to King's settlement in Pennsylvania. In 1804, a road was opened which afforded a communication with Angelica in Allegany County, the settlement of which was then in its infancy. In 1806, another settlement was begun on the Ishua, the main branch of the Olean, by Joseph M'Cluer, Esq. But the progress of these and later settlements has been retarded by the want of roads. To remove this objection, as well as to open a direct communication from the E. country with the navigable waters of the Allegany, \$3000 was granted by the Legislature in 1812, for improving the road between Angelica and Hamilton, at the mouth of the Olean.—At this place a Village was laid out by Major Hoops in 1808, and named in honor to the memory of the late General Hamilton, the navigation of the Allegany is good to Pitts-

burgh. See Cataraugus County, for some notice of the trade with New-Orleans. The settlements at present in this Town may be thus designated; Hamilton, or Hoops's, Ishua, or McCluer's, Oswego, Great and Little Valley, and Tunessassah. The latter is on a small creek of that name, and consists of a few families of the Friends or Quakers, sent by those of Philadelphia, for the instruction of the neighboring Indians in the arts of social life. And hitherto their mission has been attended with great success.

A H., J. B., & J. M. C.

ONONDAGA, a Post-Township, the capital of Onondaga County, 149 miles westerly from Albany; bounded N. by Salina, E. by Manlius and Pompey, S. by Otisco, W. by Marcellus and Camillus. The surface is moderately uneven, the principal hills being 2 that run N. and S., forming what is called the Onondaga Hollow. The soil is a mixture of clay and loam, well calculated for every common product of this country. Mud Pond, in the W., is one mile long and half a mile broad:—it is shallow, and may easily be drained and converted into meadow land. The Onondaga creek in the E., runs N. to the Onondaga or Salt Lake. This is the only stream, and it supplies many good mill-seats. The great avenue from Albany to the western part of the State leads through this Town, and besides this there are many other turnpikes, leading in all directions. From the Village of Salina, 5 miles N. of this Town, there is water-carriage to Albano and Montreal, with the exception of 2 small portages. Gypsum and marle are found here, and lime-stone is plenty. The lands are held in fee simple, but many of the farms are still mortgaged to the State for the original purchase money. The inhabitants are very sober and industrious, and manufacture the most of their common clothing in the household way. This Town was long the chosen residence of the Onondaga Indians, a principal tribe of the Iroquois confederacy; and there are now about 200 of that tribe here, who live 3 miles S. of the Onondaga Hollow Village.—They are now very sober and well disposed, and make no use of ardent spirits. See INDIANS, p. 57, HISTORY, p. 59, and ONONDAGA COUNTY, p. 89, for some historical notices. There are 2 Villages in this Town, the largest of which is in the Hollow, and contains about 65 houses and stores, an arsenal of stone, built by the State, an elegant meeting-house,

an air-furnace, a post-office, and 350 inhabitants, principally mechanics. This Village is 50 miles from Utica, and 5 1-2 from Salina. To distinguish it from the one on the hill, it is called *Onondaga Hollow Village*. About 2 miles W. of this is the Village of *West-Hill*, where are held the Courts for the County of Onondaga. It is also on the Seneca turnpike, 5 and a half miles from Salina, and 149 miles from Albany.—Here are about 40 houses and stores, a court-house and prison for the County, and some other buildings. In 1810, the population of this Town was 3745, including 17 slaves; and there were also 291 electors. The Indian Village contains about 50 houses, principally built with squared logs, with the spaces masoned with mud and rendered comfortably warm. This is called the Onondaga Castle, and the houses stand on a street of near one mile in length. See INDIANS, p. 57.

The first attempt at settlements in this Town by Americans, was in 1786, when Ephraim Webster, the present interpreter, removed to Onondaga, by consent of the Indians. He also obtained their consent for Asa Danforth and Comfort Tyler, who removed hither in the spring of 1788, with their families.—This was then a part of Whitestown, in the County of Montgomery.

There is probably no part of the United States, whose Indigeneal History is of such importance, as that of Onondaga and the region thereabout. And, strange as it may seem, the early history of that region, which, of all others, is the most interesting in tracing the progress of improvement and the progressive history of the Man of America, will only attract the attention it so imperiously demands, in the remote periods of future ages. And time, which is so rapidly destroying all the records of memory, increases their interest in perpetual progression. In anticipation of these facts, it were much to be wished, that in the present age, some person should collect all that yet remains of the history of Onondaga, with all that Indian tradition has preserved. The present numbers of the Onondagas, as computed by Mr. Webster the interpreter, in 1810, may be 600;—200 of which are at Onondaga, 200 on Buffalo creek, 100 on the Allegany river, and 100 on the Ouse or Grand river in Upper Canada. They receive annually 2000 dollars from the state of New-York, being the interest of the

sales of the Military tract. Of this sum, one half belongs to those at Onondaga.

J. H., E. W., & S. G.

ONTARIO, a Township of Ontario County, 20 miles N. of *Canandaigua*; bounded N. by Lake Ontario, E. by William-son, S. by Palmyra, W. by Penfield. It was first organised in 1807, and called Freetown till 1808, when it received its present name. The land is of a good quality, but the settlements are of a recent date. Its waters are some small streams that run N. into L. Ontario, and a small branch of Mud creek in the S. E. corner. It comprises Townships No. 13 and 14, in the Third Range of P. and Gorham's purchase, and is about 9 miles in length, N. and S., and 6 miles wide. Some indications of iron-ore, of the bog kind, lead to expectations of finding that valuable metal, which abounds in the adjoining Town of Penfield. In 1810, the whole population was 904, with 98 senatorial electors. The household manufactures of that year produced 9991 yards of cloth. There are 174 families, and 35 looms.

N. T., J. C. S.

OFFENHEIM, a Post-Township of Montgomery County, 15 miles W. of *Johnstown*, 56 miles from Albany; bounded N. by Salisbury, E. by Palatine, S. by Mohawk river, W. by Mannheim, or E. Canada creek. This Town was erected in 1808 from the W. part of Palatine.—It is a good Township of land, and has long been under cultivation; first settled about 1724. The inhabitants are principally farmers, of German descent, and characterised by habits of hardy industry and frugality. It is well supplied with mill-seats. The surface is moderately uneven, and the soil is principally a strong loam or grit mold. It has the Mohawk turnpike along that river, and numerous other roads. In common with the other Towns of that region, its inhabitants suffered much during the war of the Revolution. In 1810, the population was 2693, with 424 taxable inhabitants, and the senatorial electors 251. The taxable property, personal, 35,822; real estate, 295,573 dollars, making an aggregate of 331,395 dollars. The Post-Office in this Town was established in 1812.

J. C., N. T.

ORANGETOWN, a Township in the S. E. angle of Rockland County, 28 miles N. of New-York, and 142 S. of Albany; bounded N. by Clarkstown, E. by Hudson river, S. W. by the State of New-Jersey, and W. by a small corner of Hampstead.

This Town adjoins the southern part of Tappan bay, a wide place in the Hudson so called, and it has a *Post-Office* called *Tappan*. Hackinsack river, of New-Jersey, rises in this County, and runs S. through Orangetown, where it supplies abundance of mill-seats. Slote Landing on the Hudson, has considerable trade, which employs several sloops. The surface of this Town is broken and hilly, and the Niak hills have equal celebrity for their singular form, and that they produce the red sand-stone, much used in building. It quarries well, works freely and makes a good appearance, but will prove less durable than marble. These rise almost perpendicularly, and form a most singular steep that ranges along the West shore of the Hudson.—Dobb's ferry, much known in the late war, was in this Town, 2 miles below Slote Landing. The inhabitants are principally descendants of the early inhabitants who came from Holland, and are remarkable for their plainness and simplicity. There is one Dutch Reformed, and one Baptist meeting-house, an academy, and a competent number of common school-houses. There are 10 grain-mills, 4 or 5 saw-mills, and 1 carding-machine. In 1810, the whole population was 1583, with 147 senatorial electors; and there were 146 slaves.—The grave of Major Andre, of the British army, executed as a spy last war, is in this Town, just on its S. line.

P. S. V. O. & J. H. P.

OSSIAN, a Township in the N. E. corner of Allegany County; bounded N. by Ontario County, E. by Steuben County, S. by Alfred, W. by Nunda. It comprises 2 Townships, No. 5 and 6, of the Seventh Range, in Phelps and Gorham's purchase. Canaseraga creek, a branch of the Genesee river, affords some sites for mills in this Town; and though it is not abundantly watered, the land is of a good quality. But recently settled, the inhabitants only amounted to 216, in 1810. Roads are opened to this country, and it is rapidly populating by emigrants from the Eastern States.

H. W.

OSWEGATCHIE, the capital Town of St. Lawrence County, situated on the St. Lawrence; bounded N. W. by the river, N. E. by Lisbon, S. E. by DeKalb, S. W. by the Township of Hague; being 10 miles square. But to this Town is attached the Townships of Hague, Hammond and Somerville, thus extending to Jefferson County on the S. Oswegatchie

was first erected in 1802, and then comprised Cambray also, now Gouverneur. This is considered the most valuable of any Town in the County, and will probably, within a few years, be restricted to the extent of the Township of Oswegatchie, as marked on the Maps of the Surveyor-General. The soil is of a superior quality, and the surface level.—In 1800, this became the Shire-Town, and the proprietors contributed largely toward the expense of the County buildings. The Post-Village of OGDENSBURG, the capital of the County, is in this Town, which see. The population, by the Census of 1810, 1245; and there are 122 senatorial electors. In 1794 or 5, Judge Ford, an enterprising proprietor and agent, gave a new spring to the improvements and settlement of this Town; and many emigrants from the Eastern States, have since settled here. This was one of the original Ten Townships, purchased from the State in 1786, and first settled about that period. The garrison of Oswegatchie, which stood at the mouth of that river, was one of those surrendered by the British, agreeable to Jay's treaty. At this spot, was an ancient fortress, but of what date I do not learn. On some French Maps of about 1740, I find it called *Fort Presentation*. The Township of Oswegatchie is penetrated by the river of the same name, through its whole length; and includes about 6 miles of the north end of Black Lake.

M.K., A., & A.L.

OTEGO, a Post-Township of Otsego County, 20 miles S. W. of *Cooperstown*, and 86 a little S. of W. from Albany; bounded N. by Laurens, erected from the N. end in 1811, E. by Milford, S. E. by the Susquehanna river or the County of Delaware, W. by Unadilla and Butternuts. Along the Susquehanna river are extensive and fertile flats; the remaining part is broken and hilly, though its vallies are rich, and, together with the arable hills and meadow and grazing lands, afford a good proportion of farming lands. Otego creek, a fine mill-stream that rises in Exeter, runs S. across the E. part to the Susquehanna, and there are some smaller streams. Rafts and boats descend the Susquehanna to Baltimore, and there are fine groves of timber. There are 2 grain-mills, 4 saw-mills, and 2 fulling-mills. In 1810, the population of Otego, which included also that of the present Town of Laurens, was 2512, with 216 electors, 348 taxable

inhabitants, and 216,647 dollars of taxable property. My Correspondents compute the present population, exclusive of Laurens, at 1000, and that of Laurens 1512. A turnpike from Albany to Oxford and the W., leads across this Town, and it has other roads.

E.C., J.P. & E.P.

OTISCO, a Township of Onondaga County, erected in 1806 from parts of Pompey, Marcellus and Tully, 7 miles S. of *Onondaga*, and 50 W. of *Utica*; bounded N. by Onondaga, E. by Pompey, S. by Tully, W. by Marcellus. Its length E. and W. is about 5 miles, and it is 4 miles wide. The surface is moderately uneven, the timber principally deciduous, but interspersed with pine and hemlock. The settlements are comparatively new, but the roads are good, running principally E. and W.—The soil is various, but said to be productive, though the most natural for grass. There is one Presbyterian meeting-house, and 5 or 6 school-houses. There are 2 grain-mills, 2 or 3 saw-mills, and some other works on Onondaga creek, and some small streams that fall into the Otisco Lake, which forms the western boundary. The inhabitants are principally farmers from the Eastern States. The population in 1810, 759, and 92 senatorial electors.

R.E.

OTSEGO, a Township, the capital of Otsego County, with a Post-Office called *Cooperstown*, is situated at the head of Susquehanna river, 66 miles about W. from Albany, and 28 miles S. easterly of *Utica*; bounded N. by Herkimer County, E. by Otsego Lake or Springfield and Middlefield, S. by Hartwick, W. by Richfield, Exeter and Burlington. Its extent N. and S. 11 miles, with a medial width of 5 miles. In the N.W. corner is Canaderaga or Schuyler's lake, which discharges Oaks creek centrally across the Town to the head of the Susquehanna, just below its origin in Otsego Lake. This is a fine stream for mills, and there are superior advantages also for water-works at the outlet of Otsego Lake, which is in the S. E. corner of this Town at the Village of Otsego or Cooperstown. The surface is considerably diversified with hills and vallies, but the lands are arable, or fit for meadow or grazing, and are well cultivated. There are in all, 3 houses of worship, 2 of which are in Cooperstown, and 14 or 15 school-houses. There are 8 grain-mills, 8 saw-mills, 3 fulling-

mills, 3 carding-machines, an oil-mill, paper-mill, and 2 nail-factories. For its roads and a detail of many other improvements, see COOPERSTOWN VILLAGE. The whole population in 1810, was 3810, with 399 senatorial electors, 547 taxable inhabitants, and \$339,696 of taxable property. The flourishing Village of *Cooperstown* is finely situated at the S. end of Otsego Lake, where it discharges the stream that takes the name of Susquehanna river. This Village is incorporated, has the County buildings, 2 handsome churches, 110 houses and stores, 3 printing-offices, a great variety of mechanical and mercantile business, and many handsome and elegant private mansions. It contains about 600 inhabitants; and on the waters of the Susquehanna are erected an oil-mill, grain-mill, fulling-mill, saw-mill, and carding-machine. Prior to 1790, this spot was hardly reclaimed from the forest state, and was principally covered by a thick growth of lofty pines. This Village has a Post-Office of the same name, and is situated 66 miles a little N. of W. from Albany, in N. Lat. 42° 44', 57' W. Lon. from New-York. It is 21 miles S. of the nearest approach of Mohawk river, which is near the Village of Herkimer.

G.P., J.P. & E.P.

OVIN, a Post-Township, the capital of Seneca County, situated 22 miles a little E. of S. from Geneva, 41 N. of Elmira, and 205 W. of Albany; bounded N. by Romulus, E. by Cayuga Lake and County, S. by Ulysses and Hector, W. by Seneca Lake, or the Counties of Steuben and Ontario. Its area is about equal to 10 miles square. The streams are only small ones that rise here and run E. or W. into the above mentioned lakes; but they afford sites for mills in abundance. There are 6 grain-mills, 7 saw-mills, 3 fulling-mills, and 2 carding-machines;—9 distilleries, 4 pot-ash works, and 3 tanners works in this Town. There are also 167 looms in families, which produced 56,447 yards of cloth in 1810. Correspondents describe this as one of the best Towns in the Western District for wheat, especially for 2 or 3 miles along each lake shore: the central part has abundance of bass-wood, and is better adapted for grass. This Town is pretty well improved, except in the S. and central parts, where are some wild lots. The County buildings are on the W. part of lot No. 3, on the N. line of the Town, where is

a small collection of houses called Verona, or better *Ovid*, as there is a Town in Oneida County of the name of Verona. It is already called a Village, by anticipation, and is 18 miles from Geneva. The general surface is smooth, with a gentle ascent from the lakes to a low dividing ridge a little W. of the centre of the Town E. and west. There are 2 ferries across Cayuga Lake. The settlements commenced about 1790, and the inhabitants are principally Dutch people, from New-Jersey. Household manufactures supply the most of the clothing. The land is held by right of soil. There are 4 meeting-houses, and 16 school-houses. Fruits of the common kinds in this country grow here in great luxuriance and perfection; and the peach seems here in its favorite clime and soil;—remarks that apply to the general character of the country situated between the Lakes Cayuga and Seneca. In 1810, the population was 4535, the senatorial electors 276, and the taxable inhabitants 580.

J.S.

OWASCO, a comparatively small Township of Cayuga County, 3 miles S. E. of Auburn Village, 160 miles W. of Albany; bounded N. by Brutus, E. by Onondaga County, S. by Sempronius, W. by Skeneateles Lake or the Town of Aurelius. The land is of an excellent quality, rich and fertile. Except the Skeneateles Lake, its waters are very inconsiderable, though a small stream from Sempronius enters the Lake near the middle of the W. line, on which are some mills. This Town was erected in 1802, from the S. E. part of Aurelius, a Township of the Military tract. Its surface, soil and products, like the adjoining Towns, which see.—In 1810, the population was 946, the number of families 516, of senatorial electors 89; and the amount of taxable property 38,985 dollars.

W.S., N.T.

OWEGO, a large Township, with a Post-Office, situated in the S. E. corner of Broome County, 10 miles southerly of Spencer Village; bounded N. by Spencer and Candor, E. by Broome County, S. by the State of Pennsylvania, W. by Chemung. Its extent is 10 miles N. and S., and 14 E. and W.; and it embraces the E. branch or main Susquehanna river, in a course of near 20 miles, running diagonally S. westward. On the W., it is bounded on Cayuta creek, and there are some smaller streams that

spread over the intermediate grounds. For boat navigation, and for mills, Owego enjoys eminent advantages. The face of the country is broken and hilly, with much of a sterile soil, and of waste ground. The intervals are narrow in general, but rich. Boats of 10 tons navigate the Susquehanna, and rafts descend it in time of freshets, spring and fall. There are 25 grain and saw-mills, 1 or 2 carding-machines, a fulling-mill, and some other water works. There are 10 school-houses, and societies of Baptists and Methodists are about to erect meeting-houses. The lands are held in fee, and the inhabitants manufacture their own clothing in their own houses, from the growth of their own farms. There is a Post-Office, called *Smithsboro'*, from the name of a very small Village, which is 10 miles W. of Owego Village in Broome County, 11 miles from Athens in Pennsylvania, and 180 miles from Albany. The hilly lands are productive, and the country is said by Correspondents to yield the best of fruit. The population is 1083, the senatorial electors are 65, and there are about 150 freeholders. The settlements were first made about 1787. The Great Bend and Bath turnpike leads along the N. side of the Susquehanna, and is much travelled.

J.S.B.

OXFORD, a Post-Township of Chenango County, 8 miles S. of *Norwich*, and 110 miles W. of Albany; bounded N. by Preston and Norwich, E. by Otsego County or the Unadilla river, S. by Jericho. It is a good Township of land, and includes the Village of Oxford—There is also a *Post-Office* called *Knappsburgh P.O.*; and there are 2 turnpikes that extend from the Hudson, one of which is from Albany, and one from New-Burgh. The whole population of this Town in 1810, was 2988, when there were 302 senatorial electors; and the whole amount of taxable property assessed that year was \$218,624. The Unadilla river forms the E. boundary, and it has the Chenango river across the N. W. part, on which is the Village of Oxford. These streams supply abundance of mill-seats, on which are erected very valuable mills, several of which are owned by the celebrated Bridge Architect, Theodore Burr. On a high bank of this river, are the remains of an ancient fort, enclosing about one acre. The ditch enclosing it is now near 3 feet deep, and the whole area

was found covered by heavy timber in 1788. Human bones are dug from the earth, and well burnt bricks of a common shape, have been taken from a depth of 4 or 5 feet. We know not when this work was erected, or by whom, but no doubt now remains of its having once been a work of very considerable labour. The Village of Oxford is incorporated, and contains 64 houses, and an incorporated Academy. The whole number of inhabitants is little short of 400, and its population is rapidly increasing. The Appian Way, or New-Burgh turnpike terminates here, and there is a handsome bridge across the Chenango, near the centre of the Village, which is on both sides of the river.

N.L.&J.N.

OYSTER-BAY, a Post-Township at the E. extremity of Queens County on Long-Island, 28 miles E. of New-York, and 128 from Albany; bounded N. by Long-Island Sound, E. by Huntington in Suffolk County, S. by the Atlantic Ocean, W. by Hempstead and North-Hempstead. *Jericho Post-Office*, is also in this Town, near the geographical centre. There are many places known by local names, too inconsiderable for notice. On the N., next the Sound, is Cove-Neck, Rocky-Point, Hog-Island, Oyster-Bay and Harbor, on the S. side of which is the Village of Oyster-Bay, and Matinickock Point; and on the N.W., Hempstead-Bay and Harbor, from which extends Musqueto-Cove. On the S., next the Atlantic, is another long list of names of even less importance, and the central parts are occupied by numerous small Villas or Seats or Settlements. The principal of these are Jericho, Wolverhollow, Norwich, and Jerusalem, the last of which is in the Brushy Plains on the south. The shores are much indented with bays, and in the S. are many islands. The land is of various qualities and kinds, and its general description may be found in that of the County, or of Long-Island. The whole population in 1810, was 4725, with 332 senatorial electors. There are some small streams that supply mills, but the principal dependence is on tide-mills. The inhabitants of Oyster-Bay Village still show a rock there, on which George Fox, the venerable Apostle of the Quakers, stood to preach, in the year 1672. See Flushing.

S.L.M.

OAKS CREEK, rises in Schuyler's Lake, or L. Canaderaga, in Otsego, and runs southerly ten miles to the Susquehanna, 3 miles below its head in Lake Otsego. On this stream are 4 grain-mills, 4 saw-mills, 2 fulling-mills, 4 carding-machines, an extensive Cotton factory, and a nail factory.

G.P.

OAK-HILL, see DURHAM.

OBLONG, the name applied to a tract of land ceded to this State by the State of Connecticut in 1731, as an equivalent for the Towns of Greenwich and Stamford, in the S. W. corner of Connecticut, released to that State. Or rather as the condition of final and amicable adjustment of clashing claims to territory, founded on the original charters. This tract is two miles wide, and extends from the S. E. angle of Westchester County, to the N. W. corner of Connecticut, a distance of about 57 miles.

S.R.&B.M.

OGDENSBURGH, a thriving Post-Village, the capital of St. Lawrence County, is situated on the E. side of the Oswegatchie, at its confluence with the St. Lawrence, and in the Town of Oswegatchie. It is 596 miles from Washington, 212 N. W. of Albany, and 116 miles N. of Utica. The importance of this spot seems to have been long known; and the garrison kept here by the British, was designed as well to protect the trade of the St. Lawrence, as to form a military post in the line of general defence. The sale of the 10 Townships, was without reservation; and the military works became of course the property of the purchasers. In August, 1796, Mr. N. Ford took possession of the garrison, in behalf of the proprietors; at which time it was in a very ruinous condition. The fort consisted of two stone buildings, of 2 stories, a bomb-proof, a row of wooden barracks, and 3 or 4 other wooden buildings. The harbor is spacious and safe. The Village now contains 60 to 70 houses, mostly two story. A weekly paper is now published here. The court-house is a large well finished building; and there are a considerable number of store-houses, one of which is 3 story, 120 by 60 feet. There are 3 large schooners belonging to this port, employed from April to December in transporting the produce of Ontario from its different ports, to Ogdensburgh; whence it descends in arks and keel-boats to Montreal. On the opposite shore of the Os-

wegatchie, is a large grain-mill with 4 run of stones, 2 saw-mills, a clothiery which dresses 4000 yards of cloth annually, a large tannery, and a carding-machine. In the harbor, opposite the old garrison, is a wreck of a vessel of about 70 feet keel, a few rods from the shore, sunk by accident during the Revolutionary war.

N.F., A., M.K., & J.S.C.

OLDENBARNEVELD, OF TRENTON VILLAGE, see TRENTON.

OLEAN, or Oil CREEK, rises in the N.E. part of Cataraugus County, and runs S. to the Allegany at the Village of Hamilton. Its whole course may be 25 miles.

ONEIDA COUNTY, see page 87; ONONDAGA COUNTY, 89; ONTARIO COUNTY, 91; ORANGE COUNTY, 92; OTSEGO COUNTY, 94.

ONEIDA CREEK, a water of Oneida L., rises in Eaton and Smithfield, Madison County, runs northerly into Oneida L. at its S. eastern extremity, and forms the divisional line between Oneida and Madison Cos., about 17 miles of its course. It is capable of being improved for boat navigation about 9 miles from its mouth, where stands the old Oneida Castle, at the crossing of the Seneca turnpike.—Towards its head, it furnishes many good sites for mills, and its comparative course is about 25 miles.

S.C.

ONEIDA LAKE, principally in the County of Oneida, extends E. and W. near 20 miles, with a medial width of 3 or 3 1-2 miles. It receives Wood Creek at its E. end, and discharges Oswego river from the W., through which waters, with the aid of some canals and locks and a short portage, is the communication between the Mohawk and L. Ontario. The Oneida Lake is said to have a greater variety and abundance of fish than any other in the Western region of this State. Among the most admired fish are salmon, pike, Oswego and white bass, trout, cat-fish, with a great variety of others, and eels of a superior quality, and in vast abundance. At the entrance of Wood Creek, stood the Block-House called Fort-Royal, and at the W. end was Fort-Brewerton. At the E. end, and along the southern shore the lands are principally settled, but on the N. are yet comparatively wild, though here is the village of Rotterdam. Besides Wood Creek, noticed above, this Lake receives the waters of Oneida and Chitteningo Creeks, with several other small streams.

ONONDAGA, or Salt Lake, is situated in the County of Onondaga, 7 miles N. of Onondaga, and near Seneca river, into which it empties from the N. end. It is a small collection of dirty water, not exceeding 6 miles in length, and 1 1-2 in width; and on its borders are the justly celebrated Salines or Salt Springs, the largest and strongest in America. No part of the United States has a more interesting field for mineralogical enquiry, and none whose Indigeneal history is so important in tracing the history of the Red Man of America, as that which embraces this Lake. See History, Indians, Onondaga and Onondaga County; and for the Salt works on this Lake, see Salina. It receives several small streams, the largest of which are Onondaga and Otisco creeks.

ONTARIO, LAKE, the northern one of that grand chain which divide the United States from the British Possessions in Upper Canada, is situated between N. Lat. 43° and 44°, and 2° and 6° W. Longitude from New-York. Its form is elliptical, and a central line from one extreme to the other measures about 190 miles; greatest width 55 miles, and its medial width may be near 40 miles. The St. Lawrence issues from the N. end of this Lake, which receives the Niagara river toward its western extremity; and from the entrance of this river to the eastern extremity of the Lake, its centre forms the boundary toward Canada. Near half, therefore, of Lake Ontario is within the State of New-York. It is a very deep Lake, with sufficient water in every part, but it has few good harbors. Besides Niagara river above named, L. Ontario receives from this State several considerable rivers, the largest of which are Genesee, Oswego, and Black rivers, with a large number of creeks, for an enumeration of which see pages 11 and 12. Among its Bays, the largest in this State is Hungry Bay, at the E. end, and Sodus and Little Sodus Bays, with Teoronto or Gerundegut and Braddock's Bays on the S. shore. Stony and Grenadier Islands, at the E. end, are the principal and almost the only Islands of this great Lake, if we except those around the Bay of Quinte in Canada, of very great extent. Burlington Bay, at the W. end, belongs to Canada. Wolfe, or Grand Island, lies rather in the St. Lawrence, though immediately at the outlet of the Lake, and the 1000 Isles are well known as occupying several miles of the St. Lawrence

immediately below Wolfe Island. Lake Ontario abounds with a great variety of fish and of an excellent flavor; and the Oswego bass have a high reputation, as have the salmon and several other kinds. In this State, the shore of Lake Ontario embraces a great variety of land, but the most of it is pretty good, with the single exception of marshy ground. Along its southern border, at a distance of 7 to 10 miles, lies the Alluvial Way, a singular work of nature, separately described. The level of Lake Ontario is 329 feet below that of L. Erie, 21 miles apart in the nearest place, and 196 feet above tide water of the Hudson at Albany. See Mohawk River.

J.G.

OSWEGO VILLAGE and Post-Office, see WINDSOR.

OSWEGATCHIE RIVER, a considerable stream of St. Lawrence County, which enters the E. bank of the St. Lawrence at Ogdensburgh. It consists of 2 principal branches, which unite about 4 miles before it enters the St. Lawrence, frequently designated as the E. and W. branches; but in strict propriety, and conformable to the practice of the inhabitants, the W. branch should be known only as INDIAN RIVER, which see, while the E. branch retains the name of *Oswegatchie*. This rises in the S. W. extremity of the County, on the borders of Montgomery Co., from which it may receive some small streamlets, and bends away westward till within 12 or 13 miles of the St. Lawrence, where it turns southerly about 5 miles and crosses into Jefferson County 1½ mile; then bows short about to the N. E. through Somerville, Gouverneur and DeKalb 25 to 30 miles; thence N. W., and N. through Oswegatchie to the St. Lawrence. Its whole comparative course, may be about 120 miles.

OSWEGO RIVER, issues from the W. end of Oneida Lake, and runs W. and N. to Lake Ontario at Oswego. After a very crooked course of near 18 miles, it meets Seneca river at 3 River Point, whence to its mouth is 24 miles, its course about N. W. This is a rapid stream, and its navigation is improved by locks and canals. The principal fall is in Volney, 12 miles from Oswego. This stream, like Seneca river, is partially known by various names, and for the numerous lakes, ponds and creeks, that contribute their waters, see page 12. It is an important stream, and for

its navigation, see *Scriba*, *Hannibal* and *Oswego*.

OSWEGO VILLAGE, see *HANNIBAL*; and *OSWEGO FORT* and *VILLAGE*, see *SCRIBA*.

OTSEGO CREEK, a small but good mill-stream of Otsego County, rises in Exeter, and runs S. to the Susquehanna in the Town of Otego. This is sometimes, though erroneously, written *Atega*.—Its course may be near 28 miles.

OTISCO POND, or *Lake*, as it is called, is in the S.W. part of Onondaga County, about four miles long and nearly one wide. *Otisco*, is from *Ostickney*, signifying waters much dried away by evaporation. This lake or pond discharges *OTISCO CREEK*, or *Nine-mile Creek*, northward to Onondaga Lake, after a course of about 15 miles through *Marcellus*, *Camillus* and *Salina*, affording many mill-seats. E.W.

OTSEGO LAKE, in which the *Susquehanna* takes its rise, is situated in the N. part of Otsego County, 66 miles W. of Albany. It is a beautiful collection of clear water abounding with fish, and is 9 miles long and 3-4 to 3 miles wide. At the outlet is the flourishing Village of Otsego or Cooperstown, and a number of valuable mills. Salmon-trout are taken in this Lake at all seasons, weighing 1, 3, 6, to 12 and 20 pounds, one of the finest of pan-fish, and which also affords the best possible diversion for the angler.

E.C.&G.P.

OTSELIC CREEK, rises in the S.W. part of Madison County, runs across the N. W. corner of Chenango, the S. E. of Cortlandt, and a short distance into Broome County, where it enters the E. bank of the *Tioughnioga*. Its whole course is about 43 miles.

OTSQUAGA, or *OSQUAGA CREEK*, runs N. E. to Mohawk river, across the S.W. part of Minden, to the E. part, where it forms several miles of the boundary toward Canajoharie. Its whole course may be 23 miles, and it is a good mill-stream.

OWASCO LAKE, in the central part of Cayuga County, is about eleven miles in length, and one to near two miles in width. Its outlet *OWASCO CREEK*, on which stands the Village of Auburn, discharges N. through *Aurelius* and *Mentz* to Seneca river, about 15 miles. *OWASCO INLET*, is a small stream that runs into the head of Owasco Lake.—*Owasco*, in the language of the Iroquois or Six Nations of Indians, is *Bridge*, and the lake took its name from an O-

wasco or bridge of drift-wood, anciently formed across it near the N. end.—*OWASCO FLATS*, see *SEMPRONIUS*.

E.W.

OWEGO CREEK, is a small stream that forms a part of the boundary between Broome and Tioga Counties;—rising just on their northern borders, or within Cortlandt County, it runs S. into the Susquehanna near the Village of Owego, after a course of about 25 miles. It receives the *Catetant* near its mouth, and has several small branches.

OWEGO VILLAGE, see *TIOGA*. It has a Post-Office of the same name, and 42 or 60 houses, stores, &c.; 170 miles from Albany, handsomely seated on the N. shore of the Susquehanna.

OYSTER-PONDS VILLAGE, see *SOUTH-OLD*.

P.

PAINTED-POST, a large Post-Township in the S. E. corner of Steuben County, 20 miles on a right line S. E. of Bath Village, 254 miles a little S. of W. from Albany; bounded N. by Wayne and a small part of Bath, E. by Tioga County, S. by the State of Pennsylvania, W. by Addison. It comprises 6 Townships; Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in the 1st and 2d Ranges of Phelps and Gorham's purchase; and is 20 miles long N. and S., and 12 miles wide. In this Town are two other Post-Offices than that of Painted-Post;—*Lindsley Town P.O.*, in the S.W. part; and *Campbell Town P.O.*, on the Conhocton in the N. W. part of the Town. This extent of area embraces a diversity of soil and surface too variant for general description. It is well watered by streams for navigation and for mills. The Tioga river holds a devious course through 3 of the Townships, receiving the Canisteo and Conhocton creeks from the W. and N.W.; and there are many smaller streams. The 3 western Townships are usually known by the names of their respective Proprietors: *Lindsley Town*, on the S., is No. 1 in the second Range; *Erwin Town*, in the centre, is No. 2 in the second Range; and *Campbell Town*, on the N., is No. 3 in the second Range.—In Erwin T., is a bridge of 300 feet, across the mouth of Conhocton creek, and here stands the *painted post* that gave name to the whole of the Town.

It is said to have been an Indian monument of great antiquity, erected to perpetuate the death of some celebrated War Chief; and consists of a common post of oak, occasionally renewed, and painted in the Indian manner. The lands are of a good general character, with many tracts of extensive and rich alluvion. There are 6 or 7 saw-mills, 4 or 5 grain-mills, a carding-machine and fulling-mill. The school-houses may be 6 in number, and these serve also as houses for occasional meetings for worship. Along the rivers and principal creeks are roads, and some turnpikes also. The Great Bend and Bath turnpike extends along the N. side of Tioga river, and opens an extensive intercourse with the surrounding Towns, and those on the Hudson, by connecting with other turnpikes. No. 2 in the second Range contains the Village of Painted-Post, and has the Tioga running E. across the centre. The Village is on the N. side of the river, near the W. line, on the turnpike, 20 miles below Bath. The population of Painted-Post is 954, and there are 71 senatorial electors. This Town has some fine groves of locust timber, very valuable in ship-building, considerable quantities of which descend the streams for Baltimore and a market.

G.M.C., & E.L.

PATTERSON, a Post-Township of Dutchess County, 22 miles S. E. from *Poughkeepsie*, and 107 miles from Albany; bounded N. by Pawling, E. by the State of Connecticut, S. by Southeast and Carmel, W. by Frederick. It was formerly called Franklin, and received its present name in 1808; its extent E. and W. is 9 miles, and it is 5 1-2 miles wide. On the E. and W. are high hills, between which is a valley of 3 miles wide, with a fine soil, and under good cultivation. In this valley is the *great swamp*, extending into Pawling, and in which rises Croton creek, flowing S. Near the centre of this Town is Pine island, containing 12 acres, in the middle of the swamp, and it exhibits a most singular appearance. Patterson Village, formerly called Fredericksburgh, is pleasantly situated in the N. part, in the fine valley above noticed. The rocks abound with seams, which are filled with cotton-stone, and tons of it might be collected with very little labor. There are 3 grain-mills, a fulling-mill and 2 carding-machines; and a distillery of grain and fruit spirits. The taxable

property assessed in 1810, amounted to \$190,579; when there were 2676 sheep, 1846 cattle, and 389 horses. There is a meeting-house for Quakers, one also for Presbyterians, and one or two for Baptists. The whole population in 1810, 1446, with 110 electors.

J.H., & C.R.

PAWLING, a Post-Township of Dutchess County, 20 miles S. easterly from *Poughkeepsie*, and 105 from Albany; bounded N. by Dover, E. by the State of Connecticut, S. by Patterson, W. by Beekman. It extends N. and S. eight miles, and has a medial length of nine miles, and comprises about 16 square miles of the Oblong. Like Dover and Franklin, it has high hills on the E. and W., with an extensive valley in the centre, in which is the great swamp. Its waters divide here; and the part running S. forms Croton creek, while from the N. issues Ten-mile creek. Fishkill creek rises in a pond in the S. W. corner. *Quaker-Hill*, a name well established, is in the E. part, and is a lofty hill, arable, and under good cultivation, though its soil is very stony, but excellent for grazing. It was first settled in 1740. West Mountain in the W., and also in the W. of Dover, is a sterile tract of little value, except for its timber. On Quaker-Hill is a large Quaker meeting-house, in which is held a monthly meeting. There are 5 grain-mills, 3 fulling-mills, and a carding-machine; 102 looms in families, which produced 20,840 yards of common cloth in 1810:—2951 sheep, 2690 cattle, and 300 horses. In 1810, the whole population was 1756, with 138 senatorial electors; taxable property, \$296,122. Mica, or the talcky earth called ising-glass is found in great abundance. The name of this Town is that of the original Patentee.

N.T., S.R. & C.R.

PALATINE, a Post-Township of Montgomery County, 10 miles W. of *Johnstown*, and 51 from Albany; bounded N. by Stratford, E. by Johnstown, Southerly by the Mohawk river, W. by Oppenheim, which was erected from the W. part in 1808. It is well watered, and has abundance of fine mill-seats. The largest stream is Garoga creek, which rises in Johnstown and runs S.W. to the Mohawk. The land is very excellent, and almost all under high cultivation. This Town was first settled by some German families in 1724, and though constantly under cultivation ever since that time, its choicest lands can hardly

be said to have diminished any of their original luxuriance of fertility. That part of this Town called *Stone-Arabia*, can hardly be surpassed in any age or country. The soil is a black gritty mold. It is 4 miles from the river, with a gentle acclivity toward the N., and commands an extensive prospect to the S. and S. west. There are 2 churches, a Calvinist and a Dutch Reformed.—Palatine Village has about 35 dwellings, some stores, &c., and a stone church. It is 55 miles from Albany, and *Stone-Arabia* 52. The principal part of the inhabitants are of German origin, hardy, industrious and frugal farmers. In consequence of the depredations of the Indians and Tories, a small palisade fort was erected last war; and in 1780, when Sir John Johnson over-ran this country, it had a garrison of 200 men. Col. Brown fell here, opposing this savage White Sachem and his murderous horde.

In 1810, the population of Palatine was 3111, and the whole number of taxable inhabitants 547; the senatorial electors 311. The taxable property amounted in the same year to 615,103 dollars, agreeable to the valuation of the Assessors.

J.S.&J.M.

PARIS, a Post-Township of Oneida County, 8 or 9 miles S. of Utica, and 106 from Albany; bounded N. by Westmoreland and Whitestown, E. by Herkimer County, S. by Bridgewater and Sangerfield, W. by Augusta and Vernon. The area is about equal to ten miles square, and includes Brothertown, the residence of the Brothertown Indians. The surface is but gently uneven, the soil is of a superior quality, and almost every acre is arable. The principal creeks are the *Oriskany*, and the *Sadahqueda*, or *Saughtaughquoit*, or *Saughquoit*, both very good sized mill-streams. This Town is settled almost wholly by emigrants from the Eastern States; and the first settler, Moses Foote, Esq., is now living in Clinton settlement. This is the most populous Township in the County, and next to Whitestown, the most wealthy. There are 7 churches erected, and several flourishing Villages. Of the churches, 3 are for Congregationalists, 2 Methodists, 1 Episcopalian, and 1 for Baptists. There are also, 34 school-houses and common schools; and 1 flourishing seminary of learning, the first erected in the Western District, known by the

name of *Hamilton Oneida Academy*. The corner stone of the Academy edifice, was laid by Baron Steuben, a zealous and efficient patron of the institution. There are also, 12 grain-mills, 24 saw-mills, 1 furnace, 2 forges, 8 fulling-mills, 6 carding-machines, three trip-hammer works, 7 distilleries, 7 tanneries, and one factory for weaving on a large scale. The roads are good, and conveniently disposed: and the Oxford and Seneca turnpikes both lead through this Town. There are 2 Post-Offices; *Paris*, at Paris Village; and *Clinton*, at the Village of Clinton. Iron-ore abounds, but the quality of that now wrought is not good. The land is held principally in fee, and the character of the inhabitants that of an industrious, agricultural, sober and moral people. **CLINTON VILLAGE**, in the northern part of this Town, is pleasantly situated on Oriskany creek, 9 miles from Utica, has about 55 houses, an Academy, a meeting-house, some mills, and a Post-Office of the same name; 102 miles from Albany. The Academy has 3 stories, and is 88-feet long, and 48 in width. *Paris Village*, or *Paris Hill*, 2 miles further S., has 34 houses, two churches, and a P. Office. *Sadahqueda*, or *Saughquoit*, is also a pleasant compact settlement, and has a Methodist meeting-house, and a Presbyterian now building. Another little collection of 25 houses, on the Oriskany, is called *Hanover*.—The population of Paris, 5418; and there are 652 senatorial electors.

W.H., & O.K.W.

PALMYRA, a Post-Township of Ontario County, 15 miles N. of *Canandaigua*, and 223 from Albany; bounded N. by Ontario and Williamson, E. by Lyons, S. by Farmington, W. by Boyle. It comprises 2 Townships of Phelps and Gorham's purchase, being No. 12 in the 2d and 3d Ranges. This Town has Mud creek running eastward through its whole length, a little S. of the centre. This creek affords fine advantages for mills, and is of some little use for navigation. The soil is of a superior quality, and the settlements of a date to give much of farming ease and independence to the inhabitants. There is a large meeting of Quakers, and there is one Episcopal church, with a competent number of common school-houses and schools. A road from Canandaigua toodus bay, leads across the E. part, and there are many other roads in various directions. The Village of Palmy-

ra has a handsome collection of houses, and is a place of considerable business.—In 1810, the population amounted to 2187, with 290 senatorial electors; and the household manufactures produced 33,719 yards of cloth. The number of families, 355.

N.T., J.C.S.

PARMA, a Township of Genesee County, erected in 1808, situated 25 miles N. easterly from *Batavia*; bounded N. by Lake Ontario, E. by Gates, S. by Riga, W. by Murray. Its length N. and S. is about 12 miles, and its width in the S. is 7 1-2 miles, at the N. end 2 1-2. The settlements are comparatively new, and the whole population in 1810, was 494, with 28 senatorial electors. There are some small streams in the N. that descend the Northern terrace, and pass through the *Ridge Road* to Lake Ontario, 2 of which enter Braddock's bay, in the Town of Gates. The land is of various kinds and qualities, and much of it is called very good. It presents but little for detail, and has very few roads except that noticed above. The N. part of this Town is about 10 miles W. of the mouth of Genesee river.

R.S., N.T.

PELHAM, a small Township of Westchester County, on E. River, or Long-Island Sound, 18 miles from New-York, and 9 miles S. of *White-Plains*; bounded E. by New-Rochelle, W. by East-Chester, S. by the Sound, and including several small but valuable islands. On the N. it terminates in a point. It is washed on the W. by East-Chester or Hutchinson's or Hutchins' creek, and like the other Towns of this County, is confined to a very small area. The land is very stony, but productive, and the surface has little diversity. There are some school-houses, but no house of worship. The whole number of inhabitants in 1810, was 267, of electors 19, taxable persons 42; and the taxable property assessed that year amounted to \$114,322. The new turnpike toward Boston from New-York, leads across this Town, and there are some handsome country-seats along the Sound.—Pell's Point is at the S. end, and the Islands are Minneford's or *City Island*, *Mart's Island*, and *High Island*. Rodman's Neck, and Pell's Point, are the same.

J.W., S.D.

PETERSBURGH, a Township of Rensselaer County, 18 miles E. of *Troy*; bounded N. by Hoosac, E. by Pownal in Vermont, and Williamstown in Massachu-

setts; S. by Berlin, W. by Grafton. It is 8 miles in extent N. and S., and about 6 E. and W. Population in 1810, 2039, with 163 electors, and 310 taxable inhabitants. Personal property assessed at 21,864 dollars, and the aggregate of real and personal, 170,289 dollars. Along the E. border is a high range of hills called the bald mountains, and the W. part has an extensive forest called the green-woods, which also extends through Stephentown and Berlin. The centre is an extensive valley of arable land, and has a good soil for grain and grass. Little Hoosac creek runs N. through this valley, and supplies mill-seats, and there are other small streams, besides Hoosac creek or river across the N. E. corner, where it receives Little Hoosac creek. The lands are held by leases from the proprietor of Rensselaerwyck, in which it lies, and the annual rent is about 10 bushels of wheat on 100 acres. There are 5 saw-mills, a fulling-mill, and a carding-machine, and 43 mechanics, employed in 14 different trades. A small public library is lately established, and there are 5 school-houses. Near the centre of the Town is a small village called *Rensselaer's Mills*, where there is a grain-mill, saw-mill, carding-machine and a fulling-mill, and about 20 houses. *Petersburgh Hollow* was settled at a pretty early period by some Dutch families, but the present population consists principally of emigrants from Rhode-Island.

J.B., & B.S.

PERTU, a Post-Township at the S. end of Clinton County, 130 miles N. of Albany, according to the Post-Master's estimate, on the route by Caldwell, but I compute the distance at 150 miles; bounded N. by Plattsburgh, E. by Lake Champlain or the State of Vermont, S. by Essex County, W. by Franklin County. The river Au Sable forms about half of the southern boundary; the Saranac crosses the N. W. corner, and there are several branches of these, with smaller streams also that run into the Lake, which, altogether, supply a great abundance of mill-seats. Little Au Sable is wholly in this Town, and supplies many good mill-seats. The surface of the E. 10 miles, is either level or but moderately uneven, and the soil of this part is good for farming; W. of this is mountainous or hilly, and the land of little value. There are some small ponds. The land is principally held in fee simple. There are in this Town, 3 or 4 corn-mills, 18 saw-mills, a fulling-mill,

carding-machine, 2 bloomeries for making bar-iron, a rope-walk, 4 tanner's works, and a distillery of grain and fruit spirits. The roads are pretty good, and the inhabitants are remarked for habits of industry, temperance and economy.—It was first settled about 1789, principally by farmers from the County of Dutchess. A pretty large proportion of the inhabitants are Quakers, who have a meeting-house in Union Village, as have the Methodists also in that of Hackstaff's mills;—there are in all 22 school-houses. The trade of this Town is principally to Canada, the distance to Montreal being 70 miles, to Quebec 230, and St. John's, on the Sorel river, about 50 miles, by water. It is supposed, by a well informed Correspondent, that 60,000 dollars worth of produce was conveyed to Canada from this Town in 1810. And my Correspondents state that various articles of foreign growth or manufacture, may be had here from Canada, about 30 to 50 per cent cheaper than by the way of Albany. There are 2 small villages;—*Union*, with about 45 houses and stores, and *Hackstaff's Mills*, 35 houses and stores, 2 miles N. E. of the former. The Post-Office is in Union Village, which is pleasantly situated on a handsome plain, 3 miles N. of the high bridge across Au Sable river. The whole population of this Town in 1810, was 1933, when there were 162 electors. Valcour Island, in Lake Champlain, is attached to this Town. H.D.L.

PENFIELD, a Township of Ontario County, 23 miles N. a little W. from *Canandaigua*, organized in 1811 from a part of Boyle; bounded N. on Lake Ontario, E. by the Town of Ontario, S. by Boyle, W. by Boyle, or Teoronto or Gerundegut bay. This tract has a pretty good soil, and it has several small streams that empty into Lake Ontario and Teoronto bay, besides a larger one that enters the head of that bay, coming from Bloomfield across the S. E. angle of Boyle. Its population is not known, having been included in that of Boyle in the Census of 1810, which amounted to 2860. The settlements are comparatively new, but as Penfield has abundance of bog iron-ore, and fine salt springs near the bay, its population will probably increase pretty rapidly. Considerable salt is now made, and preparations are making for extensive iron-works.—There is a store; and some mills are erected. Its extent is about equal to 9 miles square. A., N.T., J.C.S.

PHARSALIA, a Township of Chenango County, 11 miles N. of W. from *Norwich*, and 114 W. of Albany; bounded N. by German, E. by Plymouth, S. by Preston, W. by German. It is 6 miles square, No. 12 of the 20 Townships, as designated on the Maps of the State. Its surface is elevated, moderately uneven, and well watered by small springs and brooks. There are some pretty good mill-streams, the sources of *Canasawacta* of Chenango, and of one or two others that run W. to Otselick creek of the *Tioughnioga*. There are 2 or 3 grain-mills, 3 saw-mills, a distillery, and 50 looms in families. The land is held in fee. The Port-Watson and Salt Spring turnpikes intersect each other near the centre of this Town, which is 122 miles W. by N. from Catskill, and 45 S. S. W. from Utica. A mineral spring is spoken of here, and as considerably used, but I have no knowledge of its qualities.—This Town was first settled in 1798; and in 1810, its population was 480, with 42 electors, and 57,569 dollars of taxable property.

N.W., E.W., & J.N.

PHELPS, a Township of Ontario County, 12 miles Easterly from *Canandaigua*, 5 Northerly from Geneva, and 197 from Albany; bounded N. by Lyons, E. by Seneca County, S. by the Town of Seneca, W. by a part of Gorham and by Farmington. Its extent N. and S. 10 miles, E. and W. 8 miles; comprising Township No. 11, in the First Range, and the N. half of No. 10 also, with the gore of land E. of these to the pre-emption line.—And it is almost needless to observe that it is named in honor of Oliver Phelps, an original purchaser of the right of Massachusetts to this extensive country, of which he was also a distinguished patron. This Town is called one of the best in Ontario County, and it is thickly settled with wealthy and industrious farmers. The soil is uniformly rich and fertile, and the surface is agreeably undulated, but without hills or mountains. Its agriculture is excelled by no Town in this country. *Canandaigua* creek, the outlet of *Canandaigua* lake, winds across it eastward, and supplies abundant conveniences for water-works, with fine alluvial lands. In 1810, the whole number of families was 576, of senatorial electors, 241; and its population, 3408. There are 135 looms in families, and the household manufactures, with only the aid of the carding-ma-

chines, produced 33,119 yards of cloth in 1810.

N.T.J.C.S.&S.B.

PHILIPS, or **PHILIPSTOWN**, a large and mountainous Post-Township in the S. W. corner of Dutchess County, opposite West-Point, so well known in the annals of the American Revolution. It is 12 miles long on Hudson river, and about 3 miles wide; bounded N. by Fishkill, E. by Frederick and Carmel, by Westchester Co. on the S., and the Hudson on the W. This Town embosoms some of the most rugged hills of the Highlands, the most noted of which are the Sugar-loaf, Break-neck, on which is Anthony's Nose, and Bull-hill. The S. E. part of Philips is watered by some main branches of Peekskill creek, along which are some rich and pretty extensive intervals, well cultivated. There are some small ponds, which afford excellent pan-fish, and the whole tract is well watered by springs and rivulets. At *Pleasant Valley*, a little S. of opposite West-Point, is an Episcopal Church, the only one in this Town. There are 10 grain-mills, several saw-mills, and fulling-mills, and 3 forges for making bar-iron. Iron-ore abounds, and large quantities are now transported annually to other iron-works than those of the Town. It is a healthy romantic country, enjoying great advantages for water-machinery. The whole population in 1810, was 3129, with 165 electors; and the taxable property was valued at 312,048 dollars.

J.M.

PITTS TOWN, a Post-Township in the N. part of Rensselaer County, bounded Northerly by Schaghticoke and Cambridge, in Washington Co., E. by Hoo-sac, S. by Grafton and Brunswick, W. by Schaghticoke. Its area is about 35,500 acres, and it is one of the original Towns, erected in 1788, then within the County of Albany. The first settlements commenced about 1750. The surface is somewhat uneven, though arable with but few exceptions, and the soil good. The timber was oak, maple, beech, ash, chesnut, white pine, &c. The land in general, held in fee, though there are a few durable lease titles, and the inhabitants manufacture a large proportion (say 1/3ths) of their clothing. The roads are good. Pittstown has 2 Post-Offices; Pittstown in the Southern part, and *Tomhanoc* on the Northern turnpike, 10 miles from Lansingburgh. The principal articles for market, are wheat, pork,

beef, and lumber of various kinds. There are 8 grist-mills, 21 saw-mills, 4 carding-machines, 4 fulling-mills, and 1 spinning-machine for wool, with every advantage for water-machinery. The merino is here introduced, and a spirit of improvement prevails among the farmers. There are one Dutch Reformed, one Quaker, one Baptist, and one Methodist meeting-houses, and 20 school-houses. The little village called Pittstown, has about 20 houses and one church; that of *Tomhanoc*, 25; both pleasantly situated in fertile vales of considerable extent. The whole population in 1810, was 3692, including 85 slaves, and there were also 367 senatorial electors. The taxable property, as valued by the Assessors, amounted to 616,365 dollars. S.N.

PITTSFIELD, a Township of Otsego County, 15 miles S. of West from *Cooperstown*, 81 W. from Albany; bounded N. by Edmeston, E. by New-Lisbon, S. by Butternuts, W. by Chenango County or Unadilla river. The surface is uneven, but the hills are arable, and the valleys very rich. It is well watered by small springs and brooks; and, being washed on the W. by the Unadilla, enjoys good advantages. There are 2 grain-mills, 2 saw-mills, an oil-mill, and a fulling-mill. A turnpike from Otsego, extends W. across the N. part, where it also receives one from Cortlandt County. In 1810, the whole population was 745, with 53 electors, 158 taxable inhabitants, and 84,645 dollars of taxable property. Its grazing lands excel in richness, and the dairy is very fine.

J.P.&E.P.

PINCKNEY, a newly settled Township in the Black river country, near the N. W. corner of Lewis County, 6 1-2 miles in length and 6 in breadth; bounded E. by Harrisburgh, N. by Denmark, Champion and Rutland; W. by Rodman in Jefferson Co., S. by a part of Lorraine, and a tract of unsettled land called Constable's purchase. It was first settled in the spring of 1805, and contained in 1810, about 70 families, and is fast settling. The soil is either a moist loam or sand, or a mixture of sand and loam, and well watered; producing good crops of wheat, rye, oats, barley, grass, &c., with corn and pease. The timber is beech, maple, elm, bass-wood, abundance of black and white ash, and some hemlock and butternut or white walnut. The surface is rather level, having no mountains or considerable hills.

Population in 1810, 439, including 57 electors.

J.A.

PLATTEKILL, a Township in the S. E. of Ulster County, 23 miles S. of Kingston, bounded N. by New-Paltz, E. by Marlborough in Orange County, W. by Shawangunk. Its area is about 30 square miles. The roads are very numerous, and pretty good. It is a good Township of farming land, and has little to invite minute detail. The inhabitants are principally farmers, of plain economical habits, and much of their clothing is the product of the household wheel and loom. There are 109 looms in families, which annually make about 25,000 yards of cloth for common clothing. Its agriculture is rapidly improving, though still inferior to that of the farming Towns of Dutchess County, on the opposite side of the river. In 1810, the whole population was 1936, with 135 senatorial electors.

A., N.T., C.T.

PLAINFIELD, a Post-Township at the N. W. extremity of Otsego County, 15 miles N. W. of Cooperstown, and 81 from Albany; bounded N. by the County line, and by the Town of Richfield, E. by Exeter, S. by Edmeston, W. by Madison County. It is washed on the W. by Unadilla creek or river of the Susquehanna, within a few miles of its head, and has some small streams that run into this. The S. part is considerably hilly, but the lands are rich in the vallies, and the N. W. part is level and rich. There are 4 or 5 grain and saw-mills, an oil-mill, and some other similar works. It has 2 turnpikes leading E. and W. across the N. end, besides other common roads. The pastures of this country are uncommonly excellent, and its dairy has a high reputation. The situation is elevated, on the head lands that separate the waters of the Mohawk from those of the Susquehanna. In 1810, the whole population was 2122, with 163 senatorial electors, 240 taxable inhabitants, and 123,879 dollars of taxable property.

J.P., & E.P.

PLATTSBURGH, a Post-Township, the capital of Clinton County, 160 miles N. of Albany; bounded N. by Chazy and Mooers, E. by Lake Champlain or the State of Vermont, S. by Peru, W. by Franklin County. It is well watered by Saranac river which runs Eastward to Lake Champlain, and by several small branches that supply abundance of mill-seats. The E. end of this Town, along

the lake, is very level, and the W. part either hilly or mountainous. The land is under pretty good cultivation, and it is by far the most populous Town in the County. In 1810, the whole population was 3112, when there were 224 electors. For some remarks on the trade, &c., see PERU, minutely described. The inhabitants are principally farmers, of domestic and peaceful habits. Their household manufactures supply the common and much of the fine clothing. A road thro' Plattsburgh by Elizabethtown and Essex County, and Caldwell of Washington County, opens a nearer way of travel to Canada than that on the E. side of Lake Champlain, by many miles. And this will soon be the principal route from Albany. From Plattsburgh there is also a road that curves N. W. across the N. end of Franklin to St. Lawrence, Lewis and Jefferson Counties. Cumberland Head, is a peninsula that forms Cumberland bay of Lake Champlain, into which the Saranac empties at the Village of Plattsburgh. From this Village, the land rises gently to the W., and presents an elegant display of rural scenery. The soil of the level part is a strong productive loam, about equally divided into arable and grass lands. *Plattsburgh Village*, is handsomely laid out, at the mouth of Saranac river, and contains about 70 houses and stores, a Presbyterian church, and several mills, besides the court-house and prison for the County. It is a place of very considerable business. The United States' barracks are 4 miles above the village, on the Saranac. They were erected in 1812. Plattsburgh is situated in 44° 42' N. Lat., and 35' E. longitude from New-York; distant from that city 330 miles on the present travelling route; 43 miles from St. John's in Lower Canada, (by water,) 63 from Montreal, and 223 from Quebec. It is also 112 miles N. of Whitehall, at the head of Lake Champlain.

A.P.L., N.T.

PLYMOUTH, a Post-Township of Chango County, 7 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 107 W. of Albany; bounded N. by Smyrna, E. by Norwich, S. by Preston, W. by Pharsalia. It is 6 miles square, being Township No. 11 of the 20 Townships, as designated on the Maps of the Surveyor-General, and was organized in 1807. The surface is uneven, and some part hilly, but there are good proportions of arable, meadow, and grazing lands, and of a very good quality. About two thirds of the whole is in farms, and

It is well watered by springs, brooks and mill-streams. The principal stream is Canasawacta creek, which runs S. E. to the Chenango, about half a mile below Norwich Village. This is a good stream for mills, and some of its branches afford mill-seats also, as does Cole's brook in the E. part. The principal timber is maple, beech, elm, basswood, white-ash and black-cherry. There is a small village near the centre of this Town, called *Francisville*, pleasantly situated, and increasing in population. There are 8 school-houses, and schools are pretty liberally supported. In 1810, the whole population was 1285, with 114 electors, and 82,177 dollars of taxable property.

D.P., & J.N.

POMFRET, a large Post-Township of Chataqua County, erected March II, 1808. It comprises Townships Nos. I to 6 inclusive of Ranges 10 and II; and 5 and 6 of the 12th Range. Its length N. and S., is about 36 miles, and it is from 12 to 18 miles wide; bounded N. by Cataraugus creek, or the County of Niagara, E. by Cataraugus Co., S. by Pennsylvania, W. by the Town of Chataqua, and N. W. by Lake Erie. This country was first settled in 1805, and is fast peopling by emigrants from the Eastern States.—There are now about 300 inhabitants, and many families are expected during the summer of 1810. The soil is good, with but little waste land; no mountains or considerable hills. Oak, chesnut and walnut, form the greatest proportion of the forest trees. The face of the country is agreeably undulated with gentle swells and fertile vallies, and very well watered with small streams, and with springs and brooks. Canadaway creek, a sizable mill-stream, traverses 10 or 12 miles, affording many mill-seats, and enters L. Erie 12 miles S. W. sterly of Cataraugus creek. About 6 miles from the mouth of the Canadaway, is a beautiful cascade of the whole stream, 16 feet high. Here is one saw-mill. And 2 miles below, at the crossing of the State road, is the Village of *CANADAWAY*, with a Post-Office, a grist and saw-mill, several mechanics' shops, &c. The Village plat is one mile on each side of the creek. A sulphur spring, emitting hydrogen gas, is supposed to have been found in the water of this creek, near its mouth.—Lake Cosdauga heads in this Town, as do also Silver and Walnut creeks. The farmers generally manufacture the most of their wearing apparel; and grain and grass do extremely well. There are 2

meeting-houses and settled ministers; 1 Baptist, and 1 Congregationalist, and a society of Methodists; 4 common schools. There are 2 *Post-Offices*; *Pomfret*, and *Canadaway*; the latter 440 miles from Washington, on the post-route; and 356 from Albany, a little S. of W.

J.S.B.

POMPEY, a Post-Township of Onondaga County, 11 miles S. E. of *Onondaga*, and 146 miles N. of W. from Albany; bounded N. by Manlius, E. by Madison County, S. by Fabius, W. by Otisco and Onondaga, being 10 miles square—Pompey of the Military tract. Its waters are Butternut creek in the W. part, and the 2 branches of lime stone creek on the E., all of which run N. through Manlius to Chittenango Creek. They are fine mill-streams, and afford a good supply of sites for mills of every description.—The surface, soil, timber, and natural and agricultural products are so similar to those of the adjacent Towns, that separate detail is unnecessary. Some ridges of arable and elevated hills give a pleasing and useful diversity to its surface; and, like Onondaga, it has its *hollows* and *hills*. There is 1 turnpike leading N. and S., besides several other roads, and a turnpike from Cazenovia to Manlius, across the N. E. corner.—*Pompey Hill*, a handsome, elevated and healthy situation, has an academy, and 40 houses. This spot commands a fine view of Onondaga and Oneida Lakes and the surrounding country. It is 146 miles from Albany. The *East Hollow* is a rich farming settlement, 6 miles E. of the academy. The inhabitants are principally farmers, and possess a large share of wealth. In 1810, the population was 5669, and there were 484 senatorial electors. In this Town are found many indications of settlements by civilized people at some former period, as well as many vestiges of ancient Indigeneal works of considerable magnitude. Pieces of gun-barrels, gun-locks, some leaden-balls, axes, knives, brass-kettles, iron-chains, and a part of a church-bell with the tongue entire, have been dug up from some feet below the surface of the ground. The present settlements commenced in 1788, and no account or tradition is preserved of the time when the above articles could have been deposited here, or of the people by whom they were used. But the decay of iron by rust, clearly indicates a period much less remote than many have fondly imagined.

N.T., J.O.W.

POTSDAM, a flourishing Post-Township of St. Lawrence County, one tier of Towns back from St. Lawrence river, N. Lat. $44^{\circ} 40'$, 1° W. Long. from New-York; bounded Northerly by Madrid, Easterly by Stockholm, Southerly by Hopkinton, Westerly by Canton; 150 miles N. N. W. from Albany, 90 W of Plattsburgh, and 25 E. of *Oswegatchie*. It is 10 miles square, first settled in 1804, and now contains, 1810, 928 inhabitants. The face of the land is smooth, but interspersed with gentle swells and vales.—The soil a sandy loam, and very productive. The Racket river, here about 250 yards wide, passes thro' this Town, and forms a great variety of beautiful situations. The principal settlement or village, is on the Racket, where there is a beautiful fall and large accommodations for all kinds of water-machinery. The village contains about 15 dwellings, a grist-mill and saw-mill, a fulling-mill, carding-machine, and several mechanics' shops, and a Post-Office, on the road from Black river to Lake Champlain.—In the northern part of Potsdam, is a compact settlement of about 15 families, who call themselves Moravians. This Town was first erected, Feb. 21, 1806, from a part of Madrid, retaining the boundaries of Potsdam Township, as designated on De Witt's Maps. There are 120 senatorial electors. In all there are 7 saw-mills, 1 or 2 grain-mills, and a distillery of grain spirits, a carding-machine, clothiery, and a school-house.

B.R., & S.R.

POUNDRIDGE, a Township of West-Chester County, 5 miles S. E. of Bedford, 15 miles in a right line, E. of the Hudson, and about 12 N. of the Sound in Connecticut; bounded N. by S. Salem, E. by S. Salem, S. E. by the State of Connecticut, W. by Bedford and North Castle. Mehanns creek forms the W. boundary, and there is another small stream that also runs S. to the Sound across the S. W. angle of Connecticut; in the N. are some branches of Croton creek.—These streams supply mill-seats. The land is uneven, and much of it stony, but having a due admixture of arable with pasture and meadow lands, forms a tolerably productive agricultural Township. See Bedford for a detailed view, which principally applies also to the soil, agriculture, &c., of this Town. In 1810, the taxable property, as valued by the Assessors, amounted to 124,925 dollars; when there were 1249 persons in all,

with 124 electors, and 233 taxable inhabitants. S.D.

POUGHKEEPSIE, a Post-Township, the capital of Dutchess County, 85 miles S. of Albany, and 75 N. of New-York; bounded N. by Clinton, E. by Wappinger's creek, or the Township of Fishkill, Southerly by the same, W. by the Hudson or the County of Ulster. It was settled at an early period, and is said to have received its name from Apokeepsing, an Indian word signifying safe harbor: Its extent N. and S. is 10 miles, and has a medial width of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Along the river the surface is broken by some hills and by deep gullies and water-courses, but the general surface is but moderately uneven. The soil is principally sandy, with tracts of clay and loam; and previous to the use of gypsum as a manure, much of it was exhausted with a long annual repetition of bad tillage, and an unskilful succession of crops. Fall creek, a small but valuable mill-stream from Clinton, courses along the N. part of the Village, and descends to the Hudson over numerous cataracts that supply abundance of mill-seats. There is also a small stream in the S., and these with Wappinger's creek, along the E. line, afford a great profusion of sites for water-works, and render Poughkeepsie an eligible site for manufactures of various kinds, which also requires the mixed population of a populous Town. There are 5 Landings with convenient store-houses, wharves, &c., and the trade is very extensive. In this Town are 14 grain-mills, 3 carding-machines, a fulling-mill, woollen factory, an oil-mill, an extensive brewery and distillery. There are 50 looms in families, which produce 20,000 yards yearly of cloth for common clothing; 6812 sheep, 3000 cattle, and 1000 horses; and the taxable property assessed in 1810 was valued at \$779,250. Its whole population in 1810, 4670, with 441 electors. Poughkeepsie was first settled about 1735, by some Dutch families, and several of their descendants are still in possession of the family inheritance.—The **BARNEGAT** lime has a high reputation, and the kilns are in the S. W. of this Town. At the mouth of Wappinger's creek, on the line of this Town and Fishkill, is a handsome draw-bridge, a Landing, a small Village, and a Post-Office, called *Wappinger's creek P.O.*

The **VILLAGE OF POUGHKEEPSIE**, is seated on a plain nearly one mile E. of the Hudson, on the post-road between Alba-

ny and New-York, and was incorporated in 1801. The principal street extends E. and W. in a right line, from the centre of which is a handsome street leading S. Here are 422 inhabited dwellings, 49 stores, shops, &c., 5 churches or houses of worship, an Academy, the County buildings, and some manufactories. Many of the old houses are of stone, the late erections are principally of wood or brick. The court-house and jail, in one building, was erected in 1809, and is an elegant substantial edifice of stone. The hotel is elegant and spacious. In 1810, the whole population of this Village was 2981; and in 1812, it had 471 houses and stores, and 7 or 8 public buildings. There are also two printing-offices, which issue weekly papers. There are 5 serpentine roads to the Landings, and turnpikes extend from the Village eastward in various directions. The trade at the Landings employs 8 large sloops or packets which sail weekly to New-York. In the early periods of our Legislative history, Poughkeepsie was frequently the place of Legislative deliberations; and the Convention that met to deliberate on the Federal Constitution, and voted for its adoption, met in this place in 1788.

L.M.K., D.B., C.R., & S.R.

PREBLE, a Post-Township in the N. W. corner of Cortlandt County, 8 miles N. of Homer, or 12 from the site of the County buildings, 25 miles S. of Salina, and 150 W. from Albany; bounded N. by Spafford, E. by Truxton, S. by Homer, W. by Cayuga County. It comprises the S. half of the Military Township of Tully, and is 10 miles E. and W., by 5 miles N. and S. The waters are small streams of the Tioughnioga of Chenango of the Susquehanna, and a very small inlet to Skeneateles lake, 2 miles of the S. end of which is in this Town. The surface is considerably hilly, the hills ranging N. and S.; but there are fine and extensive vallies, the soil a yellowish gravelly loam, warm and productive, with a mixture of slate and limestone. The hills are good for pasture, and the soil well adapted for grass. It was first settled in 1800, by Yankees, Dutch and German farmers, who are represented by Correspondents as industrious, thriving husbandmen. There is a small library; a society of Baptists, and one of Congregationalists, who hold meetings for worship in the school-houses, of which there are 4, one a framed building, the other of logs. There is a road from Homer to

Salina, another to Skeneateles, and one that crosses E. and W., from Otsego to Aurora. There are several small ponds; and a spring, strongly impregnated with sulphur, attracts some notice. The timber is maple, beech, bass, elm, with some hemlock and pine in a few places; and on the highest ridges are groves of chesnut, oak and walnut. The land is held by right of soil. There are 2 grain-mills, 2 saw-mills, a carding-machine and a trip-hammer. The population in 1810, 1080, and 94 senatorial electors; the taxable property, \$54,710.

R.D.T., & J.B.P.

PRINCETOWN, a Township of Schenectady County, 7 miles W. of *Schenectady*, and 22 N. W. of Albany; bounded N. by Montgomery County, E. by Schenectady, S. by Albany County, W. by Duaneburgh. Its extent N. and S. is near 10 miles, with 2 to 6 in width. Norman's kill, which rises in Duaneburgh, runs several miles across the S. end of this Town; and there are some small streamlets in the N. that run into the Mohawk. The lands are of various qualities, and the surface is very much diversified, but it offers little to demand minute detail. The whole population in 1810, was 826, with 98 senatorial electors. Situated between Duaneburgh and Schenectady, its soil, surface and products are the same as theirs; and there is nothing to demand detail.

N.T., J.T.

PROVIDENCE, a Township on the W. line of Saratoga County, 14 miles N. W. from *Saratoga C. H.*, 34 1-2 from Albany, and 20 N. of Schenectady; bounded N. by Edinburgh, E. by Greenfield, S. by Galway, W. by Montgomery County. It is about 7 miles square, and its population in 1810, was 1694, with 136 electors. There are 6 grain-mills, 12 saw-mills, 3 fulling-mills, a carding-machine, trip-hammer, and a bark-mill: 1 Quaker meeting-house, and 1 also for Baptists; and 5 school-houses, and there is also a small library. The N. eastern part is broken by high hills, and the general surface is uneven. There are some marshes, and 1 small pond. The waters supply abundance of mill-seats; and there are 3 small creeks that run W., uniting near the W. line, and pass to the Sacandaga at Sir William Johnson's old Fish-House, in the Town of Northampton. The Sacandaga crosses the N. W. corner, for a short distance, and passes northerly into Edinburgh. The lands are held by different tenures; some in

fee, and some by leases on various conditions; and the inhabitants, principally farmers, manufacture the most of their clothing in the household way. The roads are numerous and pretty good, and the country is called very healthy. Its pastures are very fine, and the lands are, in general, better adapted for grass than grain.

S.S.B.

PRESTON, a Township of Chenango County, 5 miles W. of *Norwich*, 30 miles S. E. from the village of *Salina*, 17 S. W. of *Sherburne*, and 115 W. of *Albany*; bounded S. by *Oxford*, W. by *German*, N. by *Pharsalia* and *Plymouth*, E. by *Norwich*. Preston contains the 13th and 14th squares of what are called the 20 Townships, Governor's Purchase, except 4 tier of lots from the E. end annexed to *Norwich*, and contained 158 taxable inhabitants in 1809. It is about 9 miles in length E. and W., by 6 N. and S. The most of the population is on the 14th square, as it contains 115 of the taxable inhabitants. There are no public buildings, excepting three small school-houses. The soil is of a good quality, covered with a heavy growth of maple, beech, basswood, elm, cherry, &c., is well watered by springs and rivulets, and produces good crops of wheat, rye, oats, grass, &c. The only streams are some inconsiderable branches of *Chenango* river. Population, in 1810, 1008, and 136 senatorial electors;—taxable property \$100,221.

A.K.

PULTENEY, a Post-Township on the N. line of *Steuben* County, 11 miles N. of *Bath* Village; and 232 miles W. from *Albany*; bounded N. by *Ontario* County, E. by *Crooked lake* or the Township of *Wayne*; S. by *Bath*, and W. by *Bath*.—Its area is about 82 square miles. Five mile creek, a good mill-stream of the *Conhocton*, runs centrally from the N. E. part, where it rises, to the S. W. corner; and there are some small mill-streams that fall into *Crooked Lake*. The land is of an excellent quality, possessed in fee by the inhabitants, and the improvements progress as rapidly as the population increases. The timber consists of beech, maple and other deciduous forest trees, of a large growth. The settlements are of very recent date, none being prior to 1807. The taxable inhabitants amount to 200, and the whole population to 1038. There are 97 senatorial electors. The settlements are distinguished by the names of *East* and *West*

Pulteney, in which are 2 Congregations of Presbyterians with settled ministers, and in 1 of which is a meeting-house.—The inhabitants are from the Eastern States, and their social regulations are in the Yankee character: Nor is their agriculture, and domestic economy, less characteristic. The centre of this Town is 23 miles on a right line, S. of *Canandaigua*.

D.C.

PUTNAM, a Township in the N. E. extremity of *Washington* County, 28 miles N. of *Sandy Hill*; bounded N. by *Essex* County, E. by *Lake Champlain* or the State of *Vermont*, and by S. bay, S. by *Fort Anne*, W. by *Lake George*. It is 20 miles in length N. and S., and has a medial width of 3 1-2 miles. Comprising the tongue or narrow ridge of land between the two lakes, its surface is necessarily hilly or mountainous, and the soil of little value. Its population in 1810, was 499, when there were 19 electors. The N. end of this Town approaches *Ticonderoga* within 4 miles, and it has been the scene of some fighting. Among the mountains are some natural ice-houses, and there is one in the S. E. corner, near the head of S. bay, in which ice is to be found at all times of the year. Putnam was erected in 1806, and named in honor of the late General Putnam, who saw much of hard service in this vicinity.

E.W.

PATCHOGUE, P. O. see *BROOKHAVEN*.

PEEKSKILL VILLAGE, in *Cortlandt*, W. *Chester* Co., has a Post-Office of the same name, a printing-office, and considerable trade.

PENNYANK, see *BENTON*.

PETERBORO', see *SMITHFIELD*.

PECONIC BAY, see *RIVERHEAD*.

PLACID LAKE, see *KEENE*.

PLEASANT VALLEY, a flourishing Post-Village in the S. part of *Clinton*, *Dutchess* County, 7 miles E. of *Poughkeepsie*. It stands on *Wappinger's* creek, at the crossing of the *Dutchess* turnpike, and contains about 60 houses and a building of 80 feet by 34, 4 stories high, for a factory; besides another building of 102 feet by 26, which contains the several mechanics' shops connected with the establishment, and 4 dwellings for workmen. The factory will contain 2500 spindles. This establishment is owned by an incorporated company, and has been organized and the works erected since 1809. The whole works employ about 100 persons, and the operations

are all performed with excellent economy. Previous to 1809, when the Pleasant Valley manufacturing company commenced its operations here, this Village consisted only of 8 or 10 houses, and was almost unknown. There are now, besides the buildings enumerated above, a grain and saw-mill, carding-machine, fulling-mill and dressing shop, besides shops for 20 mechanics of 9 different trades. Here are also 3 stores, 2 taverns, a Quaker and a Presbyterian meeting-house, and 2 schools, one of which is the property of, and under the direction of the society of Quakers or Friends. With this rapid growth and increase of population, lands in the vicinity of the Village have experienced a proportionate rise in value. The Post-Office in this Village, was established in February, 1813.

R.A., & G.G.

PLEASANT VALLEY, see also ELIZABETH-TOWN.

PLUMB ISLAND, and GUT, see SOUTHOLED.

POESTEN KILL, a good mill-stream that enters the E. bank of the Hudson a little S. of the Village of Troy. Near its mouth are high falls, and a succession of rapids that afford abundance of sites for water-works, where are now in operation several extensive works of various kinds. This stream rises in the S. E. corner of Grafton, and winds a devious course of about 20 miles, in which it receives many small branches. The high falls near Troy, are well worthy the attention of curious travellers.

PORT GENESEE, see GATES.

PORT WATSON, see HOMER.

PROSPECT HILL, see HUDSON, and FLAT-BUSH.

PULTENEYVILLE P. O., see WILLIAMSON.

Q.

QUEENSBURY, a Township of Washington County, on the N. side of Hudson river, about 58 miles N. of Albany; bounded N. by Caldwell, E. by Kingsbury, S. by Hudson river or Saratoga County, W. by Luzerne, being about 7 miles square. Queensbury was one of the original Towns, erected March 7, 1788, and then comprised the territory which now forms the Towns of Bolton, Caldwell, Chester, Hague, Johnsburgh,

Luzerne, formerly Fairfield, Queensbury and Thurman, being all that part of the Co. of Washington lying W. of Kingsbury and Lake George. The W. part is a loose sandy soil, timbered with pine, but the E. part is more loamy and the soil stronger. The surface is very level, and similar to that of Kingsbury. Its southern boundary is the Hudson; and *Half-way brook*, runs eastward into Wood creek, near old Fort Anne, besides many smaller streams on which are mills.— There are some pretty extensive marshes, though not of the worst kind, and they afford coarse hay in abundance. There are several small ponds, that called *Great pond*, or better *French pond*, being the largest and lying near French mountain in the N. part, 2 miles long and 1 1-2 wide. Its outlet is 2 1-2 miles long, on which stands 6 saw-mills, and one grist-mill. There is one Quaker meeting-house, two miles N. of Glenville, and a Presbyterian within that Village; and about ten or eleven school-houses within this Town. There are 4 grist-mills, 23 saw-mills, 10 stores, 8 taverns, and a pretty competent number of common mechanics. This Town was first settled, March, 1766, and the early inhabitants suffered much in the French and Revolutionary wars. The route from Fort Edward to Fort Wm. Henry, and Fort George, lay through this Town, which was a place of much blood-shed. There are now, 1810, about 250 taxable inhabitants, and 197 senatorial electors. Glen's Falls, on the Hudson, separately described, are principally within this Town, and are well worthy the attention of Travellers. These Falls are 3 miles W. of Sandy-Hill, and here is a beautiful and thriving Post-Village called *Glenville*, situated on the margin of the river. Here is a Post-Office, a number of mills, stores, &c., a central place for roads, and a toll-bridge across the Hudson. Iron-ore is found in the mountains, and limestone of a superior quality, along the river. The whole population in 1810, was 1948. The road from Saratoga Springs to Lake George, crosses the Hudson at Glenville, and leads N. through this Town. There is a fine road along the Hudson, and the other roads are pretty numerous and good.

M.P., W.R., J.V.

QUAKER-HILL, see PAWLING.

QUEENS COUNTY, see page 95.

R.

READING, a Township of Steuben County, 23 miles N. E. of Bath, formed of the gore of land between the pre-emption line and the Seneca Lake, formerly attached to Cayuga County. It is about 15 miles long N. and S., about 4 miles wide at the S. end, and 2 at the N. end; bounded N. by Ontario County, E. by Seneca Lake and County, S. by Tioga County, W. by Wayne. The land is of a good quality, and well watered, and has a competent supply of mill-seats on the small streams that fall into the Seneca Lake. The timber consists of oak, walnut, chesnut, ash, &c., and the soil is excellent for wheat. The population is 1210, and the senatorial electors 32. The settlement of this Town commenced about 1806, and the population is rapidly increasing.

E.C., N.T.

REDFIELD, a Post-Township of Oneida County, 35 miles W. of N. from Rome, and 148 miles N. W. from Albany; bounded N. by Jefferson County, E. by Lewis County, Southerly by Florence and Williamstown, W. by Richland.—This Town at present comprises two Townships, Redfield and Arcadia, on the Maps published by the Surveyor-General; being 6 miles E. and W., and about 14 in length. It has the Black river turnpike from Rome to Brownville lengthwise through the Town, which is about equidistant between these two places; and there are some other roads. It is well watered by Salmon creek of L. Ontario running W. across the S. part, and by a main branch coming from the N. through the central part. These streams supply abundance of mill-seats. The surface is but moderately uneven, or quite level, and has much of a rich mold soil, rather moist for grain. The forest trees are of various kinds, and a very great growth. The settlements are of a recent date, and the population in 1810 was 362, with 57 senatorial electors.

N.T.

REMSEN, a Post-Township in the N.E. angle of Oneida County, 17 to 35 miles N. of Utica, and 107 from Albany; bounded N. by Lewis County, E. by Herkimer County, S. by Trenton, W. by Stenben and Boonville. Black river runs westward across this Town; and Cincinnati creek eastward across the S. end, on which are a grist-mill, saw-mill and fulling-mill. The W. Canada creek

forms a part of the E. boundary, and there are some other small mill-streams, on one of which is a grist-mill and saw-mill. The soil is generally good, and but moderately uneven. This Town was first settled in 1793, and in 1798 had 22 families;—in 1811, 97 families. The whole population in 1810, 489, and 33 senatorial electors. There are 2 or 3 school-houses, used also for meetings for worship. The lands are held in fee, and some by durable leases; but the greater part is unsettled, owned by persons in New-York. The State road from Johnstown to the Black river country is here intersected by the Utica turnpike, 17 miles from Utica, where is the Post-Office.

S.H.

RENSSELAERVILLE, a large Township in the S. W. corner of Albany County, 24 miles S. W. of Albany; bounded N. by Bern, E. by Coeymans and a small corner of Bethlehem, S. by Greene Co., W. by Schoharie County. Its extent N. and S. is about 8 1-2 miles, E. and W. 10, giving an area of 85 square miles. Its surface is considerably uneven, and some part broken by rugged hills that belong to the range of the Helderbergs. The vallies, however, are numerous and fertile, and the diversity of surface supplies a due admixture of arable with meadow and pasture lands. The whole population in 1810, was 5928, including 21 slaves, and there were also 515 electors. There are 8 grain-mills, 16 saw-mills, 3 fulling-mills, 3 carding factories employing 9 machines, 2 distilleries and an air-furnace. There are also 2074 spinning-wheels in families, and 337 looms, which make yearly about 53,000 yards of cloth for clothing. The whole number of families may be 950, and the domestic stock is numerous; the sheep alone amount to 10,800. Catskill creek, which enters the Hudson in Greene Co., rises in the S. E. corner of Schoharie County, and runs across the S. W. corner of this Town, which is watered by numerous branches of that stream, and which supply abundance of mill-seats. The turnpike roads are very numerous: The Albany and Delaware turnpike, Athens and Schoharie, and several branches, 5 or 6 in all, that traverse some part of this Town. A Correspondent estimates the whole length in miles, at 40, on which are 4 toll-gates that collect annually for toll, 1172 dollars. Lands are principally held by leases from the Proprietor of the Manor of Rensselaer.

Limestone abounds in the Helderberg ridges, and for a minute notice of these see Bern. There is a small Village of the name of the Town, though frequently called 'the City,' and there are one or two others also, but very inconsiderable in population. The domestic economy of the inhabitants is rapidly improving, and this is seen in their agriculture, and in the vast increase of household manufactures, which supply the most of common and much of the better clothing.

J.P.,S.C.

RHINEBECK, a Post-Township in the N. W. corner of Dutchess County, 18 miles N. of *Poughkeepsie*, and 67 S. of Albany; bounded N. by Columbia County, E. by Northeast, Southerly by Clinton, W. by the Hudson, an extent of 15 miles. This Town was settled at an early period by some German families, and derives its name from the river Rhine in Germany, and the name of Beekman, an original proprietor. The surface is level in the W., and but moderately uneven in the E. part. The Rhinebeck flats are well known, as a pleasant tract of easy soil, in the S. part of the Town; *Redhook Village*, in the N., is a pleasant Post-Village, 47 miles S. of Albany, on the stage-road to New-York; and there is a Landing of the same name. In the S. E., is a tract called Wittemberg.—The soil is light, and was much exhausted, but is restored by the use of gypsum, and the consequent improvements in agriculture. There are 4 Landings on the Hudson, and the trade is very considerable. There are 3 Dutch Reformed Churches, and one for Methodists. A very extensive cavern has been discovered in this Town, which has enjoyed its day of great notice, and is still worthy of the attention of curious visitants. There are 4 small streams that run into the Hudson, and afford mill-seats; Crum-Elbow creek, Landtman's creek, Saw creek, and one at Red-Hook; and there are also several small ponds. Much of the land in this Town is held in large tracts, and leased in farms to small tenants, but the freeholds are progressively increasing in number and value. There are 7 grain-mills, 3 fulling-mills, a carding-machine, and 3 distilleries: 36 looms in families, which produce about 16,000 yards of cloth for common clothing yearly. Of domestic stock, there are 6838 sheep, 3725 cattle, and 1225 horses. The taxable property was valued at \$810,700 in 1810, agree-

able to the Supervisors' books for that year. The Village at Rhinebeck flats, is very handsomely situated, and has a Dutch Reformed Church.

N.T.,S.R.,&C.R.

RICHFIELD, a Post-Township of Otsego County, 13 miles N. W. of *Cooperstown*, 72 miles a little N. of W. from Albany, and 18 S. W. from Utica. It is about 8 miles long E. and W., by 4 N. and S.; bounded N. and W. by the County of Herkimer, S. by Plainfield and Exeter, E. by Canaderaga or Schuyler's Lake, a head source of the Susquehanna. The surface is moderately uneven, well watered with springs and brooks, and the soil good and productive of the common agricultural products of the country.—The first settlements were made about 1791. The common roads are kept in good order, and are conveniently disposed; and the 3d Great Western turnpike lies through this Town. The public buildings are, one house of worship for Episcopalians, and a Friendly Union church, built by joint subscription of Congregationalists and Baptists; and a competent number of school-houses.—An Academy, is also in contemplation by the inhabitants. There are 2 grist-mills, eight saw-mills, two carding-machines, two distilleries, several asheries and fulling-mills, and a competent number of common mechanics. The N. W. corner has the sources of the E. branch of Unadilla river, but they are very small. In 1810, the whole population was 2079, with 209 electors, 282 taxable inhabitants, and 195,426 dollars of taxable property.

E.P.,O.B.

RICHLAND, a large Township in the N. W. angle of Oneida County, erected in 1807 from the W. part of Redfield, 55 miles N. W. of Utica; bounded N. by Jefferson County, E. by Redfield and Williamstown, S. by Williamstown and Mexico, W. by Lake Ontario. At present this Town comprises the Townships named Campania, Longinus, Alkmaer, Rhadamant and Richland, on the Maps of the Surveyor-General, with an area of about 208 square miles. The settlements are but of recent date, and the principal part is wholly wild. The whole population in 1810 was 947, and there were then 152 senatorial electors; but the population is increasing, and the land is of a pretty good quality in general, and much of it very excellent. It is but moderately uneven, and is very well watered. Salmon creek, a fine large

stream that rises in the S. W. part of Lewis County, runs W. across this tract to Lake Ontario. Little Sandy creek rises in the N. part, and runs W. also to the Lake, as do some smaller streams that abound with fish of various kinds, and supply abundance of mill-seats.—There is a road from Rome to the mouth of Salmon creek, and one also N. and S. through this Town.

N.T.

RIGA, a Township of Genesee County, 20 miles N. easterly from *Batavia*; bounded N. by Parma and Gates, E. by Genesee river or the County of Ontario, S. by Caledonia, W. by Murray. It is about 13 miles in length E. and W., and 6 1-2 miles wide. It is handsomely watered by Black creek and another small stream that runs E. to the Genesee river. Black creek is boatable to the mills in W. Pulteney. The land is good, and the settlements are rapidly increasing in population, by emigrant families from the Eastern States, and by natural increase. The first settlements were made in March, 1806, and the present population is 863, with 42 senatorial electors. The taxable property, as valued by the Assessors, \$51,139. *West-Pulteney* is a local name for a tract of about 4 miles by 6, the seat of a religious Society formed in November, 1807, the year after the first settlement. This Society contains now, 1810, 67 families, and 442 souls;—the whole number of births have been 45, of marriages 7, and of deaths 7; 5 of which were infants. Here is also a small library, and a house that accommodates a school, and meetings for worship. The laudable zeal that prompted these early social regulations, induced Col. R. Troup to grant a donation of two lots of land to the Society. *East-Pulteney*, is merely named by my Correspondents, which is all that I know of it.

H.B., R.S & R.T.

RIVERHEAD, a Post-Township, the capital of Suffolk County, on the N. side of Long-Island, 90 miles E. of New-York, and 250 from Albany; bounded N. by Long-Island Sound, E. by Southold, S. by Southampton and Brookhaven, W. by Brookhaven: being 16 miles long E. and W., and 4 to 7 wide. Peconic Bay, and the river or creek of the same name, form the southern boundary, and Wading creek runs N. on the W. line 1 1-2 mile, and forms a small harbor at its mouth in the Sound. The surface is broken on the N. by a range of cliffs one mile from the Sound, where is abundance

of shrubbery, and among which is the Bay-berry, the berries of which afford 5 or 6 lbs. of tallow to the bushel. The interior surface is moderately uneven, and the soil various, as is the timber, though principally pine, with some oak, walnut and chesnut. In 1810 the taxable property amounted to 233,415 dollars, when there were 216 electors, and a whole population of 1711, including 22 slaves. See *SOUTHOLD*, for the early history, &c., this Town having been erected from the W. part of that in 1792. And for its present domestic economy, the character of its inhabitants, &c., see also *Southold*, to save a dull repetition. Happily for my readers, few will ever have occasion to read a Gazetteer in the order of its pages, and I shall of course find little commiseration for the drudgery of detailed description, so minute, similar and uninteresting. What then? Every Town, Village, and other subject of description, must have its proportion of local detail, and I seize an amiable and interesting trait which merits eminent notice, determined to persevere, unmindful of my labor, though I cannot forget the perplexing difficulties that thicken upon me in the way of its just execution. Thanks to the liberality of my Correspondents, I have abundant materials, but the just scale of discrimination in determining what to reject and what to detail, can only be known by personal inspection.

In 1810, there were 330 taxable inhabitants, and on an average of 10 years, there had not been more than 5 persons entered on the Records as *Town Poor*; the tax for the support of which, with all other incidental Town expenses, does not exceed, annually, \$250. The whole number of dwellings 270. The inhabitants are of English American descent, plain in their manners, sober, frugal, hospitable and industrious. There are 4 houses for public worship; 3 for Congregationalists, and one for Presbyterians; and 7 school-houses. Peconic creek, which forms the S. boundary of Riverhead, supplies 3 grain-mills, 4 saw-mills, 2 fulling-mills, a carding-machine, bloomery, and some other water works. The agriculture is rapidly improving, as are the household manufactures, natural consequences of an improved care and selection of the best breeds of domestic stock. Cord-wood, for fuel, is sent to New-York in great quantities, and the principal trade for foreign articles is direct with that City. *Peconic Bay*, af-

fords water for vessels of 70 tons to the mouth of Peconic creek, 2 1-2 miles from the court-house at Riverhead Village. There are 2 principal roads running E. and W.; North road, about 1 mile from the Sound, and South road, near Peconic river, the main route of travel to New-York. There are 6 Villages and neighborhoods, known by local names;—*St. George's Manor*, comprises the S. W. part, and has 35 families; *Wading River*, in the N. W., 30 houses, compact; *Baiting-Hollow*, near the centre, on the N. road, has 28 houses; *Riverhead*, on the S. road, has the County buildings, and 14 dwellings—situated near Peconic river where are mills, &c., 2½ miles from the head of Peconic bay; *Aquebogue*, in the E., and *W. Aquebogue*, in the W., comprise the eastern part, and have about 140 houses, being the most populous part of the Township.

J.R.&J.F.

ROCHESTER, a large Township of Ulster County, 14 to 20 miles S. W. of Kingston; bounded Northerly by Marbletown, Easterly by New-Paltz, Southerly by Wawarsing, Westerly by Shandaken. It has the Shawangunk mountain in the S. E., on the E. side of which is the line; and on the W. side runs Rondout creek, which receives several branches, the largest of which is Mombackus creek. These streams supply abundance of mill-seats; and the diminished ridges of the Shawangunk mountain present no very lofty or rugged summits, and which, within a few miles is penetrated by Rondout and Esopus creeks. The land is of a pretty good quality for farming, and the houses are distributed over the farms rather than gathered in clusters. Yet Mombackus retains its local name. The whole population in 1810, was 1882 persons, with 149 electors; when there were 128 looms in families, which made that year 26,624 yards of cloth for common clothing.—There is an old stone church, of the Dutch Reformed order, out of repair, and a vacant ministry. The Navesink turnpike from Kingston to Sullivan Co., leads through this Town. Here, as in many other of the old Dutch settlements, are patented lands, held in trust for the inhabitants; but the titles to farms are commonly in fee-simple.

C.T.

ROCKLAND, a Township of Sullivan County, adjoining Ulster and Delaware Counties, erected in 1809; bounded N. E. by Ulster, N. W. by Delaware, S. by

Liberty, E. by Navesink—about 15 by 9 miles: the area, 60,000 acres. Population, 309 souls; senatorial electors, 33. Taxable fast property, 106,739 dollars, of which \$89,048 is owned by non-residents; personal property, 1554 dollars; aggregate, \$108,293, agreeable to the Assessors' books. It is principally within great lots No. 4 and 5 of Hardenbergh Patent. The settlements are new, and the country broken and not very inviting. Lands holden by the possessors, under leases of various duration; some for life. The principal streams are, the Williemoek, and Big and Little Beaver creeks.

L.B.

RODMAN, a Post-Township of Jefferson County, formerly Harrison, name changed in 1808, designated Orpheus on De Witt's Maps. It is situated 15 miles E. of Lake Ontario, and 12 W. of Black river; well watered by the N. branch of Great Sandy creek, and some small streams of the other branch: Bounded N. by Watertown and a small part of Rutland, E. by Pinckney, S. by Lorraine, W. by Adams, being 6 miles square. This Town was first settled in 1801, and now contains, 1810, 214 families, and 1281 souls. There were in 1808, 146 senatorial, and 90 assembly electors; in 1810, 213 senatorial electors; and the agricultural improvements have kept pace with the increase of wealth and population. There are 4 grain-mills, 6 saw-mills, one fulling-mill, a carding-machine, and 3 distilleries. As yet no houses of worship are erected, but there are 4 school-houses, in which meetings are held, and a Minister of the Congregational order was settled in 1809. The soil is of a superior quality, and produces wheat, maize, rye, oats, flax, pease, and grass, indifferently; being warm, and congenial for all the common agricultural products of the climate. The apple, pear, plum, and quince tree, succeed well; but the peach tree yields to the severity of the winter frost, though it grows luxuriantly in summer. Iron-ore has been found in small quantities; and the country abounds with pieces of coarse earthen-ware, a common vestige of Indian possession, if not of Indigenal improvement in former times. There are also small mounds or tumuli, and the remains of some labored works, erected for defence or some other purpose. The climate is healthful, and the inhabitants are mostly emigrants from the Eastern States, preserving all their

characteristic industry, economy, and, I believe I may add, hospitality.

J.D.

ROME, a Post and half Shire Township of Oneida County, 15 miles N. W. of Utica; bounded N. by Western, E. by Floyd, S. by Whitestown and Westmoreland, W. by Verona and Bengal. The length is 8 to 11 miles, and about 7 miles wide. It embraces the head of navigation of the Mohawk, and of Wood creek, which here approach within $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, and are connected by a Canal of 1 1-2 mile in length, of a capacity for boats of 10 to 15 tons.* Along the Mohawk and its waters, the land is of a superior quality, gently uneven and excellent for farming; while that part bordering on Wood creek, is very level, and too wet except for grass. Watered by the Mohawk, Wood creek and their branches, and washed on its western boundary by Fish creek, and having the Canal in its centre, the irrigation is abundant, and adds much to the comparative value of this Township. Its position is commanding; but the progress of population has been retarded by the general tenure of titles to lands, which are life or durable leases. An extensive yellow pine plain, in the W. part of Rome, yields considerable tar, and lumber which is very valuable. Iron-ore, of the bog kind, is said to abound in the W. part, and along Wood creek. There are 3 grain and 2 saw-mills on the Mohawk, 3 on Wood creek, 2 on smaller streams, and a manufactory of scythes, shovels, spades, hoes, axes, &c. There are also 2 carding-machines, 4 distilleries, a small woollen manufactory, a fulling-mill, and a brewery in the Town of Rome. In this Town was *Fort Stanwix*, built about 1758, by the British, at the enormous expense of \$266,400, and, from a heap of ruins, rebuilt and enlarged in the Revolutionary war, and called *New Fort Schuyler*. Its ruins are barely visible, near the village of Rome, between the waters of the Mohawk and Wood creek. The County buildings in this Town are, a brick court-house and a jail; and the State has erected a brick arsenal here, for the deposit of arms, &c. There is one house of worship, belonging to the Presbyterians, and 2 congregations of Baptists, and a few Methodists. But some of the school-houses, of which there are 7 or 8, are used for worshiping assemblies on the Sabbath. The first

settlers* of this Town were some Dutch families, who, faithful to the habits if not the genius of their nation, planted themselves here for the purpose of carrying boats and loads from river to river, with an eye, probably, to a future Canal. At present, the principal population of Rome consists of emigrants from the Eastern States, and may probably amount to near 2000 souls. Rome, like Whitestown, is a kind of central point for roads, and they are kept in pretty good repair. That leading to Black river, called the State road, is the most travelled, if we except the one to Whitestown. In a central position, adjacent to the Canal, lies the Village of *Rome*, which see. Here are about 50 dwelling-houses, and a considerable number of other buildings. About half a mile from the Village, on the Mohawk, are valuable sites for hydraulic works, where is a Merchant-mill, and other water machinery. It was in this Town that the severe battle at Oriskany was fought with the Indians, when General Herkimer lost his life. In 1810, the whole population was 2003, with 182 senatorial electors.

J.H., B.W., & P.H.

ROME, a pleasant and thriving Post-Village, in the Township of Rome, Oneida County, 108 miles N. of W. from Albany, and 13 miles from Utica, in the same direction, N. Latitude $43^{\circ} 12'$, $19^{\circ} 27'$ E. Longitude from New-York. The Village lies on the N. side of the Canal, connecting the Mohawk with Wood creek; commencing at the Mohawk, and extending westward about one half mile on a handsome street. There are about fifty wooden dwelling-houses, a brick court-house, in which are held the courts for Oneida County alternately with Utica, a jail, Presbyterian meeting-house, an arsenal for the deposit of military stores, and sundry shops, &c., in all about 90.

P.H., J.H. & B.W.

ROMULUS, a Post-Township in the central part of Seneca County, 10 miles N. of Ovid, and 200 miles W. of Albany; bounded N. by Fayette, E. by Cayuga Lake and County, S. by Ovid, W. by Seneca Lake or the County of Ontario. Its area is about equal to 8 miles square. It is an excellent tract of land, having very little unfit for cultivation. Along the Lakes, the timber consists principally of oak, but in the interior, of a

* See page 15.

* See page 35.

great variety, such as oak, maple, beech, &c. The streams are small, and, with the exception of Canoga creek, merely short ones that run E. or W. to the Lakes above mentioned; but they are sufficient for mills, and supply a good variety. There are 3 grain-mills, 7 saw-mills, and some smaller works;—3 tanner's works, 6 distilleries of grain and fruit spirits, which make 12,730 gallons in a year, worth \$7956; and 5 pot-ash works. There are 102 mechanics, employed at 11 different trades. The land is held by right of soil. Near the centre of the Town is a handsome Presbyterian, and 1 1-2 W., a Baptist meeting-house, with settled ministers; and there are about 9 or 10 school-houses. In 1810, the population was 2766, the number of families 431, and of senatorial electors 179. This Town was first settled in 1788, by some few families from Northumberland County in Pennsylvania. Some families have made 2000 pounds of sugar in one season from the juice of the acer saccharinum, the common and invaluable sugar maple. Its agriculture is fast improving, and very respectable; and the farm-lands and household wheel and loom supply a large part of the clothing of the inhabitants: 113 looms in families, produced 30,342 yards of cloth in 1810. There are three small Villages known by local names; and *Lancaster* has a Post-Office of the same name. This is in the S. W. corner, on the Seneca Lake, and has about 20 houses. *Plymouth*, two miles further N., is called a village also, but is very inconsiderable. *Apple Town*, on the Seneca shore, in the N. W. part, was once the residence of a tribe of Indians, whose apple orchards, still remaining, have given the name to a small Village. Canoga spring, which rises near the N. line of this Town, forms Canoga creek, that enters Seneca river at the Village of Jefferson in Fayette. This stream drives a saw and grist-mill within a few rods from the spring. Limestone is plenty.

J.C., & S.A.

ROXBURY, a Post-Township of Delaware County, 22 miles E. of *Delhi*, 40 W. of Catskill and 56 S. W. of Albany; bounded N. W. by Stamford, Northerly by Schoharie County, E. by Windham in Greene County, Southerly by Middletown. Its extent is about equal to 10 by 8 miles, with an area of 80 square miles. The Papachtan, or E. branch of the Delaware rises here and runs S. W.,

supplying mill-seats. There are 6 grain-mills, 11 saw-mills, a fulling-mill, and a manufactory of grass-scythes and other iron implements of husbandry. The surface of this Town is considerably mountainous or hilly, but has much of arable, meadow and pasture lands, and its population is increasing. The taxable property assessed in 1810 was valued at \$86,359, when there were 300 taxable inhabitants, 362 families, and a population of 1892 souls. There were also 72 looms in families, which produced 20,674 yards of cloth. There is one meeting-house, and 11 school-houses. The inhabitants came principally from the Eastern States, and the Town has been settled since about 1790. A small pond in this Town discharges S. the source of Papachtan, and at the N. end also sends a small stream to Schoharie creek, which just touches the N. E. corner of this Township.

J.T.M., O.P. & C.G.

RUSSELL, a Township of St. Lawrence County, about 25 miles S. easterly from Ogdensburgh, erected in 1807. It consists of *Ballybeen*, and a part of *De Witt*, as marked on the Surveyor-General's Maps; and is about 10 miles N. and S., by 6 1-2 E. and W. The surface moderately uneven, abundantly watered with small springs and rivulets, the soil moist and most excellent for grazing. This Town was first settled by Russell Atwater, Esq., in 1805, from whom it has its name. The population, by the Census of 1810, 394; and there are about 40 senatorial electors. Grass river, here about ten rods wide, runs northerly through Russell, and with other smaller streams, affords abundance of good sites for mills. Previous to 1811, there had been 40 births, and but one death in this Town. By the act of incorporation, the following Townships are temporarily attached to Russell; *Clare*, *Clifton*, *Chaumont*, *Emilyville*, *Saratuburgh*, *Scriba*, *Bloomfield*, *Fitzwilliam*, *Edwards*, *Portaferry*, *Kilkenny*, *Somerville* and *Hammond*. The soil of these is very various, and some part much broken. In *Fitzwilliam* and *Somerville* are some recent settlements, and the soil is excellent.

A road from *Caldwell*, at the head of *Lake George*, to *Canton* in *St. Lawrence* County, will be opened in 1810, and will much shorten the distance to *Albany*. A turnpike road is also opening from *Black river* to *Malone*. This intersects the *Lake George* road where it crosses

Grass river. Iron-ore is found in Chaumont, and many indications in other parts of this tract. Quarries of indifferent limestone abound. *Edwards* is called one of the best Townships of this tract.—An Arsenal is now building in the Town of Russell, at the expense of about \$3000, for the use of the State.

P.G., R.A. & H.R.

RUSSIA, a Post-Township at the N. end of Herkimer County, 26 miles N. of *Herkimer*, formerly Union, erected in 1806 from Norway; name changed to Russia, April 6, 1807: bounded N. by St. Lawrence County, E. by Montgomery County, S. by Norway and Newport, W. by Oneida and Lewis Counties; comprehending all that part of Herkimer County N. of Norway, and being about 40 miles long N. and S., and about 16 wide. But the settlements are confined to 7 or 8 miles of the S. end, or rather a narrow strip along W. Canada creek, at the S. W. corner of the Town. The northern part is clothed with impenetrable forests of spruce, fir, larch, and some pine, and the soil is as forbidding as its forest woods would indicate. Yet there are tracts of arable land, on which farmers might get a poor living; but the general character of the land is very uninviting. The N. end sends some small waters to Oswegatchie river, and Moose, Beaver, and one or 2 other creeks run W. to Black river from its wilds N. of and near the centre. *Brown's Tract*, as it is called, is principally in this Town, consisting of 7 Townships, only remarkable for the mild and moral virtues of their names on the Map. But the southern part is well supplied with mill-streams, and has a tolerable soil. In 1810, it contained 238 families; 1381 persons in all, and 112 senatorial electors;—when the taxable property was assessed at \$104,512. The roads from Johnstown and Herkimer to the Black river country, unite at W. Canada creek in the principal settlement of Russia.

J.N. & A.C.

RUSSLAND, a Post-Township of Jefferson County, 512 miles from Washington, and 170 N. W. from Albany, *Milan*, on De Witt's Maps. This Town was first erected in 1802, from a part of Watertown, then in Oneida County; and is bounded N. on Black river, E. by Champion, S. by Pinckney and a small part of Rodman, W. by Watertown. It is 5 miles wide, and its medial length N. and S. $3\frac{1}{2}$, giving an area of about 28,000 acres. The soil is generally a chocolate

colored light loam, with a small mixture of fine silicious sand, very fertile of grain and grass, arable, almost without exception. This part of the Black river country is generally underlaid by limestone, but at a considerable depth. The timber is maple, beech, elm, bass or linden, butternut, some birch, and some white-pine along the river. The first settlement of this Town was commenced in July, 1809, by A. Miller, Esq., agent for William Henderson, the proprietor. Isaac Bronson, Esq., now owns, by purchase from W. H., the right of soil, excepting about 10,000 acres, sold to actual settlers. There are now about 270 families, and probably 1600 souls. Four saw-mills, 2 grist-mills, a distillery, and several mills, &c., close on the borders of the adjoining Towns. The N. branch of Sandy creek runs through the S. part of the Town. There are about 60 framed dwelling-houses, 85 framed barns, 4 framed school-houses, and 4 merchant stores. The advance of population and improvements have been very rapid in this and the adjoining Towns, and there are a competent number of mechanics. Limestone, which affords good lime, and is very good for building, is plenty. Population in 1810, 1712 souls. There are 288 senatorial electors.

E.B.

RYE, a Post-Township in the S. E. angle of Westchester County, 29 miles from New-York, 5 S. E. of *White-Plains*, and 142 S. of Albany; bounded Easterly by the State of Connecticut, Southerly by Long-Island Sound, W. by Harrison. Like most of the other Towns in this County, it has but a small area, and its form is very irregular; in the N. it terminates in a point. *Byram river*, runs 1 or 2 miles on the E. line, and enters the Sound in the S. E. corner; and *Parsonage Point* runs far into the Sound.—The land is under good cultivation. There is a small Village of the same name, on the road to Boston 25 miles from New-York, and another small Village on the E. line. There is nothing to demand minute detail. The taxable property, as valued by the Assessors in 1810, amounted to \$319,871, when there were 225 taxable persons, 85 senatorial electors, and a whole population of 1278 persons.

S.D.

RACKET RIVER, a very considerable stream that enters the E. bank of the St. Lawrence, 2 miles above St. Regis, near

the intersection of the boundary line between Canada and the United States. It rises in the mountainous country westward of Lake Champlain, near the head waters of the Hudson and Black rivers, running through Macomb's purchase, Potsdam, Louisville and Massena. It is a very deep, crooked, sluggish stream for a considerable part of its whole length, and runs through several large ponds. When it arrives within about 50 miles of the St. Lawrence, it becomes very rapid, and continues about 30 miles. Within that distance, there are several large cataracts, and in the Township of Cookham, it falls 200 feet in a short distance. When it arrives at Louisville, 20 miles from its mouth, it becomes smooth, and affords good navigation for boats of 5 tons burden to the St. Lawrence, whence boat navigation is good to Montreal. In Potsdam it is about 250 yards broad, in Massena 16 rods, and its whole comparative course is about 120 miles.

B.R.&S.R.

RACKETON VILLAGE, see LOUISVILLE.

RAMAPO WORKS, Post-Office, or Pier-son's Works, see HAMPESTEAD, Rockland County. Here is a Village of 60 houses, and a vast scene of manufacturing, principally in iron, besides mills, &c. It stands in the valley of Ramapo river, 2 miles N. of the southern extremity of the Highlands, on the Albany and New-York stage-road, 130 miles from Albany, and 40 from New-York.

RAMAPO, or RINGWOOD, a branch of the Passaic river of New-Jersey, rises in the S. E. of Orange County, and runs S. across the W. angle of Rockland also in this State, where it enters New-Jersey. It is a very valuable stream for mills, abounding with rapids and falls, on which are erected several of the extensive Iron Works noticed in the Topography of the above Counties. Its whole course in this State may be about 23 miles.

S.T.

REDBOOK, Village and Post-Office, see RHINEBECK;—see also BROOKLYN.

RENSSELAERWYCK, or the MANOR OF RENSSELAER, comprises a very extensive tract on both sides of the Hudson, having Albany nearly in the centre. It is 24 miles wide on the river, and about 42 miles long E. and West; bounded on the N. by Schenectady and Saratoga Counties, and by the Towns of Schaghticoke, Pittstown and Hoosac, in the County of Rensselaer; E. by Vermont and Massachusetts, S. by Columbia and

Greene Counties, W. by Schoharie County. Albany County, and Rensselaer also, excepting the Towns named above, are comprised within this tract, which, with some exceptions, is the absolute property of Stephen Van Rensselaer, Esq. Albany City, which see, is common property, belonging to the people of Albany, vested for ever, for their use, in its constituted authorities; and there are several other tracts belonging to individuals. The title to this Patent is derived from several successive Grants by the Government of Holland, dating back as far as the year 1641, and later and confirmatory grants by the King of England. The first grant was made in 1641 to Killian Van Rensselaer, who had purchased the native right of soil, under the conditions stipulated by the Dutch Government. His Bills of purchases from the Indians, which are now before me, are dated in the years 1630, 1631, 1637, 1648 and 1649. When this country changed masters, passing from the Dutch to the English, again for a short time to the Dutch, and finally again to the English, some controversies arose about indemnities, but the private right of the original Proprietor of the Colony of Rensselaerwyck, was never questioned. And on the 4th of March, 1685, the whole was confirmed by Letters Patent under the great seal of the Province of New-York, by Thomas Dongan, Lieutenant-Governor of the same. The original design of the Dutch Government extended only to the founding of Colonies in this country, by citizens of Holland, who should amicably acquire the Indian title to the lands; and the Founder of a Colony was therefore styled its Patron, by the Bill of privileges, and the Deed of conveyance, the latter of which was only granted when the native right had been acquired by purchase.—For the quality of the lands, with the population, improvements, &c., see Albany and Rensselaer Counties, with the several Towns into which they are divided.

RENSSELAER VILLAGE, in the Town of Berlin, 12 miles E. from Albany, is situated about one mile S. of the Eastern turnpike from Bath to Williamstown in Massachusetts. This Village is the site of an extensive manufactory of Window Glass, established in 1805, by a company incorporated for that purpose. There are 2 large houses, one for the making of cylinder, and the other for crown.

glass,* with all the necessary appendant buildings for every part of the work connected with this branch of manufacture. Here are 34 dwellings, all of which excepting 4, belong to the company, and present, together with the many shops, &c., an interesting spectacle. A small natural pond adds a pleasing diversity, and its outlet, winding among the rocks and huge blackened temples of manufacturing industry, supplies the mills connected with the establishment.—These various works employ about 100 hands, and consume about 20,000 cords of wood annually. A turnpike road, now opening, from this Village to Stephentown Hollow, and the opulent farming Towns on the E., will probably prove highly beneficial to its interests.

T. F.

RENSSELAER COUNTY, see page 96;
RICHMOND COUNTY, see p. 97; ROCKLAND COUNTY, p. 98.

RENSSELAER'S MILLS, VILLAGE, see PETERSBURGH.

The RIDGE ROAD, or ALLUVIAL WAY, is a grand work of nature, noticed under Natural Curiosities, page 57. This ridge lies along the S. shore of Lake Ontario, between that and the northern terrace or ledge of rocks, and extends from Genesee river to Niagara river. It is composed of common beach sand and gravel stones, apparently worn smooth by the action of water; and the whole intermixed with small shells. Its general width is from 4 to 8 rods, and it is raised in the middle with a handsome crowning arch, from 6 to 10 feet. Its general surface preserves a very uniform level, being raised to meet the unevenness of the ground through which it lies. A road is now opened upon it from Lewiston to Genesee river, a distance of 87 miles; and though very little labor has been bestowed upon it, the ALLUVIAL WAY is already called a pretty good road, extending E. and W. across Genesee and Niagara Counties. At the Genesee and Niagara rivers, it is found to be elevated about 120 to 130 feet, and this of course determines its elevation from Lake Ontario, from which it is distant from 6 to 10 miles, toward which there is a pretty uniform though gradual descent. When the wood shall be removed from the intermediate lands, and the eye survey the vast extent of a

boundless view, embracing Lake Ontario throughout this whole distance, this Road will present one of the greatest of temptations for tourists. And Niagara, the wonder of the world, roars in terrible majesty near the western limit of the Alluvial Way. To account for this stupendous work of nature, is not my object; but that it was formed by the action of water is very evident, and that water must have been no other than Lake Ontario, now settled away to 130 feet below this ancient boundary; and the whole intermediate space is said to be good land, exhibiting strong evidences of alluvial origin.

A. P. & J. G.

ROBIN'S & RAM ISLANDS, see SOUTHOLED.

ROGERS' ROCK, see HAGUE.

RONCONOMA POND, see ISLIP.

RONDOUT CREEK, see WALLKILL CREEK.

ROSENDALE, see ESOPUS.

S.

SARATOGA, a Post-Township of Saratoga County, 12 miles N. E. of Ballston, and 31 N. of Albany; bounded N. by Northumberland and Greenfield, E. by the Hudson, or the County of Washington, S. by Stillwater and Malta, W. by Milton. It extends W. from the Hudson about 14 miles, being 5 miles wide; and includes 3 1-2 miles of the N. end of Saratoga Lake in the centre, and all of Owl pond on the N. The Kyadeross creek enters the S. W. corner, and runs eastward 5 miles to Saratoga Lake, in which its name is lost; Fish creek, the outlet of S. Lake, runs E. near 8 miles to the Hudson, at the N. E. corner of this Town. These streams are very good for mills, and they supply a great abundance of mill-seats. Along the Hudson are some alluvial flats, principally of argillaceous mold; and the river hills, of moderate height, present a soil of gravelly loam, timbered with oak, walnut, &c. Around Saratoga lake the soil is a light sandy loam, and the timber white and yellow pine, which continues to the W. end of the Town.—The surface is moderately uneven in general, and the small ridges of parallel hills extend W. from the Hudson to near the Lake; and the western part has some pine plains that are quite level, with intervening marshes of alder and sedge-grass, and many small water-

* Since the above was written, the crown-house has been consumed by fire, but it is now re-building on an improved plan.

courses. The rocks are shistic in the E., the central hills have abundance of silicious or flinty paving stones, of a good size for field-wall, and the W. has calcareous and shistic rocks, especially around Saratoga Springs, near the N.W. corner. Limestone also appears around the Quaker Springs, among the central hills. The E. half has much the best soil for farming, and it has also the largest share of the population. In 1810, the whole population was 3183, and there were 280 senatorial electors; taxable property, \$460,000. The celebrated *Mineral Springs of Saratoga*, are spread over a tract of about 12 miles in this County, and are known abroad by this general appellation. But in their vicinity, the several springs are known by local names;—as **BALLSTON SPRINGS**, originally in the Township of Ballstown, but now, by a division of that Town, in Milton, where is the Post-Village of Ballston-Spa; **QUAKER SPRINGS**, little known, in the central part of the Township of Saratoga, near a Quaker meeting-house; and **SARATOGA SPRINGS**, near the N.W. corner of the same Township, which are also known by local names.—The Saratoga Springs are situated on the W. bank of a valley of some extent, through which flows a small stream that runs S. to Kyadeross creek, 12 miles W. of the Hudson, 7 E. of N. from Ballston, and 32 N. of Albany. Within a half mile there are 10 of these fountains, and probably many more may be yet discovered. Near the centre of these, and on the declivity of the hill facing the E., the *Rock Spring* arrests the earliest attention. This fountain is enclosed in a hollow rock of a conical form, that rises about 5 feet, the base of which is about 9 feet in diameter. At the top is a circular

10 inches.



9 feet.

opening of near 10 inches diameter, and this opening enlarges downward, as is represented in the annexed sectional view. The water rises to the line drawn across the inner cavity, within 2 feet of

the top, and is kept in a state of constant ebullition by the ascent of air-bubbles of carbonic-acid-gas, which accumulate to overflowing in the hollow space above the water. This rock seems to have been formed by concretion, from the particles thrown up by the waters, and is of a spongy texture, soft and easily broken, though the surface is more compact and hard, and of a deeper color, approaching to that of the brown oxyd of iron formed of bog-iron-ore in a state of nature. There is a crack on one side, which is supposed to open a vent for the water below the surface of the earth that surrounds the rock; and tradition asserts, with every appearance of probability, that when this spring was first discovered, about 60 years since, the water flowed over the top of the rock. The water of this spring is super-saturated with carbonic-acid-gas, of which it contains the greatest proportion of any of the waters of Saratoga. See *MINERAL WATERS*, page 24, for a brief account of these waters.* The *Bathing Spring*, near the above, has its name from the common use of its waters in bathing. About a half mile S. of the Rock Spring, and at the bottom of the valley, is *Congress Spring*, so called from the collective strength and combined qualities of its waters. And near this are *Columbia Spring*, supposed to be the strongest chalybeate, and *Washington* and *Hamilton Springs*. Between the Rock and Congress Springs, and about 80 rods N. of the latter, is *Flat Rock Spring*, with 1 or 2 others. These Springs, in common with those of Ballston, are much resorted to in the warm months. Boarding-houses are erected, as at Ballston-Spa, and there are handsome Villages of 20 to 30 houses at Rock Spring, and Congress Spring, where is also a Post-Office. In the pages of American history, Saratoga is a name that will long be associated with details of events of high importance. A people who had willed to be free, contending in arms for national freedom, here fought their haughty foe, and triumphed in victory. And here, too, thousands bled and died in the cause of their country: and the tale has been told from the Mother to the Son,

* And for a minute and interesting examination of their contents, &c., see "*A Dissertation on the Mineral Waters of Saratoga*," by Dr. V. Seaman, of New-York, in 131 12mo. pages, published in 1809.

how our kindred toiled and suffered and died, till all have heard and grieved and mourned. Historians may narrate events, but the Mother only can engrave them on the memory. The surrender of Burgoyne, with his whole army, consisting of 5791 effective men, occurred in this Town, Oct. 17, 1777. The British piled their arms on the bank of the Hudson, just on the N. side of Fish creek, where are still to be seen the remains of an entrenchment called Fort-Hardy.

TAYLOR'S SPRINGS. Since the above was written, I am informed of several other springs, recently discovered, on the lands of J. and Z. Taylor. They are 3 in number, all within a small space, situated in a handsome vale, about 300 rods E. of the Rock Spring, and the proprietors contemplate soon to erect houses of accommodation. One of these is thought by a Correspondent to be a very strong purgative, not inferior to Congress Spring in strength; and he says that its waters are very brisk, and highly charged with carbonic-acid-gas. The others of various degrees of strength, are similar to the common mineral springs of Saratoga before described.—These springs have been many years covered by a mill-pond. Around one is a flat rock, of considerable extent.—1813.

J.S., V.S., J. G. & J. T.

SALINA, a Post-Township of Onondaga County, 5 1-2 miles N. of Onondaga, and 130 W. of Albany; bounded N. by Lysander and Cicero, E. by Cicero and Manlius, S. by Onondaga, W. by Camillus. This Town embraces the principal salt-springs and salt-works of this State, with the Onondaga or Salt Lake. See MINERALOGY, p. 23. The outlet of this lake communicates with Seneca river on the N. line, through which is opened an extensive boat-navigation from the salt-works, by which the salt is readily conveyed over the whole country of the great lakes in the interior of America, to the Ohio, the St. Lawrence, and the Hudson, and all with less than 50 miles of land carriage over some short portages! In 1810, the whole population of Salina was 1259, and there were 73 senatorial electors. The salt trade, and the manufacture of that article, employ a very large proportion of the inhabitants, who are necessarily collected into clusters around the various works. The VILLAGE of SALINA, in the S., and at the E. end of the lake, contains about 90 houses, and near 80 salt-works or houses. About $\frac{1}{2}$ of the dwellings are of hewn logs, and

there is a large hotel or tavern, with a few other good buildings. This Village is 5 1-2 miles from Onondaga, and 36 from Oswego. LIVERPOOL, 3 miles down the Lake, on the E. shore also, has about 80 houses, $\frac{2}{3}$ of logs, and 35 salt-works. Here is a *Post-Office* of the same name, 153 miles from Albany. Salt is also made at the Middle Works, and some other detached places. Agreeable to the Census of 1810, there were 125 blocks, containing in all 1010 kettles employed in boiling salt-water, which produced that year 435,840 bushels of salt. These Springs belong to the people of the State, and for the incomes, &c., see REVENUE and EXPENSES, p. 28. An officer is appointed by the State Council to superintend the public interests in these works, who pays the revenues derived from them into the public treasury.

J.G. & J.H.

SAUGERTIES, a Post-Township in the N. E. angle of Ulster County, 13 miles N. of Kingston, 52 S. of Albany, and 113 N. of New-York; bounded N. by Greene County, E. by the Hudson, S. by Kingston, W. by Woodstock and a part of Greene County. This Town was erected in 1811, from the N. end of Kingston, the central part of which retained its former name, and the S. end was at the same time erected into a separate Town, called Esopus. The whole population of Saugerties, as computed by an intelligent Correspondent in 1811, amounted to 2194; and the senatorial electors are also supposed to be about 231. See Ulster County, page 109. Saugerties seems to be a name borrowed from the Sawyer's kill or creek, and has long been applied to the N. part of Kingston.—There is a small village called *Saugerties*, at the mouth of Esopus creek, consisting of 12 or 14 houses, handsomely situated on a fine level plain, where is considerable business. Another settlement, consisting of a few scattered houses, and a stone Dutch Reformed church, is called *Kaatsbaan*; and *West-Camp*, noticed under HISTORY and GERMAN-TOWN, has a few scattered houses and a Lutheran church, near which is also a Methodist church. There is an excellent bridge over the Plattekill, on the New-York and Albany stage-road. A turnpike road leads from Saugerties Village to Woodstock, where it meets the Ulster and Delaware turnpike. The Kaater's kill, descending from the Catsberg mountains in the N. W. corner of

This Town, has a fall of 260 feet. This is a stream of Greene County, that just crosses the line into Ulster, in 2 places.

C.T.

SALEM, a Post-Township, and half-shire Town of Washington County, 46 miles N. E. of Albany, and 18 S. E. of *Sandy-Hill*, the other half-shire; bounded N. by Hebron, E. by the State of Vermont, S. by Cambridge or the Battenkill, W. by Greenwich and Argyle. The great northern turnpike, from Lansingburgh to Wells in Vermont, leads through this Township, and is one of the best roads in the State. Battenkill, which forms the southern boundary, receives several small streams in this Town, and there are abundance of mill-seats. There are 2 carding-machines, several fulling-mills, a woollen manufactory, and a large number of grain and saw-mills. The flats are extensive and rich, and there are few Towns better adapted for agriculture, or more pleasantly diversified with gentle undulations, interspersed with fine valleys and plains. Its agriculture is respectable and rapidly improving, as is every department of domestic economy. In 1810, its population was 2833, with 229 senatorial electors. It was first settled in 1764, by Alexander Turner and others, to whom the Town had been granted in 1761. The inhabitants suffered severely in the Revolutionary war, when they were driven from their homes, with the loss of much property; and their meeting-house was consumed by fire.

SALEM VILLAGE is situated on an extensive plain, near the centre of the Township, on the northern turnpike, and is handsomely laid out in streets and squares. The Courts are held alternately here and at *Sandy-Hill*, a bad policy, but which will probably be remedied within a few years, by a division of the County. Salem Village was incorporated in 1803, and contains 66 dwellings, 4 stores, an academy, 2 churches, and a court-house and prison: the inhabitants may be near 600. There is also a fire-engine company; and there are some elegant mansions, that add much to the beauty of the place.

J.L.B. & J.P.R.

SALISBURY, a Township of Montgomery County, bounded N. by St. Lawrence County, E. by Stratford, S. by Manheim, W. by Herkimer County. This Township is 64 miles in length N. and S., and 8 to 12 miles wide at the S. end, but the N. end is narrow and uninhabited. The

improvements are confined to 8 miles of the S. end. The E. part of the tracts called Royal Grants are in this Town, as is the patent of Jerseyfield, in which rises the W. branch of E. Canada creek, and the E. branch of W. Canada creek also. On the S. E., for a few miles, E. Canada creek forms the boundary toward Oppenheim. The soil of the southern part is pretty good, while the northern is mountainous, marshy, and of but little value: the timber in the S. deciduous; in the N. evergreen and impenetrable wilds of most forbidding aspect. The inhabitants are principally Yankees; and Yankee-bush, in the S. W. part of the Town has a Presbyterian meeting-house, 4 miles E. of the academy in Fairfield, and 21 from Utica. Here is a small library, a school-house and a few dwellings. The S. E. part of the Town is called Pine-bush, where the soil is a light sand; Yankee-bush has a loamy soil. Spruce creek is a fine mill-stream, and there are abundance of sites for mills. There are 4 grain-mills, 8 saw-mills, 2 carding-machines, a fulling-mill, and a trip-hammer. The roads are pretty numerous and good. The Black river State road from Johnstown leads across the S. end, and is opening considerable intercourse. It crosses the main road of the Town, 1 mile E. of Yankee-bush, and 25 W. from Johnstown. In 1810, the population was 1252, the whole number of taxable inhabitants 200, and of senatorial electors 140; the taxable personal property \$6255, real estate \$178,499.

T.L. & J.M.

SCARSDALE, a small Township of Westchester County, about 25 miles from New-York, and 3 S. of *White-Plains*; bounded N. and E. by White-Plains, S. by Mamaroneck, New-Rochelle and E. Chester, W. by Greensburgh, the line being Bronx creek, or river as it is called. Its area does not exceed 8 square miles, far too small for a Town; and its population in 1810, was but 259, with 15 electors and 36 taxable inhabitants; the whole amount of taxable property, \$120,290. The personal property forms 5073 dollars of this sum. It is difficult to conceive on what principle this County has been so minutely subdivided.— There is nothing that demands local detail. The land is pretty good for farming, and is under good cultivation, in small farms. The inhabitants make most of their clothing in the household way.

N.C.T., S.D., & J.W.

SCHENECTADY, a City and also a Post-

Township, the capital of Schenectady County, the centre of which is 20 miles N. W. of Albany; bounded N. by Saratoga County, E. by Saratoga Co., and the Township of Niskayuna, S. by Albany County, W. by Princetown, and the S. E. angle of Montgomery County. Its extent is about equal to 10 miles square, and the Mohawk runs centrally through it on a devious course eastward. For the convenience of municipal regulations, it is divided into 4 Wards, the 1st and 2d of which comprise the compact and ancient Town of Schenectady. The land is of various qualities, from the poorest of sandy loam, to the best of alluvial flats which are very extensive along the river. And much of the plains and uplands are but poor, though there are many tracts which only appear so now for the want of good husbandry. The roads are very numerous, and the great Mohawk turnpike from Albany, crosses the river at the city where is an elegant wooden bridge of 997 feet in length. The whole population of this Township in 1810, was 5909, when there was 622 electors. The population of the 1st Ward, 1406; 2d, 1444; 3d, 1005; 4th, 2054. The Corporation, as in Albany, holds a large tract of land around the City, and this circumstance is thought to operate against an increase of population. The lands can only be leased, for the use of the Corporate concern, and they are badly cultivated. About 20,000 acres are still in wood, reserved for fuel, &c., for the use of the inhabitants of Schenectady.

The TOWN or CITY of SCHENECTADY, or the site of the compact population, is in the S. E. part, on the S. E. side of the Mohawk, 15 1-2 miles from Albany. The ground is level and rich, and the plain on which the houses stand is washed on the W. by the river, beyond which are extensive flats under good cultivation, the prospect of which is very fine. On the E. are hills of a moderate height, and the soil a light sand. The Town is regularly laid out in streets and squares, and contains about 500 houses, a large proportion of which are of brick;—3 college edifices, the County buildings, and 4 houses for public worship;—one of which is for Presbyterians, one Dutch Reformed, one for Methodists, and one for Episcopalians. An elegant wooden bridge across the Mohawk, is as ornamental as useful, and it appears to me as one of the best bridges in the State. It is 997 feet in length, of a peculiar

construction, and was built by the justly celebrated bridge architect Theodore Burr. Schenectady has a bank, and its trade is thought by the inhabitants to be increasing, though it has no considerable increase of population. It is situated at the foot of navigation on the Mohawk, from which place there is a portage to Albany. But boat navigation is much less employed since the construction of turnpikes than formerly, and this branch of trade is progressively decreasing in amount. For a particular account of Union College, in this city, see page 44; and there is also a seminary for the education of young ladies, besides a competent number of common schools. Schenectady is one of the most ancient Dutch settlements in this State, and its history is intimately connected with that of the Colony of New-York. Its early inhabitants suffered much from frontier exposure to the Indians of the W. and North. And in Feb., 1690, the whole Town, which consisted of 63 houses and a church, was wholly destroyed, by a party of French and Indians from Canada. The inhabitants were taken by surprize, and very few escaped.

E.N., D.T. & S.A.G.

SCHODAC, a Township in the S. W. corner of the County of Rennselaer, 15 miles S. of Troy, and 9 from Albany; bounded N. by Greenbush, E. by Nassau, S. by Columbia County, W. by the Hudson or the County of Albany. It comprises an area about equal to 7 miles square, and is a pretty good Township for farming. The land is of various kinds and qualities, with tracts of clay or loam, of sand, and there are pretty extensive pine plains. The taxable property, as assessed in 1810, amounted to \$436,633, when there were 287 senatorial electors. The whole population, by the Census of 1810, was 3166, including 184 slaves. A large proportion of the inhabitants are of Dutch origin. Moor-denaar's kill, and several other small streams of the Hudson supply mill-seats; and Valletjies kill, a branch of Kinderhook creek, runs a short distance in the S. E. corner. For a more detailed view of the surface, quality of the soil, &c., see GREENBUSH and KINDERHOOK, adjoining Towns on the N. and S. of Schodac. The roads are very numerous; and the turnpike to New-Lebanon Springs, leads several miles across the N. E. corner, meeting the main post road to New-York near the N. line. There are 2 Landings on the Hudson, with considerable and

an increasing amount of trade, where are also small villages. *Schodac Landing*, is 9 miles below Albany, and *Castleton* 8 miles. The lands are held by lease from the Proprietor of the Manor of Rensselaer, in which this Town is included. B.S., N.C.T.

SCHAGHTICOKE,* a Post-Township, in the N. W. corner of Rensselaer County, on the E. shore of the Hudson, 10 miles N. of *Troy*, and 20 from Albany; bounded N. by Washington County, E. by Pittstown, S. by Lansingburgh, W. by the Hudson or the County of Saratoga. It extends along the Hudson, 11 miles, and along the line of Washington County, about 10, in a narrow strip of land formed by the course of Hoosac creek. The surface is moderately uneven, and the soil good for grain and grass. The Schaghticoke flats have long been celebrated for their richness and fertility, and the uplands have a soil of loam, and some clay and sand. Hoosac creek, a large mill-stream, receives in this Town Tomhanoc creek, and these supply abundance of mill-seats. At the mouth of Hoosac creek, is a small village called *Schaghticoke-Point*, consisting of 15 houses; and here is the Post-Office, 20 miles N of Albany. It is situated in the N. W. corner of the Town: and in the S. part, on the Northern turnpike, is another small village called *Speigle-Town*. The Northern turnpike from Lansingburgh to the N. E. part of Washington County, and another road of considerable travel to Whitehall, lead through this Town, besides many other common and very good roads. There are 3 houses of worship; 2 Reformed Dutch, and a Presbyterian; and 11 school-houses.—There are 12 grain-mills, 11 saw-mills, an oil-mill, fulling-mill, and 2 carding-machines; and 2 companies are incorporated for manufacturing purposes, one for cotton, and the other for linnen, and their works are probably in operation at this time. The lands are held by

* *This name, so long, crooked and hard that it puzzles every body, is said to have originated with the Mohawk Indians.—The original was Scaugh wank, a name by them applied to a sand-slide of near 200 yards elevation, extending for a considerable distance along the right bank of Hoosac creek, under an angle of about 60° with the horizon. When the Dutch settled here, they added Hook to the name of the Point, now called Schaghticoke-Point.*

D.O.G.

different tenures, some in fee, some by permanent, and some by temporary leases. The whole amount of taxable property in 1810, was assessed at \$302,493, 32,294 of which was personal property: the whole population 2492, including 94 slaves, and there were 229 senatorial electors. About the commencement of the 18th century some German and Dutch families settled on the rich alluvial lands of this Town, then occupied by a clan of the Mohawk Indians.

M.S., D.O.G. & B.S.

SCHOHARIE, a Post-Township, the capital of Schoharie County, 32 miles W. of Albany, 22 S. W. from Schenectady, and 24 S. of Johnstown; bounded N. by Montgomery County, Easterly by Schenectady and Albany Counties, S. by Middleburgh, W. by Carlisle and Cobelskill. Its area may be near 80 square miles; and it contained in 1810, 3232 inhabitants, 125 of which were slaves, and 266 senatorial electors. The Schoharie creek, which has furnished a name for this Town and County, flows northward toward the Mohawk, and receives in this Town Cobelskill and Fox creeks. This stream is here about 10 rods wide, generally fordable, and the alluvial flats that emborder it are from 1 to 2 miles wide, presenting one of the richest soils in America.—These flats have been cultivated from 80 to 100 years, and with little loss of their abundant fertility. The first white inhabitants were some families of Germans and Hollanders, and their descendants still constitute a large share of the present population. Wheat is the principal object of Dutch and German husbandry; and its cultivation is, perhaps, no where more successful. The average produce per acre, is 20 bushels, and this crop rarely fails. It is sown in September, and cut late in July, and what are called good farmers, raise annually from 300 to 1000 bushels. The lands are held in fee, and when in high cultivation, are valued at 100 to 200 dollars an acre.—The Helderberg hills, or mountains as they are called, present here also a considerable altitude, with much broken and hilly surface. See MOUNTAINS, page 9. Their base is limestone, variously intermixed with sand; and they are wooded with oak, maple, ash, and some pine. Schoharie had 139 looms in families in 1810, which produced about 32,000 yards of cloth. There were also 4 fulling-mills, 4 carding-machines, an oil-mill, a paper-mill, distillery, nail factory, and 4 tanner's works. The public build-

ings are a court-house of stone, 3 stories high, a brick church, and one also of stone. The latter served as a fortress during the Revolutionary war, when Schoharie was destroyed by Johnson and Brandt, and many of its inhabitants killed or led into captivity. There are 2 small villages in this Town; *Schoharie*, beautifully situated on the Schoharie flats, 8 miles S. of Esperance, and 32 W. of Albany, has the County buildings, 2 churches, about 25 houses, a post-office, and 2 school-houses. The houses are 2 stories high, painted white, and every thing indicates plenty and wealth.

Esperance, is situated in the N. E. part, 8 miles N. of Schoharie, at the W. end of Schoharie bridge on the Albany and Cherry-Valley turnpike, 26 miles W. of Albany. Here is a Post-Office, called *Esperance*, or *Schoharie Bridge* r. o., 20 houses and stores, a paper-mill, and several other water-works; and at the E. end of the bridge, which is in Duanesburgh, a grain-mill and saw-mill. This is a fine place for business, having the advantage of a rapid in the creek, and abundance of water for any extent of works.

I.H.P., E.C., & E.H.

SCHUYLER, a Township of Herkimer County, about 8 miles N. of W. from *Herkimer*, 6 miles N. E. of *Utica*, and 86 from Albany; bounded N. by *Newport*, E. by *Herkimer*, S. by *Mohawk* river or the Town of *Frankfort*, W. by *Oneida* County. Its mill-streams are some small brooks that fall S. into the *Mohawk*, and several small streams that run east to W. *Canada Creek*. The soil is of a good quality, with some hills, and there are abundance of springs and brooks. It has the *Mohawk* turnpike along that river, where are fine flats, and its other roads are sufficiently numerous. The taxable property of *Schuyler* in 1810, agreeable to the valuation on the Supervisors' books, amounted to 163,546 dollars, when the whole population was 2107; the number of families 324, and of senatorial electors 124.

N.T.

SCROON, a large Township of *Essex* County, erected in 1804, from *Crown-Point*;—bounded N. by *Keene*, and *Elizabethtown*, E. by *Ticonderoga*, *Crown-Point*, and *Moriah*; S. by *Washington* Co., W. by *Montgomery* County. The soil, surface, &c. are so similar to those of *Keene*, as to supersede a repetition of detail. It is but newly settled, contains 89 senatorial electors, and about 120 fa-

milies. Watered by the N. branch of *Hudson* river and its numerous small branches, it is abundantly irrigated, and supplied with numerous sites for mills. Here, also, are mountains, and some of great height, as in other parts of the County: but there are extensive vallies of rich land, well watered and healthy. This extensive Township, being about 30 miles long E. and W., and 19 broad, is but lately settled, and those settlements are detached. In the western part, the settlement called *Dominick*, was first begun in 1800, lies about 10 miles S. W. of the head of *Scroon* lake, and contains a few families, who have 1 saw-mill, a grain-mill, and a school-house, in which are held the meetings for worship. The State Road, from *Chester* in *Washington* Co., to *Canton* in *St. Lawrence* Co., lies through this settlement. On this road, about 20 miles N. W. from *Dominick*, is a little settlement called *Pendleton*, commenced in 1808, containing 5 or 6 families, who have a grain and saw-mill. *Scroon Lake* is partly in this Town, and *Paradox Lake*, about 5 miles long, a water of *Scroon* river, besides some other small lakes and ponds. There are 8 saw-mills, 4 grain-mills, a distillery, &c.—*Crown-Point Post-Office*, established in 1803, is near the head of *Scroon Lake*, in this Town, 502 miles from *Washington*. Population, 1810, 689 souls. Taxable property, \$65,537.

S.R. & C.R.

SCRIBA, a Post-Township of *Oneida* County, at the mouth of *Oswego* river, 60 miles N. of W. from *Rome*, and 173 from Albany; bounded Northerly by *Lake Ontario*, E. by *Mexico* and *Volney*, S. by *Volney*, and S. W. by *Oswego* river, or the Town of *Hannibal* in *Onondaga* County. It comprises the Township of *Oswego* on the Maps of the Surveyor-General, and the N. half of *Fredericksburgh*. This Town was erected in 1811, together with *Volney*, which see, from *Fredericksburgh*, which was divided into these 2 Towns, and lost its name in the County. In 1810, when the last Census was taken, the whole population was 328, and the senatorial electors 11. About two thirds of this now probably belongs to *Scriba*; say about 228 persons; though well-informed persons compute the actual population at 400 in 1812. The general surface is level, the soil pretty good. It has no mill-streams, but its advantages for navigation and trade are very commanding. *Oswego Fort* is in this Town, an ancient fortress,

of much importance in the early wars.— This is one of the military posts surrendered by the British in 1796, conformable to the conditions of Jay's treaty.— The Fort is a 3 sided figure, with bastions, &c., and contains 3 or 4 acres of ground within the ditches. The site is elevated about 50 feet above the level of the Lake and Oswego river, and situated just at the mouth of the river. The history of this fortress is intimately connected with that of the early settlements and wars of the Colony now State of New-York. A trading house was established here by the Governor of New-York in 1722, and a fort erected in 1727, rebuilt and enlarged in 1755. This, together with Fort Ontario, erected on an adjoining eminence in 1755, was invested by the French under Montcalm in 1756, with 3000 men, aided by 2 armed vessels. Fort Ontario was abandoned after the first day of assault, on the 13th day of August; and on the 14th, Oswego capitulated, with a garrison of 1600 men. It had then 21 pieces of cannon, 14 mortars, and great stores of the munitions of war; besides 2 armed sloops and 200 boats. These forts were immediately dismantled, and the French retired with their booty within their own lines. And the settlements on the Mohawk were soon left entirely exposed.— Oswego is in N. Lat. 43° 28', 2° 34' W. Long. from New-York. The Oswego river has a strong rapid 1 mile from its mouth, where the waters may be taken out, at a moderate expense, for mills. The Village of Oswego contains about 30 houses, and the trade of this port is very considerable and increasing.— There are 15 schooners, from 15 to 80 tons burthen, and a great number of batteaux of 5 to 12 tons. In 1809, the whole amount of property shipped here, was 535,000 dollars. A village is also laid out on the S. shore of Oswego river, opposite this place, which is known by the same name, though in Hannibal, Onondaga County. Oswego has a Post-Office of the same name, 480 miles from Washington, and 178 from Albany.— Scriba Post-Office was established in 1812. N.C., B.W. & S.G.

Scipio, a Post-Township of Cayuga County, 11 miles S. of Auburn, and 180 W. of Albany; bounded N. by Aurelius, E. by Sempronius, S. by Genoa, W. by Cayuga Lake or the County of Seneca.— It is about 10 miles square, the Township of Scipio, in the Military Tract, and it includes also a part of the Cayuga

Reservation. It is an excellent tract of land under good cultivation, and has 2 Post-Offices; Scipio and Aurora Post-Offices, about 8 miles apart. This is one of the most populous and opulent farming Towns in the Western country. In 1810, the population was 7100, the number of families 1104, of senatorial electors 468; the taxable property, as valued by the Assessors, 205,042 dollars. On the E. it is bounded on Owasco Lake about 6 miles; by Cayuga on the W., which receives several small streams from the western part of this Town, and Salmon creek rises in the central and S. eastern part, and runs S. through Genoa to the Cayuga Lake. These streams supply abundance of mill-seats. It has 2 turnpikes, and numerous common roads. The old Cayuga Castle, the residence of the Cayuga Indians, is in the N. W. corner of this Town, on the shore of the lake of the same name. And there is a ferry across the Lake between Scipio and Romulus. The Post-Village of Aurora is finely seated on the lake near the centre of the W. line, has a flourishing academy, about 50 houses, a Post-Office, and a small library. The village called Levana, has about 25 houses, and is 2 miles below Aurora. The inhabitants of Scipio, like those of the western country in general, are principally employed in farming; and their agriculture and domestic economy partake of the improvements common to the more opulent Towns. The Cayuga academy in this Town is an eligible situation for the education of such youth, as are absorbed in the grosser pleasures of more populous Towns, and the price of board in respectable families, is fixed at \$1.25 to \$1.75 cents per week.

N.T., D.T., & W.S.

SEMPRONIUS, a Post-Township of Cayuga County, 14 miles S. E. of the Village of Auburn, and 164 N. of W. from Albany; bounded N. by Owasco, and by Marcellus in Onondaga County, E. by Skeneateles Lake, or Spafford in Onondaga Co., and by Preble in Cortlandt Co.; S. by Locke, W. by Scipio. The surface is considerably hilly in some parts, but the vallies are extensive, and its arable lands, which form a large proportion of the whole, are rich and productive. The northern part is bounded, on the E., by Skeneateles Lake, on the W. by Owasco Lake, an inlet of which spreads over the southern part, and its branches supply abundance of the best sites for mills; and there are also fine

mill-seats on other small streams that fall into the above Lakes. There are in all, a large merchant-mill, 3 grain-mills, 10 saw-mills, 3 fulling-mills, and some similar works. Along the inlet of Owasco above mentioned, is a marsh of 3 miles long from the head of the Lake, and about one mile wide, through which flows the creek, and there are other small marshes. The *Owasco Flats*, in the S. W. part, are proverbially rich and fertile, and the settlement or district of that name is one of the handsomest in this country. A Village is laid out here, and named *Moravia*, by the inhabitants, which contains about 40 families. A branch of the inlet, coming from the E., falls perpendicularly near 70 feet, at the head of the Owasco Flats, where are a grain-mill, a saw-mill, 2 fulling-mills, and 2 carding-machines. Seven roads meet at the Flats, and there are numerous common roads in this Town, but none of any great travel. There are 10 school-houses. About 1794, when the settlements first commenced, there remained some Indians at the Flats, a favorite position, long since abandoned to their more fortunate successors. In 1810, the population was 3137, the whole number of families 516, of senatorial electors 322; and the taxable property amounted to \$114,878; the taxable inhabitants 402. There is a small library in the Village of *Moravia*, recently established. And about one mile from *Moravia* is the *Village of Montville*, where are several mills and about 20 houses.—Its situation is much admired, and though itself on a hill, is surrounded by many others of greater height. These villages are rapidly increasing in population and business.

W.S.&A.

SENECA, a Township in the E. part of Ontario County, in which is the Village of GENEVA, with a *Post-Office* of the same name, 192 miles W. of Albany; bounded N. by Phelps, E. by Seneca Lake and County, S. by Benton, W. by Gorham and a part of Middlesex. It is 12 miles long N. and S., and about 7 1-2 miles wide, exclusive of the waters of Seneca Lake, and is 12 miles easterly of *Canandaigua*, having the great road from Albany to Niagara across the N. end. It is an excellent Township of land, the southern part moderately uneven or hilly; but arable throughout, with fine grazing lands. Its waters are small and inconsiderable, except that it embraces a part of Seneca Lake. But the farm-

lands are rich and productive, and have given to their occupants a high degree of wealth. The whole population in 1810, amounted to 3431 persons, when there were 588 families, 317 electors, and about 1100 taxable inhabitants.—There were also 108 looms in families, which produced 37,949 yards of cloth. GENEVA, a handsome, flourishing, and populous Post-Village, is finely seated on the W. shore, just at the N. end of Seneca Lake, near the N. E. corner of this Town, 16 miles E. of Canandaigua, and 192 W. of Albany. It commands a fine view of the Lake, here near three miles wide, and its waters pure and limpid. There are 130 houses and stores, several elegant mansions, an Episcopal, a Dutch Reformed, and a Presbyterian church, 4 school-houses, 3 apothecaries' shops, a printing-office, and 736 inhabitants, in 1810. The mercantile business is said to exceed in amount that of Canandaigua, the capital of the County.—The outlet of Seneca Lake is at all times boatable to Seneca Falls, 9 miles below Geneva. An extensive glass factory has been lately erected on the W. shore of the Lake, 2 miles S. of Geneva, with a capital of \$100,000. Rough stones for building, cost in Geneva from 4 to 6 shillings a ton only. At this spot was an Indian Town built by a part of the Seneca tribe, and called *Canadesaga*, or New Town. This tribe seems to have been very numerous, and there are extant many evidences that it was once powerful also. A Town was also erected by a part of this division at *Canandaigua*, which see.

W.T., J.C.S. & E.W.

SHELTER ISLAND, a Township of Suffolk County, near the E. end of Long-Island, 100 miles a little N. of E. from New-York, and 260 from Albany. Shelter Island, which gives its name to this Town, and which, with Great-Hog-Neck Island, constitute the Township, is situated in the Bay that separates Southold from Southampton, and is separated from Gardiner's Island by Gardiner's Bay. This Island contains about 8000 acres, and has 50 dwellings. Its surface is considerably hilly, the soil light and sandy, though some part is level, rich land, in a high state of cultivation. Its shores are indented with several creeks, or small bays, and there are fine situations for building, on projecting high points of land, that command elegant and picturesque views. The seat of General Dering, on the N. side, is much admired.

From Shelter Island to Southold, there is a ferry of only 120 rods. To Hog-Neck-Island is about half a mile. And there is a good ship channel all round the Island. Its fish are the same as those enumerated under Southold, and they are used in the same way. There is one Presbyterian meeting-house, and a school-house. During the Revolutionary war, this Island was stripped of its wood by the British, for the use of their navy, and for the troops in New-York and Newport. *Great-Hog-Neck Island*, lies S. of this, is about 3 1-2 miles in length, and forms part of the Town of Shelter Island. The whole population in 1810, was 329, including 8 slaves, and there were also 29 electors; taxable property, \$80,240.

T.S.L., J.F. & J.D.

SHANDAKEN, or Shandakan, a Post-Township in the N. W. extremity of Ulster County, 15 to 40 miles W. of *Kingston*; bounded on the N. by Greene County, E. by Woodstock, Marbletown and Rochester, Southerly by Sullivan County, Westerly by Delaware County. It is 20 miles long from N. E. to S. W., and 12 miles wide. It is a mountainous tract, but thinly inhabited, and the lands are held by lease, principally for 3 lives. The Ulster and Delaware turnpike leads through it to Delaware County. In 1810, there were 57 looms in families, which made 12,215 yards of cloth for common clothing, and the whole population was 1002 persons, with 52 electors. This Town sends many small streams to the Delaware river, through various channels, and several also to the Hudson through Esopus creek, which rises in this Town. It lies about midway between the Delaware and the Hudson. C.T.

SHAWANGUNK, a Post-Township of Ulster County, 26 miles S. Westerly from *Kingston*, 17 N. of W. from Newburgh, and 91 from Albany; bounded on the N. W. by Wawarsing, N. by New-Paltz, E. by Plattekill, S. by Montgomery in Orange County, W. by Sullivan County. The W. extremity ranges along the S.E. base of the Shawangunk mountain, a principal ridge of the Apalachian chain. It is well watered by small brooks and springs, and there are 2 fine large mill-streams. Shawangunk creek in the W., and Wallkill in the E., which unite near the N. line, and pass N. E. to the Hudson near Kingston Village. The Wallkill is here 18 to 20 rods wide, and the Shawangunk 6 to 8. The surface of this Town is but very moderately uneven,

and much of it is quite level. The soil is principally a strong and durable loam, and there are many tracts of clay or argillaceous mold. Stones are scarce, and the timber is principally oak, of many varieties, with walnut, &c. It is a good farming Township, and its improvements are in the durable style of Dutch and German economy. There are 2 Dutch Reformed churches, 10 school-houses;—9 corn-mills, 13 saw-mills, 2 fulling-mills, four carding-machines, and some other water works. The lands are held in fee of the occupants; and there are 200 looms in families, which produce yearly about 45,000 yards of cloth for common clothing. Newburgh, on the Hudson, is the principal market Town. The whole population in 1810 was 3062, when there were 271 electors. Shawangunk is the Indian name for the tract W. of the creek to the Mountain; as is *Peconasink* that of a tract in the S. W., which still retain these names among the inhabitants. Shawan, in the language of the Mohegan Indians, signifies White, and also Salt; and Gunk, a large Rock or pile of rocks. Shawangunk, therefore, is said to have been applied by them to a precipice of white rocks of the mill-stone kind, near the top of these mountains, and facing the east. The first settlement by Europeans was in 1686, along the Shawangunk creek; and much of the lands are now in possession of the lineal descendants of the first settlers, descended to the fourth generation. This tract has been known by its present name since Dec. 17, 1743, when it was first erected into a Precinct under the Colonial government. The Esopus mill-stones have a high reputation, and are extensively used in most parts of the United States. They are taken from the Shawangunk mountain, in this and the adjoining Towns.

J.B. & C.T.

SHARON, a Post-Township in the N.W. corner of Schoharie County, 16 miles W. of *Schoharie*, and 45 from Albany; bounded N. by Canajoharie in Montgomery County, E. by Carlisle and Cobelskill, W. by Otsego County. This Town has some broken and waste lands, and like the other Towns in this County, has some ridges that belong to the Helderbergs, or Helderberg hills, though here lessened down to moderate swells. The soil is good for all the common products of agriculture, and its choice lands have been celebrated for wheat from 80 to near 100 years. Cobelskill, a large

branch of Schoharie creek, rises in this Town, and supplies many mill-seats.—There are 4 carding-machines, 2 fulling-mills; 152 looms in families, and these produced near 40,000 yards of cloth in 1810;—there were also 2 cut-nail factories, and 3 tanner's works. The whole population in 1810 was 3751, 41 of which were slaves, and there were 324 senatorial electors. The Great Western turnpike from Albany to Cherry-Valley leads across the N. part of this Town; and there is also a turnpike from this to Athens on the Hudson. The inhabitants are principally Germans, or of German origin, the descendants of those who settled here at a very early period.

N.T.&E.H.

SHERBURNE, a Post-Township of Chenango County, 11 miles N. of Norwich, and 98 miles W. of Albany, on the Western turnpike by Cherry-Valley and Cooperstown; bounded N. by Hamilton in Madison County, E. by Columbus, S. by Norwich, W. by Smyrna. It is 6½ miles square, being Township No. 9 of the 20 Townships. This Town is well watered by Chenango creek or river of the Susquehanna, which rises in Madison County, and runs centrally S. through this Town, receiving many small branches which spread over every part. Along this stream are fine alluvial flats, rich and fertile. The whole may be called an excellent Township of land, good for grain and grass, with every product common to this climate. There are 2 houses of worship for Congregationalists, situated on opposite sides of the river, 1 1-2 mile apart, and 14 school-houses. There are 5 grain-mills, 10 saw-mills, 2 fulling-mills, 2 carding-machines, an oil-mill, a printing-office, 3 distilleries, a brewery, nail factory, 3 tanners' works, 4 pot-ash works, 5 stores, 10 taverns, and 5 black-smiths. In 1810, the whole population was 2428, with 293 electors, and \$147,699 of taxable property. A turnpike from Oxford to Utica extends along the Chenango river, and at the intersection of this with the other turnpike from Cooperstown, stands the handsome Village of *Sherburne*, which has about 40 houses. This is on the E. side of the river, 33 miles S. W. of Utica. In the W. part of the Town is another little village of 15 houses, but I know not if it be known by any name.

J.E., J.W.B. & J.N.

SHELDON, a Post-Township in the S.W. corner of Genesee County, 20 miles S. westerly from *Batavia*, and 270 from

Albany; bounded N. by *Batavia*, E. by *Attica*, S. by *Cataraugus County*, W. by *Niagara County*. This Town comprises 8 Townships of the *Holland Company's* purchase; Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, in the 3d and 4th Ranges. It is watered by numerous streams that run W to L. *Erie*, and *Niagara river*. *Tonnewanta creek* courses N. along the E. line, the *Cayuga* and middle branches of *Buffalo creek* spread over the centre, and *Cataraugus creek* runs W. across the S. end. It is a good tract of land, and presents of course a great diversity of soil. The whole population in 1810, was 1415, when there were 235 senatorial electors; and the taxable property, as valued by the Assessors, amounted to \$221,850. This Town was divided in 1811, and *Attica* erected from the E. part.

N.C.T.&R.S.

SIDNEY, a Post-Township of Delaware County, 25 miles W. of *Delhi*, 95 or 104 S. W. of Albany, and 90 or 94 W. of *Catskill*; bounded on the N. W. by *Susquehanna river*, E. by *Franklin*, South-erly by *Masonville*, erected from this Town in 1811. The population of *Sidney* in 1810 was 1388, with 243 families, 99 senatorial electors, and \$136,937 of taxable property. There were also one meeting-house, and 6 school-houses, with several mills, a distillery, &c. But what part of the population, with the improvements, belong to *Masonville*, I am not precisely informed, and conjecture is vague and wild. The *Susquehanna river* forms the boundary on the N. W., and *Ouleout creek* crosses the N. E. corner to that river. Along these streams are flats, but the general surface is broken by hills and vallies, covered with a heavy growth of maple, beech, hemlock, &c., common to this country. The inhabitants are principally farmers, but much time is employed in the lumber trade. A turnpike from *Newburgh* to *Oxford*, leads through this Town, and there are other roads that connect with the numerous turnpikes that surround it.

N.C., O.P. & C.G.

SMITH-TOWN, or SMITH, a Post-Township of Suffolk County, on the N. side of *Long or Nassau-Island*, 53 miles E. of *New-York*, and 213 from Albany; bounded N. by *Long-Island Sound*, E. by *Brookhaven*, S. by *Islip*, W. by *Huntington*. The soil, surface, &c., of the adjoining Townships, are so minutely described, as to supersede the necessity of a repetition in this description. There is a

small pond in the S., which discharges a small mill-stream that runs N. to the Sound; and there are in this Town 4 grain-mills, a fulling-mill and a carding-machine. There are 14 vessels employed principally in the trade with New-York, of 30 to 100 tons burthen. Near the centre is a small village called the *Branch*, or *Branch Village*, where is a Presbyterian Church, a school-house and the Post-Office. Another small village is usually called the *River*, or *River Village*, where are some mills. In 1810, the taxable personal property amounted to \$48,150, and the aggregate of real and personal, to \$374,209; when there were 136 electors; and the whole population was 1592, including 74 slaves.

R.S., W.S.H., J.D. & J.F.

SMITHVILLE, a Township of Chenango County, 13 miles S. W. of *Norwich*, erected from a part of Greene in 1808; bounded N. by Preston, E. by Oxford, S. by Coventry, W. by Greene. It is watered by Chenango river and several of its branches, which supply mill-seats in great abundance. The land is of a good quality, and the Township is called a good one for farming. The taxable property assessed in 1810 amounted to \$64,293, when there were 43 electors. The whole population, 995. There are several roads that lead through this Town. The inhabitants manufacture the most of their clothing in the household way.

N.T. & J.N.

SMITHFIELD, a Township of Madison County, bounded N. by Lenox, E. by Augusta in Oneida County, S. by Eaton and Nelson, W. by Cazenovia. It was erected in 1807, from Cazenovia, and is about 12 miles E. and W., and 5 N. and S. The principal part of this tract was leased of the Oneida Indians, by Peter Smith, in 1794, and purchased by the state in 1795. The soil is of a very superior quality, and the whole tract may be pronounced one of the best in the state. It is abundantly irrigated by small streams, the sources of Oneida creek, Cowasselon, Canaseraga and Chitteningo, waters of Oneida Lake; and also that of the main branch of Chenango river, a large branch of the Susquehanna. This Town is principally settled by emigrants from the Eastern States. It comprises the largest part of the tract called New-Petersburgh. The population in 1810, 2651; 438 heads of families; 2 slaves. The taxable property, agreeable to the valuation on the Supervisors' books,

\$124,308; senatorial electors, 193. *Peterboro'* is the principal village, situated on the Oneida turnpike road and creek, 29 miles S. westerly of Utica, and 122 N. of W. from Albany: N. Lat. 42° 57', Long. 1° 37' W. of New-York. Here is a Post-Office of the same name, 470 miles from Washington, a printing-office which publishes a weekly paper, an arsenal, a public library, several stores and houses, grain and saw-mills, distilleries, carding and clothier's works, &c. The Madison Manufacturing Association are erecting extensive glass works, and cotton and woollen manufactories. The situation is pleasant and healthy, the soil fertile; materials for building are at hand, and the Oneida creek affords some facilities for hydraulic works.

E.P.

SMYRNA, a Post-Township of Chenango County, 10 miles N. a little W. of *Norwich*, and 105 miles W. of Albany; bounded N. by Lebanon in Madison Co., E. by Sherburne, S. by Plymouth, W. by German. It is 6 miles square, being Township No. 8, as designated on the Maps of the Surveyor-General. Its waters are small, but a branch of Chenango river or creek spreads over the N. E. corner, and affords fine mill-seats, but the lands of this part are broken and hilly. On these streams are one or 2 grain-mills, 4 saw-mills, a fulling-mill, and a small furnace for castings of iron. Though the surface is uneven in general, the vallies, of very considerable extent, are rich and productive; and much of the hilly land is either arable, fit for meadow, or good for grazing. Hemp is cultivated on the rich mold of the vallies, a plant that requires a very strong soil, and will soon exhaust the best.—The timber is principally maple, beech, elm, basswood and hemlock. About $\frac{1}{4}$ ths of this Town is owned by the heirs of John Lawrence, late of New-York; and about half of the whole is now included in farms. The first settler here was Joseph Porter, in the year 1792, and a post-office was established in 1808. The great Western turnpike from Cherry-Valley by Cooperstown to Cortlandt County, leads across the N. part of Smyrna. In 1810, the whole population was 1344, with 93 senatorial electors, 161 taxable inhabitants, and \$104,281 of taxable property. There are 2 distilleries, and 3 or 4 school-houses.

J.N., S.G. & J.E.

SOUTS, a large Township in the N. E. corner of Ontario County, with a Post-

Office called *Troupville*; bounded N. by Lake Ontario, E. by Seneca County, S. by Lyons, W. by Williamson and Palmyra. Sodus includes No. 14, and 4 miles of the N. end of No. 13, in the 1st Range of Phelps and Gorham's purchase, and all that part of the gore of land between the old and new pre-emption lines that adjoins this tract on the east. It is about 18 miles square, and includes part of Great Sodus bay. The surface is almost wholly undulated with hillocks and vallies, in a N. and S. direction, and the soil is good and well watered. The timber is luxuriant, and consists of the *acer saccharinum*, or sugar-maple, beech, oak, hickory, elm, ash, linden or bass-wood, cherry, the tulip tree or poplar, butternut, &c. Crops of wheat, rye, maize, hemp, flax, oats, and the common grasses, are little liable to injury by drouth, and succeed well, as do the fruits common to the country. In the N. E. corner of Sodus is Great Sodus bay, reckoned the best harbor on the S. shore of the Ontario; and on an elevated point of land, projecting into the bay, the Post-Village of *Troupville* is handsomely and very eligibly situated, 212 miles from Albany, and about 30 N.E. of Canandaigua. Salmon creek, running through the N. part of this Town, enters the Lake about 2 miles S. from *Troupville*, and affords good mill-seats, several of which are now improved.—Sodus has 2 grist-mills, 5 saw-mills, one fulling-mill, and a considerable number of the common mechanical branches for the convenience of the inhabitants.—There are 2 meeting-houses; one for Presbyterians and one for Baptists; and several school-houses. Iron-ore, of a good quality, has been found here, but no iron works are yet erected. The first settlements in this Town commenced in 1790, by 2 German families from the Mohawk river; but the progress of population was slow for many years. In 1801, there were 66 senatorial electors. In 1807, 206 in all. In 1810, 62 senatorial electors, and the whole number of souls computed at 1800. The settlers are from all parts of the U. States, and generally purchase the right of soil.—Population, by the Census of 1810, 1957, and there were 343 families.

E.P.

SOLON, a Post-Township of Cortlandt County, 10 miles E. of *Homer*, and 132 miles W. of Albany; bounded N. by Truxton, E. by Chenango County, S. by Cincinnatus, W. by *Homer*. It is 10

miles square, being the Military Township of Solon, and is an excellent tract of land. The Tioughnioga creek crosses the N.W. corner into *Homer*, and has some small branches that supply some mill-seats. Otselic creek just crosses the S. E. corner into Cincinnatus: The general description is similar to that of Cincinnatus, though it has a greater diversity of soil, and much less advantages of water. The timber is maple, beech, elm, ash, butternut, bass, and some pine and hemlock. The soil is principally a warm gravelly loam, well adapted for farming. The inhabitants are farmers, and their household manufactures are very respectable in quality and amount, though their settlements are comparatively new. The taxable property in 1810, \$99,612; when the population was 696 males, and 574 females, total 1270 persons; and there are 110 senatorial electors. There are roads in various directions, in good order and pretty extensively travelled. Great numbers of lean cattle are driven every year to Philadelphia, W. Chester and Duchess Counties. J.B.

SOMERS, a Post-Township on the N. line of Westchester County, 50 miles N. of New-York, and 120 from Albany; bounded N. by Dutchess County, E. by North-Salem and South-Salem, S. by Bedford and New-Castle, W. by York or Yorktown. Its name was formerly Stephentown, changed in 1808. Croton creek or river forms its eastern boundary, and there are also some branches that afford mill-seats. There are 4 grain-mills, 5 or 6 saw-mills, 2 fulling-mills, a paper-mill, and several fine sites still unoccupied. In general, the soil of this Town is very good, calculated to produce a great variety of agricultural products. The Croton turnpike runs thro' this Town, and on this, about 1 1-2 mile from the N. line, is the pleasant *Village of Somers*. Here is a printing establishment which issues a weekly paper, the Post-Office, and a small collection of houses. This Village is the principal market of lean stock of cattle and sheep, brought hither from various and distant parts of the country, to supply the wants occasioned by the sales of fattened cattle and sheep to the Butchers of New-York. The farmers of this Country carry on an extensive traffic in this way, and droves are annually and almost constantly arriving from the inland regions, some from 100, 200 and 300 miles, to replace the consumption. In 1810,

there were 221 taxable inhabitants, 142 electors, and a whole population of 1782 persons; the taxable property, 339,717 dollars.

D.C.&S.D.

SOUTHAMPTON, a Post-Township of Suffolk County, on the S. side of Long-Island, 100 miles E. of New-York, and 260 from Albany; bounded N. by Riverhead and Southold, E. by Easthampton, S. by the Atlantic Ocean, W. by Brookhaven. On the N., this Town is bounded by Peconic river and bay, with the connection of bays that separate the E. end of Long-Island into 2 parts; and has Sagg-harbor, the metropolis of this Co., in the N. E. corner. Its length E. and W. may be 23 miles, with a medial width of near 4 1-2 miles. The soil is light and sandy in the W. and N., but good and fertile in the S. and E. It is well wooded with pine, oak, walnut, &c., and sends large quantities of cord-wood to New-York for fuel. The lands require manure, but being well managed, yield pretty good crops of grain and grass.—Fish are much used for manure. In 1810, the whole population was 3899, including 61 slaves; and there were also 475 electors;—taxable property, \$632,210. **SAGG-HARBOR**, in the N.E. corner of this Township, is a Port of Entry, and a place of very considerable trade. It is situated on the great bay that divides the E. end of Long-Island into 2 parts, about 100 miles E. of the City of New-York, and has a good and secure harbor. In 1810, the tonnage of this port, agreeable to the books of registry at Washington, was almost 5000 tons. Several vessels are employed in the whale fishery, principally on the coast of Patagonia, and considerable business is also done in the cod fisheries of Newfoundland and elsewhere. There are at Sagg-harbor about 80 houses, and there is also a Post-Office of the same name. This Township still affords many of the wild deer, and like the other Towns of this region, is the resort of a great variety and abundance of water-fowl. Its extent and unequal population have given rise to local names, by which the several parts are commonly designated:—as *Sagg-Harbor*, *West-Hampton*, *Southampton* and *Bridge-Hampton*, in each of which is a Post-Office of the same name, and there is another also called *Canoe-Place*, making 5 Post-Offices in this Town.

A.R., D.H., J.F. & J.D.

SOUTHOLD, or South-Hold, a Post-Township of Suffolk County, comprising

the N. E. part of Long-Island; bounded N. by Long-Island Sound, Southerly by the waters that separate it from the Towns of East-Hampton and Southampton, W. by Riverhead. The E. end of Long-Island is divided by a large bay, or by a connexion of several bays, into 2 branches; and Southold comprises almost the whole of the N. branch, besides many small islands within, and the Bays and the Sound. Its extent from W. to E., where it terminates in a point, exclusive of the Islands, is 22 miles, and its greatest width 3 miles. The Islands attached to Southold are *Plumb*, *Great* and *Little Gull*, *Fisher's* and *Ram Islands*, in the Sound; and *Robin's Island*, in the Bay. Excepting a few places on the N., the land is very level and free from stone; the soil various; in some places a heavy loam, in others sandy, but generally a soil of loam, variously intermixed with sand, producing good crops of wheat, rye, oats, maize, barley and flax. Hay is also raised for exportation. Fish are taken in great abundance, such as sea bass, black fish, sheep's head, &c.; and those called shad, or, by the inhabitants here, mossbunkers, have been a source of much wealth for 20 years past, both for exportation, pickled, and as a manure on land.—240,000 of these have been taken at one draught of the seine, and from 8 to 10,000 are used on an acre of the poorest land, when tilled for a crop of wheat.—In 1810, the population of Southold was 2613, including 30 slaves, and there were 306 electors; taxable property, 401,300 dollars. There are a number of villages known by local names. Leaving Riverhead, going eastward, we come to a street of 4 miles in length, called *Mattituck*, where is a Post-Office of the same name, a Presbyterian church, a school-house, and about 60 families. *Cutchogue*, is of the same extent, population, and has also a meeting-house and school-house; **SOUTHOLD TOWN**, or the central Village, has a street 5 miles long, where is the Post-Office, a meeting-house and 2 school-houses, with 160 families. The houses are principally old, without paint, and poor. This place is about 100 miles N. of New-York, and 260 from Albany. E. of this is *Sterling*, which extends 4 miles, and has 60 families;—*Oyster-Ponds Village* is situated near the E. extremity of the E. branch of Long-Island, 115 miles E. of New-York, and is 5 miles long, connected with the wider part by a narrow beach of one mile in

length. Here are 70 families, a meeting-house and 2 school-houses. *Plumb Isl-* and lies E. of Oyster-pond-point, separated by Plumb Island Gut of one mile wide; it is 3 miles long and one wide, containing 10 families. The land is very stony, and produces no wood, except in a small pine swamp. The *Gull Islands* are very small, and lie 3 miles E. of Plumb Island. The largest contains 14, the other only one acre, both owned by the United States, on the smallest of which is a Light-House. They are a mere mass of rocks. *Fisher's Island* lies about 6 miles N. E. of the Gulls, is 12 miles long, medial width one mile. Its surface is hilly and broken, but being owned in one farm, by Wm. Winthrop, Esq., it is rendered of considerable value, and its dairy is very fine. *Ram Isl-* and is situated at the mouth of Mystic river of Connecticut, and contains 10 or 12 acres of indifferent land. *Robin's Island* is situated in the bay between Southold and Southampton, opposite Cutchogue, and contains about 400 acres of light sandy land. It was owned by the late E. L'Honniedieu, Esq.—The ancient Indian name of this Town was Yeconnecock, and it was first settled in 1640; and until the year 1792, it also included the present Town of Riverhead. This settlement was attached to the Colony of New-Haven, and only seceded from that in consequence of the rigor of its ecclesiastical regulations, in the year 1674, when it came under the protection of New-York. The titles to lands are derived from fair purchases of the Indians, made in, or prior to, December 1665. "The present inhabitants retain the manners and customs of their ancestors, with the same reverence for religion, and sober habits;—fraud is seldom practised, and a law-suit is almost as rare as an earthquake."

T.S.L., J.D. & J.F.

SOUTH-EAST, a Post-Township in the S. E. corner of Dutchess County, 18 miles E. of West-Point; its extent about 6 miles square; bounded on the S. by the County of Westchester, E. by the State of Connecticut, N. by the Town of Patterson, and on the W. by the Town of Carmel. The face of the country is rather mountainous and hilly, but the soil is pretty good in general, and very natural to grass. It is well watered, and affords pretty good crops of the common kinds of grain and fruit. Iron-ore of a good quality abounds here. And the Croton river, which runs through this

Town, affords excellent mill-seats.—There are 7 grist-mills, 3 saw-mills, one oil-mill, 1 paper-mill, 1 sumac-mill;—and there are 2 distilleries on this stream.—*Joe's-Hill*, a high and romantic hill or mountain, lies near the centre of this Town, and extends several miles into Connecticut. There are 5 natural ponds, the largest of which is that called Peach pond, about 2 miles long, and 1 wide. There is one meeting-house.—Population, 1887, with 161 electors.—The taxable property was valued in 1810, at \$211,833. The sheep and cattle amount to 4328; and the looms in families produce 21,000 yards of cloth.

C.R. & D.H.

SOUTH-SALEM, a Post-Township of Westchester County, 50 miles from New-York, and 6 from Bedford; bounded N. by North-Salem, E. by the State of Connecticut, S. by Connecticut, and the Towns of Poundridge and Bedford, W. by Somers. Its form is irregular, as the way of one going from the ale-house. In the W., it extends to Croton creek or river, and there are some small ponds in the east. Its surface, soil and products, are so similar to those of Bedford, minutely described, as to supersede the necessity of separate detail. It includes 7 miles in length of the S. end of the tract called the Oblong, and the whole may be called a good farming country. There is very little for local detail in this Township. In 1810, there were 254 taxable inhabitants, 186 electors, and the whole population was 1566;—the taxable property, as valued on the Supervisors' books, \$229,651. This Town was formerly called Salem, and its name was altered in 1808. The inhabitants manufacture the most of their common clothing in the household way. The P. Office in this Town was established in March, 1813.

N.T. & S.D.

SOUTHFIELD, a Township, and the capital of Richmond County, on the S. side of Staten-Island, 12 miles S. of N. York; bounded Easterly by the Narrows, S. Easterly by the Atlantic Ocean, West-erly by Westfield and Castletown; embracing an extent along the sea and at the Narrows of about 10 miles in length. The land is of various qualities, and the surface diversified. The S. part is level, and good for farming. Here is a tract of natural meadow, around the Great kills, being a small bay, noted for its clams. There is a very extensive shad fishery at the Narrows on the E., within

half a mile of which is the place called *Old Town*, which was fortified for defence against the Indians, by the early inhabitants. The roads are very numerous, and they form the western boundary. In the W. is the Village of *Richmond*, where are held the Courts for the County. It contains 2 churches, a court-house and prison, and about 15 houses. Sloops come up the Fresh kills from the Sound on the W., to within a quarter mile of this Village. The whole population of this Town in 1810 was 1007, with 97 electors. The *Narrows* on the E., between Staten and Long-Islands, leave an opening for the united waters of the Hudson and East rivers to communicate with the Ocean, of 1905 yards in width. And here, just on the W. shore, are erected the various military works, designed for the protection of the trade of New-York, and for military defences against naval foes. These consist of several Forts and Batteries, erected by this State since 1807, at the great expense of \$124,930, including 7530 dollars, paid for the ground. Fort Richmond is the principal work, situated just at the water's edge, at the narrowest point of the passage between Staten and Long-Islands, 8 miles in a direct line below New-York. This is a strong work of stone, well supplied with all the various apparatus and means of defensive warfare. Directly in the rear of this, and on a considerable elevation, is Fort Tompkins; and Fort Hudson is situated a short distance on the right of Fort Richmond. Here are barracks also, with other houses and buildings commonly connected with an establishment of this kind. A Correspondent lately writes me that a new Fort is now building, which has not yet received a name. These works have been erected by this State,* under very liberal appropriations, at a time of great alarm and threatened danger; and when the General Government was also making great exertions to put the principal sea-port Towns in a state for defence. For a general view of all these works, within and near the Port of New-York, see page 249. The Telegraph, for speedy communication with New-York, stands on the high grounds in the rear of Fort

Richmond, and is conspicuously seen from the Battery at New-York. It contains a number of white and black balls or kegs, and together with the flag and signal poles, make a handsome appearance. Intelligence is conveyed to New-York in 15 minutes, by hoisting these in a preconcerted order. This hill overlooks all the harbor of New-York, with Sandy-Hook, along the coast, and presents an extensive view at sea.

J.P., J.C.B. & A.

SPAFFORD, a Township in the S. W. extremity of Onondaga County, 13 miles southerly of Onondaga; bounded N. by Marcellus and Otisco, E. by Tully, S. by Preble in Cortlandt County, W. by the Skeneateles Lake or the County of Cayuga. This Town was erected in 1811, from the N. W. quarter of the Military Township of Tully, and its population is necessarily included in that of Tully. Its area is about equal to 5 miles square. The central part has an extensive valley of fine land, extending N. and S., and the eastern and western extremes are considerably hilly. The soil is principally a strong and productive loam, the timber maple, beech, bass or tilia, butternut, and a considerable variety of other kinds. It is well watered by springs and brooks, and has some small streams for mills, the largest of which is the inlet of Otisco Lake. It supplies also some small brooks for the sources of Tioughnioga of Chenango creek of the Susquehanna. The first settlements were made about 1806, and the inhabitants are farmers from the Eastern States. The land is held by right of soil. There are 2 or 3 mills, and as many school-houses, in which are also held the meetings for worship. The principal road is one from Skeneateles to Homer, leading N. and S. through the central part, equidistant between these two Villages, each being 14 miles.—Spafford also comprises so much of the Military Township of Sempronius, as lies E. of Skeneateles Lake.

S W. & P. R.

SPARTA, a Post-Township in the S. W. corner of Ontario County, 25 miles S. W. of *Canandaigua*; bounded N. by Genesee and Livonia, E. by Livonia and Naples, S. by Steuben and Allegany Counties, W. by Genesee County. It comprises 3 Townships; No. 7 in the 6th Range, and 7 and 8 in the 7th Range. The two W. Townships are well watered by Canaseraga creek, which supplies fine mill-seats. The alluvial lands are

* The Reader will please refer to page 97, under *Richmond County*, and correct an important error, with his pen, by substituting *State for General*, in the 4th line from the bottom.

very fine, and the land is good in general and well settled, principally by emigrants from Pennsylvania. Hemp is raised in considerable quantities, a plant that requires a strong soil, and soon exhausts the best. The N. E. corner embraces a small part of Canesus Lake.—A road from Bath leads along the Canaseraga to Williamsburgh, at the mouth of that creek in the N. W. corner of this Town. In 1810, the whole population was 1397, with 65 senatorial electors; and the household looms, of which there are 56, produced 17,772 yards of cloth. The whole number of families is 232.—The Post-Office in this Town was established in 1813.

N.C.&J.C.S.

SPRINGFIELD, a Post-Township at the northern extremity of Otsego County, 12 miles N. E. of *Coopersstown*, and 58 W of Albany; bounded N. by Montgomery County, E. and Southerly by Cherry-Valley and Middlefield, W. by Warren in Herkimer County, and by Otsego Town and Lake in the County of Otsego. Its area is about equal to 6 miles square. The surface is undulated with hills and valleys, and well divided into arable, meadow and grazing lands. The soil is principally a deep rich mold, in the valleys. It has several small mill-streams, on which are erected 3 or 4 grain-mills, 7 saw-mills, an oil-mill, fulling-mill and carding-machine. The Cherry-Valley turnpike to Manlius in Onondaga leads across this Town, and it has many other roads. The land is principally held in fee. There are 3 houses for worship; one for Presbyterians, one for Congregationalists, and one for Baptists;—and there are 12 or 13 school-houses. The household manufactures are respectable, and are improving in quality, as they increase in amount. In 1810, there were 241 taxable inhabitants, and the taxable property was assessed at \$205,073. The whole population, 1846, with 186 senatorial electors. Some few inhabitants who had settled here, were driven off during the Revolutionary war: and the present inhabitants are principally composed of English, Irish, Dutch, and Scotch emigrants. A large, deep spring, gave the name to this Town.

J.P.,S.B.&E.P.

SPENCER, a large Post-Township, the capital of Tioga County, is situated near the centre of that County, 50 miles S. easterly of Bath, 45 W. of Chenango, 54 S. of Auburn, and 190 a little S. of W. from Albany; bounded N. by Cayuta

and Danby, E. by Candor, S. by Owego, W. by Chemung. Spencer was divided in 1811; and Cayuta, Danby, Caroline, and Candor, erected into separate Towns from the N. and E. parts. See the above Towns. The returns of the Census of 1810 make the population of Spencer 3128; and the senatorial electors amounted to 188, in the year 1810. The present Township of Spencer is well supplied with small creeks and mill-streams. The Catetant winds across the northern part, with numerous branches; the Cayuta forms the western boundary, and some smaller streams spread over the central part. The land is of various qualities, and the surface has a considerable hilly aspect; with a great variety of forest trees. This Town has several settlements known by local names, as the *Dutch Settlement*, and *Drake's Settlement*, and some others. The seat of justice for this County has lately been removed from Elmira to this Township; and the County buildings are within Drake's Settlement, as it is called, which is on the Catetant creek, near the E. line of Township No. 8, as designated on the Maps of the Surveyor-General. Here is already a small Village, which takes the name of *Spencer*; and, as its situation is pleasant and healthy, and being the centre of County business, promises to become a flourishing Country Village.

J.C.&N.T.

STANFORD, a Post-Township of Dutchess County in what is called Great Nine Partners, about 18 miles N. E. of Poughkeepsie. Stanford, with Clinton, and Washington, composed Charlotte Precinct, before the Revolution, and it has been settled about 70 years. It adjoins North-East, Amenia, Washington, and Clinton. It is a good Township of land, moderately uneven, well watered and cultivated, and contains many able farmers. A main branch of Wappinger's creek, affords many good mill-seats, and abundance of water-machinery. Stanford contains 3 merchant-mills, of 2 running stones each, 3 grist-mills, 2 saw-mills, 2 paper-mills, 2 carding-machines, 3 distilleries, and 2 fulling-mills. There are 3 houses for worship: one for Quakers, in which are held the Stanford quarterly meeting; 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Methodists.

Thompson's and Upton's ponds, both quite small, are in this Town; and the former discharges a mill-stream, improved within 30 or 40 rods. From a

calcareous hill in the N. part of the Town, issues Cold Spring, in a good sized stream for an overshot mill. In this Town are *Bangall* and *Attlebury*, the former a local name for a small village, in a central position, where are held the town-meetings. In 1810, the population was 2335, with 100 electors; and the taxable property was valued at \$419,700. There were 5564 sheep, 2898 cattle, 811 horses, and the household looms produced 12,680 yards of cloth.

A.K., & C.R.

STEPHENTOWN, a Township in the S. E. corner of Rensselaer County. 24 miles S. E. of *Troy*, and 22 from Albany; bounded N. by Berlin, E. by the State of Massachusetts, S. by Canaan in the County of Columbia, W. by Nassau. The surface of this Town is broken by high hills, and has a great diversity of soil. Its hills, which belong to the ranges that border this State and Massachusetts, noticed under MOUNTAINS, p. 49, and more particularly under CANAAN, rise with assurance to the name of mountains. These ridges are principally on the E. and W., while the centre is occupied by an extensive Valley in which rises a fine branch of Lebanon creek, or by hills of a moderate height, principally arable and productive. But there are extensive forests of pine in the W. part, in a tract called the Green Woods, and a soil of little value. The Vale of Stephentown opens northward from that of New-Lebanon, in Canaan, and is a very pleasant tract of light shistic gravel. In this Town is abundance of limestone in detached ledges; and a quarry of very excellent slate for roofing of houses has been opened some years, and pretty extensively wrought. This is near New Lebanon Springs.—Some samples of lead ore in the form of galena, have been sent me from this Town, but they are not rich; and the best mines for American farmers lie on the surface, rather than in the bowels of the earth. The taxable property in 1810, amounted to 295,977 dollars, of which 33,866 dollars was personal property.—The whole population, 2567, with 257 senatorial electors. A turnpike is now opening from the hollow in this Town to Rensselaer Village, which it is said will open a nearer and better road to Albany.

N.C.T., B.S.

STILLWATER, a Post-Township of Saratoga County, 12 miles E. of *Ballston*, and 22 miles N. of Albany; bounded N.

by Saratoga, E. by the Hudson or the County of Washington, S. by Halmoon, W. by Malta. Its medial length may be 7 miles, and its width about 5 1-2. The E. line, following the course of the Hudson, may be 10 miles, and Saratoga lake forms 3 miles of the boundary at the N. W. corner. On the S., it is bounded by Round lake and its outlet, called Anthony's creek. The general surface is level, and the river hills of a moderate height. Along the river, the timber is oak, walnut, maple, &c., and the W. part has considerable of pine and a soil of sand or a light sandy loam. There are tracts of clay or argillaceous mold, and the whole constitutes a pretty good farming Township.

In 1810, the whole population was 2492, and there were 203 electors;—taxable property \$390,000. The stage-road from Albany through Waterford toward Lake Champlain and Canada, leads along the river in this Town, where are some pleasant little villages. Stillwater Village is 22 miles from Albany, and contains about 30 houses. Bemis's heights are in this Town, 3 miles N. of the above village, and here is much ground known in history by the events of the Revolutionary war. See Saratoga County, page 98, for some historic notices of Burgoyne's campaign, defeat and capitulation.

N.C., J.S.

STRATFORD, a large Township of Montgomery County, erected in 1805 from the North end of Palatine; bounded N. by St. Lawrence County, E. by Johnstown, S. by Palatine and Oppenheim, W. by Salisbury. Its extent N. and S. may be 64 miles, E. and W. 9 miles. It is a wild tract of barren country, mountainous, marshy, and clothed with forests of evergreen trees. Its general altitude is indicated by its waters; for it supplies sources of Oswegatchie river and St. Lawrence, and of Rackett river also, Beaver and Moose creeks of Black river of Lake Ontario, of E. Canada creek of the Mohawk, the Sacandaga of the Hudson, and of the N. branch of the Hudson also. It has many lakes and ponds, and in the southern part, which has some inhabitants, there are abundance of mill-seats. In 1810, the population was 353, the taxable inhabitants 206, the senatorial electors 60; and the whole amount of taxable personal property \$1735; of real estate, \$259,115. The improved part of Stratford is about 15 miles N. W. of *Johnstown*.

N.T., J.M.

STEBEN, a Township of Oneida County, 20 miles N. of Utica, and 110 from Albany; bounded N. by Boonville, E. by Remsen, S. by Floyd and Trenton, W. by Western. It is about 7 miles long and 6 1-2 wide, and was named in honor of Frederick William Baron De Steuben, a distinguished officer of the Revolutionary armies; to whom the principal part of the Township was granted for his services during the Revolutionary war. The situation is elevated, the surface moderate'y hilly, and the soil, tho' rather moist for grain, is excellent for grass, and yields all the common crops in good perfection: the hills being moist, and the valleys extensive and fertile. In 1810, 17 tons of butter were sent to New-York, and in 1811 about 30, from this Town. The streams are small, formed here, and yield but a scanty supply of mill seats. Steuben and Cincinnati creeks are the largest, and there is 1 small natural pond. There are 4 congregations of Christians, and 2 houses of worship or churches; and 5 school-houses, in which schools are kept the most of the year.—There are about 80 Welch families the others are of various nations and countries. The general character of the inhabitants is temperate and industrious—their dress decent, and of their own manufacture. The lands principally held by durable lease, paying 10 to 15 dollars per annum on the 100 acres.—Steuben is 3 miles from Remsen Post-Office. Baron Steuben died in this Town in the autumn of 1796, and was buried on his own ground under a small evergreen tree agreeable to his own directions, where his remains rest without even a monumental stone. In 1810, the population was 1105, and 140 senatorial electors.

A.

STOCKHOLM, a Post-Township of St. Lawrence County, organized as a Town in 1806. It is one of the original 10 Townships, purchased of the State in 1786, and is situated 80 or 33 miles E. of Ogdensburgh, the capital of the County. It has a Post-Office, known by the same name, 619 miles on the post route, from Washington, and about 244 a little W. of N. from Albany. It is well watered by the numerous branches of St. Regis river. The soil is principally a rich mold, heavily covered with maple, beech, birch, limetree, or linden, some oak, ash, and some pine. It is a pleasant Township, settled about 1803, by emigrants from the Eastern States. The population, 307; and 37 senatorial elect-

ors. The road from Madrid to Malone and Lake Champlain, lies through this Town. Other roads are opened also; and it is fast peopling by that spirit of emigration so conspicuous in the East.

A.L., & N.C.

STAMFORD, a Post-Township of Delaware County, 15 miles N. of E. from Delhi, 50 W. of Catskill on the Susquehanna turnpike, and 60 miles S. W. of Albany; bounded N. by the head stream of Delaware river or the Towns of Kortright and Harpersfield, Easterly by Schoharie County, Southerly by Roxbury, Westerly by Delhi. Its area may be 60 square miles; and besides the stream that forms the W. boundary, another branch, called Little Delaware, runs through the E. part, and supplies abundance of mill-seats. The land is broken, but the hills afford good grazing lands with spots of meadow also, and the valleys are arable and fertile. The soil is principally a brownish loam. The whole population in 1810, was 1658, with 284 families, 250 taxable inhabitants, 164 electors, and 67,185 dollars of taxable property. There are 2 houses for public worship; 1 for Scotch Seceders, and 1 for Episcopalians;—and 6 school-houses. There are 6 distilleries, a carding-machine, and 70 looms in families, which produced 20,610 yards of cloth in 1810. The lands are held partly by lease, and partly in fee. A small Village, formerly called Tinkertown but now Waterville, lies on both sides of the Delaware river, and has a grain-mill, fulling-mill, saw-mill, oil-mill and carding-machine, besides a meeting-house and 15 or 20 houses. It is a busy little place, principally in Stamford, and partly in Harpersfield.

N.T., O.P., & C.G.

SULLIVAN, a Post-Township at the N. W. extremity of Madison County; bounded N. on Oneida Lake, E. by Lenox, S. by Cazenovia and Smithfield, W. by Onondaga County. It is about 14 miles long. N. and S., and 5½ E. and W. Sullivan was first erected in 1803, then in Chenango Co.;—and in 1809 the eastern and largest part was erected into the Town of Lenox. The settlements commenced about 1797. The present population of this Town, is 1974;—there are 328 heads of families, and 180 senatorial electors. The taxable property as valued on the Supervisors' books, \$156,954. Washed on its whole northern boundary by the Oneida Lake, it is well watered also by the Canaseraga and Chitteningo creeks, the latter of which it receives

from Cazenovia. The southern part may be called hilly, but the northern and largest part is quite level. The Chittenango hill, known to travellers by the name of the Canaseraga hill, over which the Seneca turnpike passes, is near a mile on that road, from the base to its summit; and is of considerable magnitude. The creeks above mentioned, furnish good mill-seats in abundance. And there are 3 grain-mills, 6 saw-mills, and some carding-machines now erected, besides several others now building. There are 8 school-houses, and a meeting-house is now building. The land is held in fee simple. The Seneca turnpike, which passes E. and W. about 4 miles from the S. line of the Town, has been mentioned already; and the other roads are conveniently disposed, and well wrought.—*Canaseraga* is the principal Village situated at the crossing of Seneca turnpike, on Canaseraga creek, where are 35 to 40 houses and stores. A handsome compact settlement about 2 miles N. of the turnpike, is called *New-Boston*. The Courts are, at present, held alternately in this Town and Hamilton. See CAZENOVIA.

Iron-ore is found in Sullivan; but its great mineral boast is Gypsum or plaster, a bed of which was opened in June, 1810, supposed of great extent, and proves of a superior quality of that valuable article. Many indications are found also, in other parts of the Town, but I do not learn that other beds are yet wrought to any considerable extent.

A.S.A.

SABLE RIVER, or river Au Sable, rises in Essex County, and runs N. E. to Lake Champlain, after a course of about 35 miles, near 20 of which it forms the boundary between Essex and Clinton Counties. This stream supplies a great number of mill-seats. Its channel is like that of a deep canal, with frequent locks, and forms an interesting curiosity. See CHESTERFIELD. **LITTLE SABLE** enters the Lake 2 miles N. of the above, and is also a good stream for mills.

SACANDAGA RIVER, rises in Johnsburgh, Washington County, and runs S. a little W. into Wells, Montgomery County, where it meets a branch from the N.W., and, 8 miles below, the main W. branch, from some ponds in Stratford and Johnstown. These are rapid streams, of 50 to 60 yards wide. Seven miles further it receives Stony creek, in Northampton, a good mill-stream; and 9 miles below this, Fly or Vlaie creek, from the Great

Fly in Northampton, which enters at the Fish-House. Here the Sacandaga curves short about, and pursues a N. E. course across the N. end of Saratoga County, to the Hudson, which it enters about 3 miles S.W. of the S. end of Lake George. Its whole course may be near 80 miles, and the country through which it flows, till it enters Northampton, is comparatively wild.

J.M.

SACKER'S HARBOR, a Post-Village, Port of Entry, &c., in the Town of Hounsfield, Jefferson County, is situated on the S. side of Black river bay of Lake Ontario, 78 miles W. of N. from Utica, 176 miles N. W. from Albany, and 36 S. E. of Kingston in Upper Canada. It is one of the best harbors on Lake Ontario, and the Village at present contains about 40 families. It is rapidly increasing in population and improvements.

J.B.

SAGE-HARBOR, a Post-Village and Port of Entry in the N. E. corner of Southampton, Suffolk County, 100 miles E. of the City of New-York, and 260 miles from Albany. Its harbor is good, and the Village contains about 80 houses. See Southampton.

A.R.

SALISBURY, Village and Post-Office, see BLOOMING-GROVE.

SALMON CREEK, of Cayuga Co., rises in Scipio and runs S. through Genoa into Cayuga Lake, near 5 miles below the S. end, and is a good mill-stream. Its length, 19 miles.

SALMON CREEK, of Oneida County, rises principally in the S. W. of Lewis County, and runs W. through Oneida Co., to Lake Ontario, 4 miles N. of Mexico Point. **LITTLE SALMON CREEK**, rises in Williamstown, Oneida County, and enters Lake Ontario at Mexico Point. The former has a devious course of 45, the latter about 25 miles. Their sources are interlocked with those of Fish creek, of Wood creek of Oneida lake, or its small branches.

SALMON CREEK, of Ontario County, see Sodus.

SALMON CREEK, or river, rises in the S. E. part of Franklin County, and runs N. into Canada, through Constable, where is the Village of French Mills, whence it is boatable 7 or 8 miles to its mouth in the St. Lawrence. It receives several branches, the largest of which are **LITTLE SALMON CREEK**, and **TROUT CREEK**.

SANDY-HILL, a beautiful Post-Village and half-shire of Washington County, in the Town of Kingsbury, 52 miles N. of Albany, incorporated in 1810. This Village is laid out into lots upon streets which form a triangular figure, leaving an open area in the centre. The soil is a light sand, very level. It is situated close on the margin of the Hudson immediately above Baker's falls, with a high precipitous bank, and enjoys a pure air, with a delightful prospect of extensively variegated scenery. There are a number of mills erected on these falls, and they may be multiplied to any desirable extent. Within the Village are about 60 dwelling houses, many of them built in a style of elegance, a court-house, several stores and inns, and about 300 inhabitants. The courts for Washington Co., are held alternately here and at Salem. From this place to Glen's falls, is 3 miles, and a beautiful road on the bank of the river, so level that Glenville is in fair view. Perhaps the period is not very remote, when at these two falls, shall be found the seat of immense manufactories, which, in addition to the usual trade, shall produce a charming village extending from Sandy-Hill to Glen's falls.

Z.H., & J.B.

SANDS'S POINT, the northern extremity of Cow-Neck, in N. HEMPSTEAD, Queens County, on Long-Island. Here is a Light-House, erected in 1809 by the United States, which, in compliment to its zealous patron, Doctor S. L. Mitchill, is usually called Mitchill Light-House.

SARANAC RIVER, rises in the S. of Franklin County, in several large ponds, and runs a N. easterly course of about 65 miles through Franklin and Clinton Counties, and enters Lake Champlain at the Village of Plattsburgh, opposite Cumberland-Head. In the same district of less than 20 miles by 10, are the head waters also of St. Regis, Racket, and Grass rivers, of the St. Lawrence, and of the N. branch of the Hudson. The Saranac is a very good stream for mills.

SARANAC LAKE, see KEENE.

SARATOGA COUNTY, see page 98; **SCHENECTADY COUNTY**, 100; **SCHOHARIE COUNTY**, 101; **SENECA COUNTY**, 102; **STEUBEN COUNTY**, 103; **ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY**, 104; **SUFFOLK COUNTY**, 105; and **SULLY COUNTY**, 107. *

SCHLOSSER, FORT, an old Stockade fort, now in perfect ruins, in Cambria, Niagara County, on the E. side of the river, 1 1-2 mile above Manchester, at

Niagara falls. At this place is the upper Landing for the portage around the falls, and a large and commodious store-house has been erected here, by Messrs. Porter, Barton & Co., where all the merchandize intended for the S. western country is deposited. and forwarded thence in boats to Black rock. Its site is opposite the N. end of Navy-Island. This post was surrendered to the United States in 1796, agreeable to the provisions of Jay's treaty. It was only a stockade, and is now only known as a fort, by retaining its former name. It was built by the British, soon after they gained possession of this country in the old French war.

J.H., & A.P.

SCHOHARIE CREEK, rises in the southern extremity of Greene County, on the W. side of the Catsbergs or Catskill mountains, in the Town of Windham, and winding N. W. about 23 miles, enters Schoharie County, through which it flows northerly near 40 miles, and it enters the Mohawk in Montgomery Co. Its whole course may be 70 miles; and it is about 10 rods wide in Schoharie. This stream has very extensive alluvial flats in Middleburgh and Schoharie, through which it holds a central course. It is a rapid stream, and is bordered by high hills and precipitous banks in many places, ridges of the Catsberg and Helderberg hills, for which see page 9. It receives several small streams, the largest of which are Cobelskill and Fox creek. For the etymology of this name, see Schoharie County, page 101.

I.H.T.

SCHUYLER'S LAKE, or Lake Caniaderaga, a handsome collection of clear water in the N. part of Otsego County, 4 miles W. of Otsego Lake. It discharges Oak's creek into the Susquehanna, 3 miles below Otsego Village, and is about 5 miles long and 1 wide. Like Otsego Lake, it abounds with fish for the angler.

E.C.

SCROON LAKE, a small body of water, about 12 miles W. of the N. end of Lake George, parallel to that Lake, properly an expansion of the N. E. branch of Hudson river, is about 8 miles long, and nearly 1 wide, though towards the southern extremity it contracts so gradually as to make it questionable where the lake ends. The N. part is much the widest, and lies about half in Essex Co., and half in Washington County, forming the boundary between Hague on the E., and Chester on the W. The outlet is

called SCROON RIVER, and has many falls, as, first fall, five miles from the outlet, which is improved; second fall, 1-2 a mile below, and the fall called Tumble-head, near the S. extremity of Chester. Scroon Lake abounds with fish, similar to those of Lake George.

SCROON RIVER is the name by which the N. E. branch of the Hudson ought to be designated; and the *N. branch* should give place to the continuous designation of the Hudson. See the Map.

SENECA LAKE, lies about 6 to 15 miles W. of Cayuga Lake, nearly parallel with that, and extends N. and S. nearly in a right line, about 35 miles. Its width varies from 2 to 4 miles, and its average width may be near $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and it is very deep. About 19 miles of the N. end lies between Seneca and Ontario Counties; and it receives the outlet of Crooked Lake from the W., in Ontario County. It discharges Seneca river from the N. end, which runs E. to the N. end of Cayuga Lake. At its S. end, is an extensive marsh, principally in Tioga County, through which run some small streams to the Lake; and it receives several other small streams, on which are mills. On the W. shore, at the N. end, stands the flourishing Post-Village of GENEVA, which see.

J.S.

SENECA RIVER, issues from the N. end of Seneca Lake, and runs N. eastward across the Counties of Seneca, Cayuga and Onondaga, to Oswego river, which it enters at Three-river-point in the Town of Cicero. Its whole course is about 60 miles, in which it receives the streams that run from Cayuga, Canandaigua, Owasco, Skeneateles and Onondaga or Salt Lakes, besides many other small streams. This stream affords considerable facilities for boat navigation, and also supplies some valuable mill-seats. The stream to which I have assigned the name of Seneca river, is partially known by a variety of vague and puerile designations, arising from the variety and number of the several waters that fill a common course in its channel. There can be no propriety in changing its name every few miles, for that of the last stream that unites with it, nor in calling it, promiscuously, by all those names. See the Map. In like manner I have assigned to Oswego river, a name commensurate with the whole course of that stream, from the outlet of Oneida Lake to L. Ontario.

SENECA VILLAGE, see JUNTUS.

SENECA INDIANS, see BUFFALO.

SETAUKET Post-Office, and STONY-BROOK Post-Office, see BROOKHAVEN.

SHAWANGUNK CREEK, see WALLKILL CREEK.

SHENEVAS CREEK, a small branch of the Susquehanna, rises in the E. part of Otsego County, and pursues a S.W. course of near 20 miles.

SING-SING, Village and Landing, see MOUNT-PLEASANT.

SIX-MILE CREEK, a small stream that enters the head of Cayuga Lake at Ithaca. A part of its course is in the N. E. part of Tioga County, where it furnishes the best of mill-seats. Its whole course may be 17 miles.

SKANANDO CREEK, a small water of Oneida creek, rises in Augusta, Oneida County, runs northerly through said Town, and Vernon, and enters Oneida creek near the S. W. corner of Verona. It furnishes good mill-seats in Augusta and Vernon. Its length, about 14 miles.

SKENEATELES, a handsome Post-Village in Marcellus, Onondaga County, at the outlet of Skeneateles Lake, 163 miles N. of W. from Albany. Here are 60 houses, a handsome Presbyterian church, several mills, &c., on Skeneateles creek, and it has a brisk trade. The Seneca turnpike leads through this Village, and there is one also from Otsego County.

D.T., S.G., & E.

SKENEATELES LAKE, is about 15 miles in length, and 1-2 to 1 1-2 mile wide, principally in Onondaga County, 6 miles at the N. end of which is in the Township of Marcellus. It abounds with fish for the angler, and its trout and salmon trout are very large. The outlet is at the N. end, by the Village of Skeneateles; and SKENEATELES CREEK runs N. through Marcellus and Camillus about 10 miles to Seneca river, affording many fine seats for mills. *Skeneateles*, in the dialect of the Onondaga Indians, signifies long; and the lake had its name from them.

E., & E.W.

SLOTE LANDING, see ORANGETOWN.

SMITHSBORO', Post-Office, see OWEGO TOWNSHIP.

SOUTH-BAY, see BROOKHAVEN.

SPEIGLETOWN, see SCHAGHTICOKE.

SPENCERTOWN P. Office, see HILLSDALE.

STAATSBERG, an opulent farming neighborhood in Clinton, Dutchess County, where is a Post-Office, 70 miles from Albany, and 10 from Poughkeepsie.

M.L.

STANTON HILL, see NEW-BALTIMORE.

STERLING VILLAGE, see SOUTHOLD.

STERLING WORKS, see WARWICK.

STONE ARABIA, see PALATINE.

STONE BRIDGE, see CHESTER.

STONY-POINT, see HAVERSTRAW.

ST. GEORGE'S MANOR, see RIVERHEAD.

ST. REGIS RIVER, is formed of many small streams that rise in the S. western part of Franklin County, and within St. Lawrence Co., principally in Hopkinton and Stockholm; whence it pursues a N. and N. E. course 20 miles, and enters the St. Lawrence just at the Indian village of St. Regis, 1-2 mile N. of the 45th degree of Latitude. Its whole course may be about 80 miles: and it enters Franklin Co., about 4 miles before it reaches the line of this State.

A.L.

SULPHUR SPRING CREEK, a southern branch of Tonnewanta creek, runs from Genesee into Niagara County, its whole course being about 20 miles, emptying in the N. E. corner of Clarence.

SUSQUEHANNA, a large river of Chesapeake Bay of the Atlantic Ocean, rises in this State, in a great number of branches that spread from E. to W. in the extreme points, over a tract of country of about 160 miles. The most northern point from which any of these streams run S., is within 5' of 43° of N. Latitude. These numerous streams are collected by two large branches, the Tioga, and the E. branch, or proper Susquehanna, which takes its name at the outlet of Otsego Lake, at the Village of Cooperstown. From this place it runs S. to Delaware County, then turns S.W. and forms the boundary of Otsego and Delaware Counties, runs across the S. E. angle of Chenango, the E. end of Broome Co., into Pennsylvania, whence it turns W., N.W. and W., across Broome, and the S.E. corner of Tioga County again into Pennsylvania, about 3 miles before it meets the great western branch at Tioga-Point. Its whole course, which is very devious, and full of small turns, may be near 145 miles within this State. Its navigation is good for export trade, and immense quantities of timber in all the various forms of boards, scantling, shingles, &c., &c., descend it to Baltimore, on an arm of the Chesapeake. The forests abound with pine, and with locust trees, so valuable in ship-building, besides other useful woods. See page 11, and also the Counties enumerated above, for other and more minute details. This large river abounds with rapids, and after running across the State of

Pennsylvania, it enters Chesapeake Bay in the N. E. corner of the State of Maryland, 69 miles in a right line, about N.E. from the City of Washington.

T.

THOMPSON, the capital of Sullivan County, bounded N. by Wawarsing and Neversink, E. by Mamakating, S. by Deerpark in Orange County, W. by the Mongaup, which separates it from Lumberland, Bethel and Liberty. Its length N. and S. is about 24 miles, breadth 12. The principal settlements are Thompson, Monticello, Bridgeville, and Concord. Thompson stands on the Sheldrake creek, one mile above its mouth in the Neversink. It is 2 miles N. of the Neversink bridge, has very eligible sites for mills, where are 2 saw-mills and 1 grain-mill. Monticello is pleasantly situated on the Newburgh and Cochection turnpike, 38 miles from Newburgh, 22 from the Delaware. Here is a Post-Office, established in 1811, 110 miles from Albany, 341 from Washington City, and about 20 dwelling-houses, one school-house, some stores, &c. In the vicinity are mills, on the Sheldrake creek. The site for the County buildings is fixed here, on subdivision 76, of great lot 14, in the Hardenbergh Patent. The first settlement of this place commenced in 1804, by Judge Jones and brother, from New-Lebanon; and the enterprising spirit of these gentlemen has largely contributed towards the prosperity of the country. Bridgeville has 8 or 10 dwellings, and stands on the Neversink river, 34 1-2 miles from Newburgh, where is an elegant covered bridge of 160 feet, on the Newburgh and Cochection turnpike. At the falls of the Neversink, 7 miles above Bridgeville, are some mills, and there are many in different parts of the Town. The whole area of Thompson is 139,500 acres: taxable property, \$294,500; population, Census of 1810, males 701, females 589; total 1290. The land is pretty good, though there are some pine plains of poor soil. On the better soil, the timber is beech, maple, hemlock, ash, linden, &c. There are several small ponds, of 1-2 mile diameter. The principal streams are the Neversink, Mongaup and Sheldrake.

L.B.&I.F.J.

THURMAN, a Post-Township of Washington County, erected April 10, 1792, from Queensbury, and then comprised a great extent of territory, since subdivided into other Towns. Thurman is bounded N. by Chester and Johnsburgh, E. by Caldwell and Bolton, S. by Saratogo County, W. by Montgomery County. The first settlements commenced about 1786, and there are now, 1810, about 200 families, $\frac{1}{2}$ Scotch, the remainder from the Eastern States. There is one Presbyterian, and 1 Methodist meeting-house, and a pretty competent number of common school-houses and schools. This country may be called mountainous, and in the W. part of Thurman is the lofty summit called Crain's mountain, rich in mineral treasures. The whole Township is well watered, and near its centre is the junction of Scroon with the N. branch of Hudson river. Iron-ore, and a pigment for paint of various colors, are found in Crain's mountain. The soil is very various: In the western part, stony and moist,—a heavy soil, good for grazing: while the eastern part is principally a sandy loam, better adapted for grain. Timber, beech, maple, ash, birch, hemlock, and vast forests of pine. Great quantities of pine lumber go annually to market, principally in logs, to Fort-Edward and Fort-Miller, which is there sawed and rafted in boards, for Albany and a market. There are 2 grist-mills, 6 saw-mills, and some other water machinery. But a large tract of the western part of Thurman remains yet unsettled. Whole population in 1810, 1330, with 61 electors. The Post-Office is on Scroon river, 7 miles from the Village of Caldwell, between which places the road has been recently improved by a grant of money from the Treasury. See Caldwell.

K. B.

TICONDEROGA, a Township of Essex County, in which is situated the remains of the celebrated Fortress of the same name, lies in the S. E. corner of Essex County, erected in 1804. It is bounded N. by Crown-Point, E. on Lake Champlain, S. by Washington County, W. by Scroon, and includes the N. end of Lake George, L. George creek being the outlet of that Lake, and some other streams presenting great advantages for mills. Along the shore of Lake Champlain are considerable tracts of level lands, while back from the Lake are high mountains. *Mount Defiance* is in the S. part of this

Town, and there are several other eminences of some note. There are about 200 families, and 35 senatorial electors; —7 saw-mills, 3 grain-mills, 3 forges, 2 carding-machines, some smaller machinery driven by water, and 5 school-houses. A broom manufactory must not be forgotten, which makes 100 brooms per day, with the labor of one man;—the machinery being moved by water. About half the land is held in fee, and the State owns large tracts here. The peninsula, on which stands the Fort, is an elevated tract of about 500 acres, belonging to the State. The inhabitants are mostly farmers, and the getting of lumber occupies the season of rest from agricultural labors. The products are those common to the country.

The *Fortress of Ticonderoga*, so often mentioned in the history of American wars, is now a heap of ruins, though many of the walls are so entire as to exhibit proofs of the excellency of their construction, and of the plan of the works. It was built by the French in 1756, on a point of land formed by the junction of L. George creek with L. Champlain, in N. Lat. $43^{\circ} 50'$, and $34'$ E. Long. from New-York. The name is derived to us from the Indians, Frenchified; and signified *noisy*: Che-on-deroga; probably in allusion to the water. But the French called it Fort Carillon. It was a place of great strength, both by nature and art. On 3 sides it is surrounded by water, and about half of the other side is occupied by a deep swamp, while the line of defence was completed by the French, with the erection of a breast-work 9 feet high, on the only assailable ground. In 1758, Gen. Abercrombie, with the British army, assailed this fortress; was defeated July 9, with the loss of 1941 men. But it was surrendered to Gen. Amherst, in July of the following year. It was the first Fortress carried by the arms of America, in the war that established our Independence; was taken by surprise by Col. Allen, May 10, 1775, and retained till July, 1777, when it was evacuated on the approach of Gen. Burgoyne with the British army. *Mount Independence*, often mentioned in connexion with Ticonderoga, lies on the E. side of the Lake, about 2 miles S.E. of that Fort, between which places there is a well regulated ferry. Mountains, plains, rivers, lakes; —the mouldering ruins of the monuments of war; —the reminiscence of historic importance, and the interest which

those recollections excite,—all combine to fix and deeply engage the attention of Travellers, on a visit to Ticonderoga, Crown-Point, and the Fortresses of this region.—The population of this Town in 1810, 985; 511 being males, and 474 females. The taxable property, 63,779 dollars, as per the Supervisors' books.

J.K.&B.D.P.

TIOGA, a large Township in the S. W. corner of Broome County, 13 miles W. of *Chenango-Point*, with a *Post-Office* in the Village of *Owego*, 170 miles from Albany; bounded N. by Berkshire, E. by Union, S. by the State of Pennsylvania, W. by Tioga County. It is about 15 miles long N. and S., and 7 broad; having the Susquehanna running westward across its centre. Besides this river, and Owego creek, on which it is bounded on the W., there are some mill-streams, and a large branch of Owego creek, or perhaps the main stream, across the N. W. corner. The soil is various, and the surface considerably uneven. Along the river, white pine predominates, intermixed with oak, chesnut, &c., as we rise the hills, where are tracts of maple, beech, and other woods that indicate the various kinds of soil: dry and sandy for pine, gravelly and warm for oak and chesnut, dry and arable, good for grain; more moist for maple and beech, meadow and grazing lands. Fruit succeeds extremely well in general, and apples are no where better or more fair. The land is held in fee, except in Cox's patent, principally on the S. side of the river, where the land is more hilly. In 1810, there were 3 or 4 grain-mills, 7 saw-mills, and a fulling-mill, when the whole population was 500, with 51 electors, and 140 taxable inhabitants. This Town has been settled since about 1790.

About a half mile from the mouth of Owego creek, on the N. bank of the Susquehanna, stands the VILLAGE of OWEGO, where are 60 houses, stores, &c., according to one Correspondent, and 42 according to the estimate of another.—This Village has a *Post-Office* of the same name, and a brisk trade, which is rapidly increasing its population and importance. Here is also a printing-office; and my Correspondent writes that, in the spring of 1810, 50 rafts and 6 arks were waiting a rise of water, to descend the Susquehanna. The trade in salt and gypsum or plaster, from Onondaga, is very great and rapidly increasing. 3000 barrels of salt are said to have been de-

posited here for a market in 1810; and my Correspondents write that the trade in salt and plaster has increased to an almost incredible amount. The road is good from the S. end of Cayuga Lake, and the distance 30 miles.

N.C., E.C., D.T. & S.G.

TOMPKINS, a Post-Township in the S.W. extremity of Delaware County, 27 miles S. W. of *Delhi*, and 100 from Albany; bounded on the N. W. by Masonville, N.E. by Walton, S. E. by Hancock, Westerly by Broome County, and a small angle on the State of Pennsylvania. The Delaware river runs centrally across it to the W. line, where it curves southward and forms about half of its western boundary. The land is broken by hills and vallies, and its general character is like that of Walton. This Town was erected in 1806, from Walton, and called Pinefield till 1808, when it received its present name in honor of Governor Tompkins of this State. In 1810, its whole population was 896, with 153 families, 48 senatorial electors, 118 taxable inhabitants, and \$6888 of taxable personal property, and an aggregate of real and personal amounting to 143,405 dollars. The Village of *Deposit* in this Town is situated on the E. bank of the Delaware, 105 miles W. of Catskill, and 14 S. E. of Oquago, Broome County. It has about 30 houses in the compact part, and is incorporated as a *Village*. Its trade is considerable and increasing, though principally confined to lumber at present, for the Philadelphia market. The Oquago locust for ship-building has a high reputation, and it is deposited here in very great quantities. This Village was formerly called the Cook-house.

A., O.P. & C.G.

TRENTON, a Post-Township of Oneida County, 12 miles N. of Utica; bounded Northerly by Steuben and Remsen, Easterly by W. Canada creek or Herkimer County, S. by Deerfield, W. by Floyd. This Town is pretty well watered by small streams, and by springs. The soil is good; the forest woods are elm, linden or basswood, butternut, beech, maple, &c. The inhabitants are principally of New-England descent, though there are some of the ancient Dutch from Holland, the original purchasers from the state; and their industry is well rewarded, in the products of agriculture. There are some very remarkable falls in W. Canada creek, on the eastern border of this Town. That at the Bridge, on the road from the Little Falls of the

Mohawk, to Lewis County, is very picturesque, and the water falls a great height. But the largest is about two miles below, 2 miles E. of Trenton Village, where the water pours over successive cataracts formed by strata of limestone, in all about 100 feet within a few rods. The rocks which bind the stream below, rise perpendicularly 100 to 130 feet, capped by evergreens of spruce, fir, hemlock, and sublimely finish a landscape of uncommon beauties. The difficulty of access has hitherto prevented the visits of the curious; but those would find a rich treat, who delight in scenery of this kind. See *W. CANADA CREEK*. The limestone is very hard and compact, receives a good polish, and is much used in building.—This stream affords innumerable sites for mills in Trenton. The population is 1548; senatorial electors, 127. There are 5 grain-mills, 8 saw-mills, 2 clothieries, 2 carding-machines, 2 trip-hammers, and a competent number of common mechanics. A turnpike road is now opening from Utica, through this Town, to intersect the State road from Johnstown to Black river, about 8 miles N. of the Village of Trenton. The Steuben and Cincinnati creeks unite at this Village, and meet W. Canada creek about 3 miles below. The surface of the eastern part is the most uneven, but there is very little waste land. The largest compact settlement is situated toward the N. E. part of this Town, 2 miles W. of the falls above mentioned, and called *Oldenbarneveld* or *Trenton*. It stands at the junction of 2 small creeks, and contains about 70 to 80 buildings, where is the Post-Office, 13 miles from Utica, and 107 from Albany.

L.G.&J.S.

Troy, a Post-Township, the capital of Rensselaer County, on the E. bank of the Hudson, 6 miles above Albany, and 166 N. of New-York; bounded N. by Lansingburgh, E. by Brunswick, S. by Greenbush, W. by the Hudson or the County of Albany. This Township, though restricted to a comparatively small area, has a greater aggregate population than any other in the County. The flourishing Village of Troy is in this Town, from which it has its name. Along the river are extensive flats, and the river-hill is mostly arable throughout. In the S. where the hills approach nearest the river, are some fine streams for mills, and falls of a great height.—On these streams are many valuable

mills, and various water-works, and many excellent sites yet unoccupied. There are few places on the Hudson, of the same area, that combine more advantages for a populous Town. The soil is good throughout, and the surface handsomely disposed; here are excellent facilities for water-works, and that near the head of sloop-navigation on one of the best rivers in America. In 1810, the whole amount of taxable property, as valued by the Assessors, amounted to \$433,555. The whole population was 3895, including 89 slaves; and there are 334 electors. The tides in the Hudson carry a gentle swell to the Village of Troy, where that river is about 900 feet wide between low-water marks. Poestenkill and Wynant's kill run across the S. part to the Hudson, and supply a vast profusion of mill-seats, on which are erected extensive works of various kinds, for which see the Village.

The VILLAGE OF TROY is finely seated on a handsome gravelly plain, on the E. bank of the Hudson, 6 miles N. of Albany.* It is incorporated as a Village, is regularly laid out in streets and squares, and contains 660 houses and stores, 5 houses of worship, 2 banks, the court-house and prison for the County, a market-house, and many other buildings. A large proportion of the houses are of wood, but many of them are large and elegant, as are those built of brick also, which form a considerable number of the whole. The ground on which the Village stands is very level, composed of a loose and remarkably clean gravel. The streets are wide, with sufficient side-walks, but pavements are not yet in use. River-street, the principal avenue, extends along the river about one mile; and as it curves with that, receives all the shorter streets that run N. and S., as well as all those that lead E. and West. Excepting River-street, the others all run in right lines, forming the rear space into perfect squares, and the straight streets are each 60 feet wide. No Town on the Hudson is laid out with better taste or judgment, and no one appears to better advantage.—There is a large rope-walk in the S. part of the Village, and almost every branch of common mechanical industry, with a considerable variety of manufacturing. The trade of Troy is very extensive, and it employs a great number of sloops, &c., on the Hudson: In all about 30

* See *Waterford and Lansingburgh*.

sloops, and 18 smaller vessels. In wealth, and in trade, Troy takes the 3d rank in the state, among its populous Towns. The several houses of worship, belong to the Presbyterians, Baptists, Episcopalians, Quakers and Methodists; and there are also several school-houses. There are 2 Banks in this village, with an aggregate capital of 850,000 dollars; and the houses belonging to these bank companies are of brick, handsome edifices, that are very ornamental, and stand contiguous, in a central part of the Village.

The river-hill which rises in the rear of Troy, is very appropriately called Mount Ida, and its fine sides and summits present most elegant sites for building, that command an extensive view of Troy, and the surrounding country. From the summit of this hill, the view embraces Albany, Lansingburgh, and Waterford, and the Cahoon falls of the Mohawk, with the whole extent of intermediate country, while Troy lies like an embossed map just at your feet inviting to nearer view. And there are falls of Mount Ida also. The Poestenkill is roaring along toward the Hudson, and presents some falls of a most interesting appearance, where are mills and various water-works. The descent is very great in a short distance, and I regret that I have no account of an exact measurement. Troy was first laid out into lots in June, 1787, at which time it was occupied as a farm, on which were 3 or 4 houses, one of which is still standing. In 1792, it began to assume the appearance of a thriving village. The early inhabitants came, principally, from the Eastern States, and they brought with them all their characteristic industry and perseverance. In 1806, there were in this Village near 3000 inhabitants, 400 houses, and 80 stores, besides work-shops and out-houses. There are now, 1812, about 540 dwelling-houses, 120 stores, many of which are very large and elegant, and a large number of shops and out-houses.

Troy was incorporated in 1801, and elected its own officers of police until 1806, when, by an alteration of its Charter, the President of the Village is to be appointed by the State Council. It is governed by a President and several Trustees. The President has a salary of 150 dollars; and a Clerk, and an Attorney for the Corporation, have each a salary of 30 dollars. I have now before

me the Clerk's attested account of the receipts and expenditures of the Village for the year ending April 25th, 1811, from which it appears that the whole amount of receipts of the Treasury, was 1589 dollars and 61 cents: and the expenditures and disbursements, was 1491 dollars and 9 cents.

Few, if any, of the Towns on the Hudson, enjoy greater facilities for manufactures than Troy. Its conveniences for water-works are very great, and there are already many extensive works erected on the two streams noticed above. The Poestenkill enters the Hudson about a half mile below the centre of the Village, and the Wynant's Kill two and a half.

Several mills and other works have been erected since the above article was written, and I am not prepared to give precise details. There are, however, a rolling and slitting mill, an extensive cotton and woollen factory, a paper-mill, carding machine, fulling-mill, a manufactory of fire-arms, and one also of shovels and spades, besides several nail-works, a distillery, and several grain and saw-mills.

F.A., B.S., & A. 2.

TROUSSEBURGH, a Township in the S.W. corner of Steuben County, 25 miles S. W. of Bath Village, erected in 1808, from the S. part of Canisteo and a small part of Addison, and extended to Allegany Co., in 1811; bounded N. by Canisteo and 3 miles of Addison, E. by Addison, formerly Middletown, S. by the State of Pennsylvania, W. by Allegany Co. It is 18 miles long E. & W., and about 10 miles wide. It includes the half of Township No. 1, in the 4th Range; Nos. 1, in the 5th and 6th Ranges, and the half of Nos. 2, in the 5th and 6th Ranges, with the fourth part of No. 2, in the 4th Range. No. 1, in the 5th Range, is an excellent Township, the hills low, and the timber maple, beech, basswood, walnut, &c. It has good mill-sites on Tuscarora and Troup's creeks. No. 2, in the same range, is also good; as is No. 1, in the 6th Range, the timber oak, walnut, elm, basswood, beech and maple. This town has been settled only since 1805, and is yet very wild. It has good iron-ore. The population in 1810, 292 persons, and 36 senatorial electors.

T.C., & N.C.T.

TRUXTON, a Post-Township in the N. E. corner of Cortlandt County, 14 miles N. E. of Homer, 142 W. of Albany; bound-

ed N. by Fabius, in Onondaga Co., E. by Madison Co., S. by Solon, W. by Preble. Its extent is 10 miles E. and W., and 5 miles N. and S., comprising the S. half of the Township of Fabius, in the Military tract. The general character of surface, soil, timber, &c., is similar to that of Fabius, and it is watered only by branches of the Tioughnioga that rise in that Town. It has the turnpike that leads from Otsego to Homer, and a road extending N. and S. from Lisle, in Broome Co., to Manlius, in Onondaga Co. The streams afford good mill-seats, and the improvements are rapidly increasing with the population. The soil is good, possessed in fee by its occupants, and its agriculture is productive. In 1810, the population was 1012, the senatorial electors 129, when the taxable property was assessed at 47,673 dollars. The settlements have been made since about 1800. Live Cattle are driven every year to Philadelphia, and the farming Counties on the Hudson, to a large amount, from this and the adjacent Towns. *Truxton Village*, has a fine situation, and may have about 20 houses, where is a Post-Office.

L.F.S., & N.C.T.

TULLY, a Township on the S. line of Onondaga County, 14 miles S. of Onondaga, and 50 S. of W. from Utica; bounded N. by Otisco, E. by Fabius, S. by Cortlandt Co., W. by Spafford, which was erected from the W. half of Tully, in 1811. It is now formed of the N. E. quarter of the Military Township of Tully, the S. half being now Preble, in Cortlandt Co. Its waters are small, being head streams of Onondaga creek, and also of Tioughnioga creek, of Chenango of the Susquehanna. The whole is well watered by springs and brooks. Like Spafford, this town has ridges of hills on the E. and W. boundaries, but its vallies are extensive, rich and productive. Tully Flats are much admired. They extend from the S. line 3 or 4 miles, and are 1 to 3 miles wide, and proverbially rich. Here are 2 natural ponds, of 400, and 100 acres extent, from which issue the Tioughnioga creek. These flats are 150 miles W. of Albany, and 20 S. of Salina. The settlements commenced about 1796, and the lands are held by right of soil, principally by farmers from the Eastern States. In 1810, the population was 1092, and the senatorial electors 67; but these aggregate amounts are now diminished nearly one half by the erection of the Town

of Spafford from the W. part, in 1811. Tully is now about 5 miles square.

N.C.T. & R.D.T.

TURIN, a large Post-Township in the S. W. corner of Lewis County, 15 to 40 miles N. of Rome, and 143 N. W. of Albany to the improved part; bounded N. by Martinsburgh, E. by Black river, S. E. by Leyden, S. by Oneida Co., W. by Redfield, in Oneida Co. This Town at present comprises 7 Townships; Pomona and Lucretia, adjoining Black river, and on which are the settlements; and Flora, Xenophon, Rurabella, Hybla, and Penelope, unsettled. These names are found on the Maps of the Surveyor-General. The settled part is about 9 miles along Black river and 7 back. The inhabitants are emigrants from the Eastern States, farmers, of plain domestic habits. There are 9 school-houses, in which are also held the meetings for worship. This tract has several mill-streams, and the Black river is boatable from the High falls near the S. line of Turin, to Champion, 45 miles. Fish creek, rises in this Town, and runs S. to Wood creek of the Oneida Lake. The High falls of this river are worthy of a minute description, and the attention of travellers. The water falls 70 feet. The whole population in 1810, 856, and the senatorial electors 111; in 1812, 170. The Black river road from Johnstown leads through this settlement, which has an excellent soil, and in which are 2 grain-mills, 6 saw-mills, a carding-machine, and 2 distilleries of grain and fruit spirits.

L.C.

TAPPAN, Post-Office, see ORANGETOWN.

TAYLOR'S SPRINGS, see SARATOGA T.

TARRY-TOWN VILLAGE and LANDING, see GREENSBURGH.

THROG'S NECK, see WEST-CHESTER.

TIBBITS', or GREEN ISLAND, terminates nearly opposite Troy, and is formed by the waters of the Mohawk. It is about one and a half mile in length, extending from the middle branch or sprout of the Mohawk, which separates it from VAN SCHAICK'S ISLAND above, extending to Waterford. It is very rich and fertile.

TIOGA RIVER, a large Western branch of the Susquehanna, rises in the state of Pennsylvania; and running N. enters this state in Steuben Co., through which it runs N. Eastward to Painted-Post, where it meets the Conhocton, then turns S.E. across the S. W. corner of Tioga Co., and leaves this state about 3 miles be-

fore it meets the E. branch of the Susquehanna, at Tioga Point, in Pennsylvania. Its whole course in this state is about 50 miles, boatable throughout, as are many of its branches in the above Counties, which see. They are enumerated page 11.

TIOPA COUNTY, see page 108.

TOUGHNIAGA CREEK, rises in the S. end of Onondaga County, and runs southerly through Cortlandt Co., and across the N. E. corner of Broome Co., to the Chenango. Its whole course may be about 55 miles, and it receives many branches that spread over Cortlandt Co. Its largest branch is Otselic creek.

TOMHANOC, Post-Office, see PITTS-TOWN.

TONNEWANTA CREEK, rises in the S. W. part of Genesee County, and runs N. to the Village of Batavia, where it turns W. across the W. part of Genesee and the whole of Niagara Co., to Niagara river, which it enters opposite the middle of Grand Island, about 10 miles below Black Rock, and the same distance above Schlosser. It is 80 yards wide at the mouth, and boatable about 30 miles into the country. It is a deep sluggish stream, and receives Ellicott's creek near its mouth. Its whole course may be near 90 miles. It has a bridge across it near its mouth. A.P.

TROUT CREEK, is a southern branch of Salmon creek, in Franklin County, on which are mills in Ezrville, Dickinson, and Constable. It is a good mill-stream.

TREMAIN VILLAGE, has a Post-Office of the same name, situated in ULYSSES, Seneca County.

TROUPVILLE, see SODUS.

TRUMBLEHEAD FALL, see SCROON LAKE and RIVER.

TUSCARORA, a Village inhabited by a Tribe of Indians of the Tuscarora Nation, consisting of about 300 souls, in the county of Niagara, about two and a half miles E. of Lewiston. They have a good meeting-house, and a Clergyman of the Presbyterian order. There is also kept at this place, a regular English School. They have a number of good mechanics of their own nation. These Indians are sober and orderly in their general deportment, and many of them are very respectable in point of property, as well as moral conduct. This tribe came from the S. about 1712, and joined the Five Nations, or Iroquois. The land on which they now live was given them many years ago by the Senecas. See CANBRIA. J.H.

U.

UNADILLA, a Post-Township in the extreme southern angle of Otsego County, 34 miles S. W. of Cooperstown, and 100 miles S. of W. from Albany; bounded N. by Butternuts and Otego, E. by Otego, S. E. by Susquehanna river or the County of Delaware, W. by the Unadilla, or the County of Chenango. Its area may be 65 square miles. The surface is hilly and uneven, but along the streams that form the boundaries, as also some smaller ones, the land is very good and productive. Nor are the farming lands confined to these tracts; the uplands and hills afford fine grazing and meadow lands. There are several small streams that afford mill-seats, of which there is an abundant supply.—There is a quarry of stones used for grindstones. There are 16 saw-mills that prepare great quantities of lumber for the Baltimore market, descending the Susquehanna in rafts; 5 grain-mills, an oil-mill, and some other water-works, besides 5 distilleries of whiskey. There is 1 Episcopal church, and 14 school-houses in which schools are kept part of the year. The land is held in fee, and while the getting of lumber causes too great neglect of the soil, it is making destructive inroads upon the forest trees that ought to remain for future use. In 1810, the whole population was 1426, with 116 senatorial electors, 344 taxable inhabitants, and 141,896 dollars of taxable property.—*Unadilla Village*, pleasantly situated on the Susquehanna, contains an Episcopal church and 30 dwellings, besides stores, &c.—Unadilla has the Appian Way turnpike, that leads from Newburgh to Oxford, and some others that lead from Albany to Oxford.

J.B., O.B., E.P., & S.P.

UNION, a Post-Township of Broome County, 6 miles W. of *Chenango-Point*, 140 W. of Catskill, and 150 miles from Albany; bounded N. by Lisle, E. by Chenango, S. by the State of Pennsylvania, W. by Tioga. It is about 16 miles long N. and S., with a medial width of 7 miles. The Susquehanna river runs centrally across it to the W., and receives Nanticoke creek from the N. near the W. line. There are some smaller streams also, which afford mill-seats. The soil is warm and good for grain; the timber principally white pine, with some oak, &c., on the richest lands, which are a warm gravelly loam. Remote from the river, say 1 to 3 miles, the maple and

beech lands commence, which are more moist, and natural for grass. The lands are principally held in fee, and have been settled since about 1790. In 1810, there were 11 saw-mills, 4 grain-mills, and 2 distilleries of grain and fruit spirits.—A meeting-house, 8 school-houses, 120 families, 170 taxable inhabitants, 115 electors, and the whole population 987. There are 2 Post-Offices, *Union*, as is indicated in calling it a Post-Township; and *Nauticoke Post-Office*, at a settlement known by that name. Choconut is also the name of a settlement, familiarly used in this country. C.P.&E.C.

ULYSSES, a Township in the S. E. corner of Seneca County, 14 miles S. E. of *Ovid*, and 180 W. of Albany, with 2 Post-Offices, *Ithaca*, and *Tremain P. O.*; bounded N. by *Ovid*, N. E. and E. by Cayuga County, S. by Cayuta in Tioga County, W. by Hector. On the E., it embraces the half of the south end of Cayuga Lake, an extent of eight miles, where it receives Cayuga creek or the main inlet, Six-mile and Fall creeks, which furnish abundance of mill-seats in this part of the Town; and it has some small streams that fall into the W. side and supply mill-seats in the N. part of the Town. The south part is hilly, and the soil less valuable than the north, which is sufficiently level with a very good soil. It has been settled since 1789, at first by Yankees,* and since by Dutch from New-Jersey. There is 1 Methodist meeting-house, and a Congregation of Presbyterians. There are 10 grain-mills, 13 saw-mills, 3 fulling-mills, an oil-mill, and 3 carding-machines. There is a turnpike from Ithaca to Geneva. The lands are held by right of soil. This Town has considerable white pine, very valuable because scarce in this County, and it descends the Lake with great facility to Cayuga and the lower Towns on the Seneca river. ITHACA is a handsome Post-Village, situated in the forks of Fall and Six-mile creeks, at the S. end of Cayuga Lake, 29 miles N. of Owego, 18 S. E. of *Ovid*, and 178 W. of Albany. It has 40 houses, several mills, and a considerable and increasing trade. *Tremain Village* is 11 miles N. W. of Ithaca on the turnpike to Geneva, has a Post-Office of the same name, and 10 or 12 houses, with some mills. J.S.

* Why not write as well as speak this word, in common use, and perfectly well understood as the name of the New-England people?

UTRECHT, or NEW-UTRECHT, a Township of Kings County, at the W. end of Long-Island, opposite the Narrows, 9 or 10 miles S. of the City of New-York; bounded Northerly by Brooklyn and Flatbush, E. by Gravesend, W. and S. by New-York river and by Gravesend bay or the Atlantic Ocean. Along the Narrows it is hilly and stony, and on the N. are some considerable hills; but the interior part is level, and the soil a light loam or sand. Utrecht shad fishery is in this Town and Gravesend, and is one of the most celebrated fisheries in the United States; 10,000 shad have been taken at one draught. For the soil, and products of agriculture, see Gravesend, as also for the period of first settlements.—*Bath*, a pleasant spot on the beach of Gravesend bay, 10 miles from N. York, is much resorted to in summer for sea-bathing, and the pleasures of hunting, fishing, &c. *Utrecht Village* is handsomely situated on a fine plain, and has about 40 houses, and a Dutch Reformed church. In 1810, the whole population of this Town was 907, with 89 electors; the taxable property 275,765 dollars. The woody ridges that border this Town on the N. toward Brooklyn, form the extreme W. end of the spine of Long-Island, which extends E. along the N. side of the Great Plains through Queens and Suffolk Counties, terminating in Southold. These heights were the scene of important events of the Revolutionary war, and the Tourist is shewn many spots in this vicinity so consecrated to future remembrance. At Bath, we are shewn the spot where the British army landed on this Island in 1776, after a few days rest on Staten-Island, where they debarked on their arrival in the British fleet.

S.L.M., & J.C.V.

ULSTER COUNTY, see page 109.

UNION VILLAGE, in the Township of Nassau, Rensselaer County, is situated on the turnpike to New-Lebanon, 11 1-2 miles about S. E. from Albany. It has about 50 houses and stores, a church and a Post-Office of the same name, and is incorporated as a Village. It is handsomely seated in a pleasant vale of rich farming land, which is traversed by a small mill-stream that supplies mills just on the N. border of the village.

J.H.

UNION VILLAGE, in Greenwich, Washington County, is situated on the Battenkill, 34 miles N. of Albany, and is incorporated as a Village. It contains 48

houses and stores, 2 meeting-houses, an academy, 2 extensive cotton, and a wool-len manufactory, several mills, a trip-hammer, a very ingenious manufactory of files and of cast-steel, and about five hundred inhabitants.—This is a very busy thriving place, rapidly increasing in population, improvements and business.—The cotton factories use about 50,000lbs. of cotton wool yearly, which is wrought into yarn, and a considerable variety of cloth. They employ 70 hands at the works, and from 100 to 150 families, who reside in the vicinity, are constantly employed in weaving for these establishments. See Green-wich.

A.F., W.I.J., S.M., & R.M.

UNION VILLAGE, of Albany County, is in the Township of Bern, 21 miles from Albany, on the road to Schoharie, from which place it is distant 14 miles. It contains about 20 dwellings, several stores, &c., and a Presbyterian meeting-house. A.B.

UNION VILLAGE, of Clinton County, is pleasantly situated on a handsome plain, in the Township of Peru, 3 miles N. of the bridge across Au Sable River.—Here is Peru Post-Office, 150 miles N. of Albany, 45 houses and stores, a Quaker meeting-house, and some other buildings.

H.D.L.

UNION SPRINGS, Post-Office, is in the S.W. corner of Aurelius, Cayuga County.

D.T.

UTICA, a flourishing incorporated Post-Village, the commercial capital of the great Western District of this State, situated on the S. bank of the Mohawk, 93 miles westward of Albany, in the Town of Whitestown, Oneida County. This Village stands on the site of Old Fort Schuyler, 13 miles N. E. of Rome, anciently Fort Stanwix. See ROME. It is handsomely laid out into Streets, squares, &c., and was incorporated as a Village, in 1798—named in the caption, *Old Fort Schuyler Village*, and in the act granting the certain village privileges, *Utica*.—In April, 1805, this act of the Legislature was repealed, and a new one passed defining the limits of Utica, and granting Corporate Village powers to the inhabitants. At present, Utica, though small in area, comprises a population of 1700 souls; has 300 houses and stores, a Presbyterian, and an Episcopal church, a grammar-school, &c. There are many mills, factories, mechanics' shops, and a vast many buildings other than those

enumerated. There are several printing-offices, and large book-stores.—Weekly papers are published here, and widely circulated through the surrounding country. The hotel at Utica, is an elegant establishment; and the many fine private mansions of gentlemen of taste and opulence, give Utica a character in this respect, worthy a great commercial Town. The Manhattan Bank has established a branch at Utica; and the period is not remote when the monied capital and brisk trade of this place, will obtain a charter for a Bank here, with a great capital.* The soil of Utica is fertile, and the situation healthy and pleasant. Utica is a central point for all the principal avenues of communication by common roads and turnpikes, and forms the key of trade and travel between the western country and Atlantic ports and Towns.—N. Lat. 43° 6'; 1° 12 1-2' W. Lon. from New-York. T.R.G., D.O. & M.H.



V.

VERNON, a Post-Township of Oneida County, about 17 miles W. of Utica, through which lies the great road into the western part of the State. It is bounded N. by Verona, E. by Westmoreland and Paris, S. by Augusta, W. by the Oneida creek, or the Co. of Madison. Its form is irregular, and its area may be about 39 square miles. About $\frac{1}{3}$ of this Township is now possessed by the Oneida and Tuscarora Indians, and in which is their principal settlement.—Their numbers, in this Town, may be about 700 souls, but they are annually decreasing.

The remaining part of Verona, is occupied by about 320 families of industrious and enterprising white inhabitants. The first settlement was in 1797, and the Town was organized in 1801.—The land is fertile, and gently undulated with hill and dale, well watered.—The Skanando creek, with its numerous branches, abundantly irrigate, and they afford many good sites for mills, on which are erected 2 grist-mills, 7 saw-mills, 2 clothier's works, and 2 carding-machines. There are 2 societies of Congregationalists, and some Methodists and Baptists, but no houses for worship yet erected. There are 10

* This was done in June, 1812, with a capital of 1 million of dollars.

school-houses, 2 of which are occupied by worshipping assemblies on the Sabbath. In this Town are 10 stores, and 4 glass-houses, owned by 3 companies, 2 of which are incorporated. A woollen and a cotton factory are about to be erected. The progress of improvement and population, has been rapid. On the Seneca turnpike, are about 100 families; and where that turnpike crosses the Skanando creek, near the centre of the Town, is a pleasant little village, laid out on ground owned by A. Van Eps, Esq.; and *Van Epsville*, is occasionally used as a name for this little settlement, which seems likely to become a central place of business for this Town. Vernon is a part of the original Oneida Reservation, and the *Oneida Castle*, is in this Town, situated on the Oneida creek, where the Indians have a considerable Village. It is in contemplation to remove obstructions in Oneida creek, when it may become boatable to the turnpike, at Van Epsville, 8 miles from the lake, and save much land carriage. Lands held in fee, by purchase from the State, and a considerable portion of it is yet under mortgage. The inhabitants are very industrious, inclining to become manufacturers. The glass manufactured here, is of a good quality. A part of this Town is known by the name of Mount-Vernon. In 1810, the whole population was 1519, with 190 senatorial electors.

J.P., T.C., & A.G.

VERONA, a Township of Oneida County; bounded N. by Wood creek, E. by Rome and Westmoreland, S. by Vernon, W. by Oneida creek and lake, or Madison County and the lake. It is about 10 miles W. from Rome, and 20 N. Westward from Utica. This Township was originally a part of the Oneida Reservation, was purchased from the Indians in 1796, and erected into a Town in 1802. The surface is level, with considerable swamps and wet land, and the soil very rich: a deep vegetable mold, variously mixed with black and yellow sand, and the whole is abundantly irrigated by small creeks. In this Town are also some of the Oneida Indians. It was rather deficient in sites for mills, but a late purchase of 4000 acres from the Indians, contains several excellent sites, some of which are now under progressive improvement. There are 2 grist-mills, 5 saw-mills, and some other machinery driven by water. There are 5 school-houses, 1 society of Congrega-

tionalists, 2 societies of Baptists, 1 of Methodists, and a few families of Quakers. The inhabitants are principally farmers, sober and industrious, and the whole population may amount to 1100 souls. In 1808, 136 births, and but 7 or 8 deaths. The roads are good, and conveniently disposed. Iron-ore is found in great abundance, and several furnaces are supplied from its beds. Sand, of the kind used in the manufacture of glass, abounds, from which 4 or 5 glass-houses are now supplied. Good building-stones are quarried with ease, and some mill-stones have been made from quarries in this Town, which prove of a very good quality. In 1810, the whole population was 1014, with 151 senatorial electors.

J.M., & J.R.T.

VIRGIL, a Post-Township in the S. W. corner of Cortlandt County, 10 miles S. of Homer, and 155 miles W. of Albany; bounded N. by Homer, E. by Cincinnatus, S. by Broome County, W. by Dryden in Cayuga County. It is 10 miles square, being the Township of Virgil in the Military Tract. The Tioughnioga crosses the N. E. corner, some branches of Fall creek of Cayuga Lake, spread over the N. W. part, and a branch of Owego creek rises in the S., which with some smaller streams supply mill-seats in abundance, and the Tioughnioga a good boat navigation to the Susquehanna.—It has turnpike roads to Ithaca and Oxford, to the Susquehanna, and to Salina in Onondaga County, besides other common roads. The soil is very excellent, and there are few better tracts of farming land. The timber is maple, beech, bass, elm, butternut, &c., with some pine and hemlock. The lands are held by right of soil, and its inhabitants, like those of this country in general, are making great advances in household manufacturing. In 1810, the population was 913, the senatorial electors 77, and the whole amount of taxable property 84,351 dollars.

L.F.S., & N.C.T.

VOLNEY, a Township of Oneida County, 50 miles W. of Rome, erected in 1811, together with Scriba, from Fredericksburgh now extinct. It is bounded N. by Mexico, E. by Constantia, S. and S. W. by Oswego river an extent of 28 miles, or by Onondaga County. It comprises the Townships marked Metz, Brugen, and Erlang, on De Witt's Maps, and the S. half of Fredericksburgh also. Its surface is either very level, or but gently uneven; the soil rich and productive, prin-

ipally a moist loam, and there are some small mill-streams. But at the Oswego falls, where is a carrying place of one mile, there are great advantages for water-works; and Black creek, which enters here, has some mill-seats. The settlements are new, and much of the whole is uncultivated. The population in 1810, was returned by the Census at 328, for Fredericksburgh, now Scriba and Volney. But my Correspondents compute the population of Volney at 350 persons in 1812. A few families have been at the carrying place 20 or 22 years, but the back parts only began to settle in 1806 and 1807. There are 2 saw-mills, and 1 grain-mill. A quarry of most excellent grit-stone is opened at Oswego falls, which is extensively used for grindstones, turnace and glass-factory hearths, &c. The land is held in fee. The trade by Oswego river is very great, and the carriage of goods and produce around the Oswego falls, amounts to about 4000 dollars a year. In 1810, 30,000 barrels of salt passed here from Onondaga. The Village of Oswego Falls has 12 or 15 houses, and 2 mills.

N.C.,BW.

VAN SCHAICK'S ISLAND, see WATERVLIET.
VEDERSBURGH, see AMSTERDAM.

W.

WALTON, a Post-Township of Delaware County, 15 miles S. W. of *Delhi*, and about 85 from Albany; bounded Northerly by Franklin, Easterly by *Delhi*, Southerly by Colchester, Westerly by Tompkins. It is about 7 miles square, situated on both sides of Coaquago or the W. branch of the Delaware river. This Town, like all the others in this County, is mountainous or hilly, but along the streams are flats of considerable width and a good soil; and much of the hill's are arable or meadow lands, or, almost without exception, good for grazing. It is well watered, and the timber is very heavy. Much of this is formed into boards, scantling, and other kinds of lumber, and rafted to Philadelphia. The Ulster and Delaware turnpike leads through this Town, as does the Ap-pian Way turnpike from Newburgh, which crosses the river near the centre of the Town, where is the flourishing little Village of Walton, and the Post-Office. There is 1 Presbyterian meeting-house,

1 grammar school, and 7 common schools. In 1810, the whole population was 1311, with 128 electors, 173 taxable inhabitants, and 183,357 dollars of taxable property.

R.N.,C.G.,&O.P.

WALKILL, a Post-Township of Orange County, 20 miles W. of *Newburgh*, 6 N. of *Goshen*, and 118 miles from Albany; its form is triangular, and it is bounded N. Easterly by Montgomery, S. by Blooming Grove, *Goshen* and *Minisink*, N. W. by Shawangunk creek or the County of Sullivan. Walkill creek crosses the E. part, and this with the boundary stream in the W. and some small branches supply mill seats. The land is of a good quality, and its products embrace all the varieties of that region. The Newburgh and Cohecton turnpike lead across the N. part, and the common roads are numerous and in good repair. There are some small villages or small compact settlements known by local names, and *Scotchtown* is the most considerable.—There are few tracts in the State, of equal area, that afford a greater variety of soil, than this and some of the adjoining Towns. Hemp is become an article of considerable magnitude in the surplus products of this County, and the farmers are vieing with each other for the best success in raising it. In 1810, the whole population was 4213, and there were 347 senatorial electors.

N.T.

WARWICK, a Post-Township of Orange County, 10 miles S. of *Goshen*, 120 miles S. of Albany, and about 54 N. of New-York; its form is triangular, with the hypotenuse on New-Jersey, being bounded N. by *Minisink* and *Goshen*, E. by *Munroe*, and S.W. by the State of New-Jersey. Its area may be 110 square miles. The S. is broken by the ranges of hills or mountains of the Highlands, where are several large ponds that discharge S. in several streams to the Pas-saic of New-Jersey. The N. is less broken, and is watered by the Walkill and other streams that run N. to the Hudson in Orange and Ulster Counties. This part has a good soil, and is an excellent farming tract, though considerably diversified in surface and soil.—There are large tracts of hemp-lands, in the W., being a part of the Drowned Lands of Orange County; and the lime-stone, which is very abundant, is of an excellent quality and quarries well for building. Few Towns in the State have a greater abundance of fruit, and the ap-

ple-orchards are very fine. There are 5 houses of worship, and 16 school-houses;—9 grain-mills, 10 saw-mills, and 6 carding-machines, and 16 distilleries of fruit spirits. The distilleries consume 200 barrels a day, and yet in bearing years, they cannot receive all the surplus cider which is offered from the orchards of this Town. *Sterling Iron Works*, in the S. part, are among the most extensive of this region, which abounds in iron-ore and in manufactories of iron in various ways. These works have been in operation about 60 years, and are the oldest in this vicinity. Here are a furnace, several forges or bloomeries, an anchor-shop, the oldest in America, except one in Rhode-Island, and a steel furnace is lately erected, which is said to make steel of a good quality.

The Village of *Warwick*, where is the Post-Office of that name, is 11 miles S. of *Goshen*, and 28 from *Newburgh* on the Hudson. It has 2 houses of worship, and about 30 dwellings. *Florida Village* has a Post-Office of the same name, and is situated about 4 1-2 miles N. of *Warwick*. Here is also a church, an academy, and about 30 dwellings; and *Amity* in the W., has a church also. The whole population in 1810, was 3978, when there were 323 electors. *Warwick* has been known by its present name since 1720, when a few families first settled here; but its population was inconsiderable till about 1760 to 1765, when the most of the good land was bought in fee, by actual farmers, and in small tracts.

J.B.

WASHINGTON, a Post-Township of *Duchess County*, 15 miles N. of E. from *Poughkeepsie*, and 80 south of *Albany*; bounded N. by *Stanford*, E. by *Amenia*, S. by *Beekman*, W. by *Clinton*. It is about 7 miles square, and is watered by *Wappinger's creek* which runs across the N. W. corner, and some small branches that supply mill-seats. It is moderately uneven in general, and in the E. and S. E. are *Tower-hill* and *Chesnut ridge*; but the soil is good for farming, and excels for wheat; being under good cultivation. The inhabitants are principally farmers, from *Long-Island*, and from the *Eastern States*. There are 12 grain-mills, 2 carding-machines, 2 fulling-mills, 3 distilleries, a trip-hammer, and a brewery: 9,183 sheep, 3677 cattle, and 965 horses. There are 80 looms in families, which produced in 1810, 20,750 yards of cloth for common clothing,

when the taxable property was valued by the Assessors at \$608,999. Near the centre of this Town, and 15 and a half miles from *Poughkeepsie*, is the handsome *Village of Mechanic*, containing about 20 dwellings, a Quaker meeting-house, in which is held a quarterly meeting, and the *Quaker boarding-school*.—The school-house is 3 stories high, and accommodates about 100 scholars. It is an excellent institution, first opened for instruction in 1797; and there has not been a single death in the school since its first establishment.

About 2 miles N. W. from *Mechanic*, is another small village of about 20 houses, a woollen factory, and several mills, on the E. branch of *Wappinger's creek*. This is called *Hartsville*,* and it is about 16 miles from *Poughkeepsie*, on the turnpike to *Hartford* in *Connecticut*. In 1810, the whole population was 2854, with 180 electors.

H.M.D., W.L., & C.R.

WAWARSING, a large Township in the S. W. angle of *Ulster County*, 25 miles S. W. of *Kingston*; bounded Northerly by *Rochester*, Easterly by *Shawangunk*, Southerly by *Sullivan County*, and W. by *Sullivan County*. This Town was erected in 1806, from the S. W. part of *Rochester*, and lies on the W. of the *Shawangunk mountain*, the line toward *Shawangunk Township* being at the E. part of that mountain. *Rondout kill*, a fine branch of the *Wallkill*, runs N. Easterly along the W. foot of the mountain, and receives several branches. *Goodbeer kill*, one of the largest, is so called from the dark brown color of its water, and there are several others. *Plumbago*, of a good quality, is found here, and there are many indications of iron-ore. There are several small settlements, as at *Warwasing*, *Napenagh* and *Lurenkill*, but much of the land is comparatively wild. There is 1 ancient Dutch Reformed church, of stone, and there are 8 or 10 school-houses. The *Honk falls* of *Rondout kill*, have a descent of 30 feet, almost perpendicular, and there are a bundance of mill-seats. In 1812, the whole population was 1335, when there were 117 electors;—and 74 looms in families, which produced 18,047 yards of cloth. C.T.

WATERVLIET, a large Township in the N. E. corner of *Albany County*, 6 miles

* Since the above was written, I am informed that a Post-Office has been established in this Village.

N. of *Albany*; bounded N. by the Mohawk river, or the County of Saratoga, E. by the Hudson, S. by Colonie, and the City of Albany. It extends 10 miles along the Mohawk and lower sprout of that river, and 6 and a half along the Hudson, and has an area of about 52 square miles, exclusive of several Islands in the Hudson. Much of the land is poor and barren, and the population is very unequally distributed. Along the Hudson are some fine flats, and in many places the river-hills are of a moderate steepness, and present good farming lands. The interior has much of sandy ridges and some marshes and wet land, wooded with pine and a variety of dwarf shrubbery, of little value. In the S. E. is Mill-creek, which enters the Hudson on the N. line of Colonie, and supplies some mills, with Caldwell's factory also. See ALBANY, for a description of these works. The mansion-house of Maj. General Stephen Van Rensselaer, is in the S. E. corner, just on the N. bank of this creek, and on a handsome flat extending to the Hudson. The road to Troy and the N. country lies along the valley of the Hudson, on which there are two small Villages in this town; *Washington*, 5 miles N. of Albany, and *Gibbons Ville*, opposite Troy, 6 miles. About 3 miles N. of Gibbons Ville, there is a bridge across the Mohawk, a short distance below the CAHOOS FALLS, which see. The roads are numerous in the interior, but they are rather paths than highways. A turnpike has lately been opened from Gibbons Ville to Schenectady; which extends W. through this Town, and promises to be of considerable importance. The Cahoes, being the principal falls of the Mohawk, are between Watervliet and Halfmoon, in Saratoga Co. The whole waters of the Mohawk descend in one sheet, at high water, about 70 feet; and present a view as grand and majestic as it is wild and picturesque, when connected with the surrounding scenery. The Islands formed by the spreading branches below the falls, are also attached to this Town. The Mohawk enters the Hudson in 4 branches, or sprouts, as they are commonly called, the upper at Waterford, and the lower one opposite Troy, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles in a right line below. *Haver Island*, is about a half mile broad, and a little more than that in length E. and W., lying between the 4th and 3d branches immediately below Waterford. *Van Schaick's Island*, next below, is be-

tween the 3d and 2d branches, opposite Lansingburgh, and extends $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile in length, being about a half mile broad. This is also called *Cahoos Island*. The American Army was stationed on this Island, immediately before it advanced under General Gates, in 1777, to meet Burgoyne. And Haver Island had a number of breast-works thrown up at that time, which are still to be seen. It was intended to attempt a stand here, as a last resort against the British Army. These 2 Islands are owned by a branch of the ancient family of Van Schaick. *Green Island*, lies between the 2d and 1st branches, opposite Troy, and is near 2 miles long, and half mile wide. In the vicinity of the Cahoes, is a Dutch Church and farming neighborhood, commonly called the Boght. Gibbons Ville is pleasantly situated on a handsome flat, and contains about 15 houses. Here is also a bell-foundry, with a considerable variety of works in brass, plating, &c. Several small brass cannon have been lately made here, on a contract with the state of Connecticut. Surveyor's Compasses, of superior construction and workmanship are made here, and I have seen some samples of plated wares, done in a very superior style. There are in this town 1092 white males, 1070 white females, 128 slaves, and 75 other persons; in all 2365; and there are 215 senatorial electors. There are 5 grain-mills, and 4 saw-mills. The lands are principally held by lease from the Proprietor of the Manor of Rensselaer. Considerable efforts have been made to discover coal, where supposed indications of that mineral are found on the flats back of the Village of Washington. But unfortunately these efforts are not yet attended with better success than those at GREENBUSH, which see. The Settlement of the people called Shakers, is in the N. W. part of this Town, at a place called Niskayuna, 8 miles N. W. of Albany. They have a house of worship, and the village contains about 150 houses.

Since the above was written, a manufactory of Screws of Iron, for wood-work, erected on the lower sprout of the Mohawk, near the Cahoes bridge, has got into successful operation. Works are about to be added for drawing the wire from which the screws are formed, when the iron will be taken in the bar, and manufactured into screws, now made of foreign wire. The machinery is all driven by water, and said to be very

ingenious, the invention of a self-taught artist, Mr. Wm. C. Penniman. Some samples of the screws which I have seen, appear to be well formed, and they are cut with great dispatch. These works are owned by an incorporated company, with a sufficient capital, and are situated directly opposite Lansingburgh, and about 2 miles below Waterford.

A.V.S., & L.W.—1813.

WATERTOWN, a Post-Township, the capital of Jefferson County, and a place of deposit for the military stores of the State of New-York. It lies near the mouth of Black river, *Leghorn*, on De Witt's Maps, and is about 80 miles N. W. of Utica, and 12 from Sacket's harbor. Watertown was first erected into a Town March 11, 1810, from a part of Mexico, then in Oneida Co., and comprised, also, Rutland and Hounsfield; *Milan and Hesiod*, on De Witt's Maps. Its extent is about 6 miles square, bounded N. by Black river, E. by Rutland, S. by Rodman, W. by Hounsfield. The first settlements commenced in 1798, but its remote situation from other settlements, and want of roads, retarded its population for several years. The principal part of the land is under actual improvement. The inhabitants are principally emigrants from the Eastern States. There are about 200 dwelling-houses, 8 school-houses, a court-house and jail, a mark lodge and an arsenal is now building for the military stores of the state. There are 8 grist and saw-mills, 1 paper-mill, 1 wool-carding machine, 5 distilleries, 2 breweries, a printing-office and a weekly paper, a small air-furnace now building, and a large number of common mechanics. Limestone, which quarries well, is plenty. The waters of the Black river, communicate with Lake Ontario, and open a good boat navigation to Montreal, the principal market for the produce of this country. Few, if any Towns in the N. western parts of this State, combine so many advantages, or seem likely to become places of as much business, wealth and activity.—The State road from Utica to Kingston ferry, leads through this Town. Pot and pearl-ashes are manufactured in great abundance, and sent in boats to Montreal from the Landing, 4 miles below the village. The relics of ancient settlements in this country, very much abound, as do the remains of former works. But the implements are evidently of French origin, and probably not so ancient as many people imagine; though

the coarse Indian earthen-ware may be very ancient. In the N. part of the Town, immediately on the bank of Black river, a flourishing village is eligibly situated. Population, by the Census of 1810, 1849 souls. There are 308 senatorial electors.

WATERTOWN, or JEFFERSON VILLAGE, a flourishing Post-Village of Watertown, Jefferson County, on the S. bank of Black river, 4 miles from Brownville, and the same distance from navigable water communicating with Lake Ontario.—Here are the County buildings, consisting of a handsome court-house and jail, and a State arsenal now building, within the Village, beside a Mark Lodge, a paper-mill, 2 grist-mills, 3 saw-mills, 1 or two carding-machines and fulling-mills, and an air-furnace now building. The Village contains about 50 dwelling-houses, some quite elegant, handsomely finished and painted, 6 stores, 2 breweries, 3 tanners works, a printing-press which issues a weekly paper, and a great variety of mechanics. Nearly opposite the village the Black river falls about 20 to 24 feet perpendicularly, and continues very rapid for 3 or 4 miles, and is thence smooth to the Lake. Jefferson, therefore, enjoys great advantages for water-machinery, is within 4 miles of boatable water to the Lake, and but 10 from good navigation on the Lake. A quarry of good building limestone, and clay, and sand, abound in the vicinity of the Village. Pine, and other timber, plenty. In short, it is a busy thriving place, and the public improvements, the state of the roads, bridges, &c., of this and the surrounding Towns, together with the improved state of the farms, and every field for enterprize and industry, do very great credit to the inhabitants.

J.C., P.H., H.M., J.S. & W.S.

WARREN, a Post-Township in the S.E. corner of Herkimer County, 10 miles S. of *Herkimer*, 15 N. of Otsego, and 70 W. of Albany; bounded N. by German Flats, E. by Montgomery and Otsego Counties, Southerly by Otsego County, W. by Litchfield. The situation is elevated, just at the head of the Lakes that form the Susquehanna, and the surface handsomely undulated by arable hills, and rich and fertile vallies. And there are many small cedar swamps, that supply fencing timber. The rocks are calcareous, or a calcareous sandstone, and much of the soil is a rich calcareous mold.—As is usual in limestone tracts, there are large springs, chasms and clefts in

the rocks, and a mass of curious and singular appearances in the stones. One of these springs is of sufficient volume to turn a grist-mill within 80 rods of the fountain. The waters of this Town are small, but there are 5 grain-mills, 9 saw-mills, a carding-machine, forge and trip-hammer. There is one meeting-house, built by joint subscription of Lutherans, Calvinists and Presbyterians, and a competent number of common school-houses. Iron-ore is found, and a pigment from which is prepared a durable brown paint. In the S. E. corner are 2 small ponds that discharge into Otsego Lake, and here is a small Village. It is situated on the 3d Great Western turnpike, 64 miles from Albany. This Town had 4 or 5 German families settled here prior to the Revolution, but the principal settlements have been made within the last 20 years. In 1810, Warren had 664 families, 444 senatorial electors, and 3974 persons in all; the taxable property amounted to \$291,659.

W.D'W.&E.C.

WARSAW, a Post-Township of Genesee County, 20 miles S. of *Batavia*, and 260 miles from Albany; bounded N. by *Batavia*, E. by *Liechester*, S. by *Allegany County*, W. by *Attica*. It is a good tract of land, and comprises 3 Townships, Nos. 8, 9, 10, in the 1st Range of the *Holland* purchase. *Allan's* creek, a fine branch of *Genesee* river, winds N. thro' this Town, where it receives several branches that supply mill-seats. The surface is considerably broken in the S., or on No. 8, but it is said to be well watered, and there is a great diversity of soil. Travellers, and my Correspondents, describe this country as peculiarly liable to frost. In 1810, the taxable property of *Warsaw*, as valued by the Assessors, amounted to \$30,224, and there were then 201 senatorial electors. The whole population was 1317.

N.C.,R.S.&R.P.

WAYNE, a large Township in the N.E. part of *Steuben County*, 15 miles E. of *Bath*, and 35 S. of *Geneva*, called *Fredrickstown* till 1808; bounded N. by *Ontario County*, E. by *Reading* and a part of *Tioga County*, S. by *Painted-Post*, W. by *Bath* and *Pulteney*. It has a Post-Office, called *Roscommon*, and comprises Townships No. 4, 5, and 6, in the 1st Range; the half of 4 and about half of 5 in the 2d Range, with the point of land in the fork of *Crooked Lake*, on which it is bounded. *Crooked Lake*, the half of which is in this Town, discharg-

es into *Seneca Lake*; and *Mud pond*, within 2 miles of this on the E., discharges a boatable stream S. to the *Conhocton* of the *Tioga* of the *Susquehanna*. There are some other small streams that supply sites for mills. *Mud creek* has mills within one mile of the pond, and from these boats and arks descend to the *Conhocton*, about 9 miles, in which distance are 6 saw and some other mills. The S. part is hilly, as it is also along *Crooked Lake*, but the central part and all the remainder arable and productive land. The timber is oak, walnut, &c., with some pine on the hills. There is a congregation of Baptists, but no meeting-house yet erected, though meetings are held in the school-houses, of which there is a pretty competent number.—The settlement commenced about 1794, but has principally been made within 10 years past, and the population is now rapidly increasing. The whole present population is 1025, and the senatorial electors 57. There is a road from *Bath* to *Ontario County*, leading along the E. shore of *Crooked Lake*, and a turnpike is granted to *Geneva*, on the same route—but whether yet opened, I do not learn.

B.W.,D.C.&N.C.T.

WEST-CHESTER, a Post-Township at the S. W. extremity of *Westchester County*, on *East river*, 12 miles from *New-York*, and 152 miles S. of *Albany*; bounded N. by *Yonkers* and *E. Chester*, E. by *E. Chester Bay* or *Long-Island Sound*, S. by the same narrowing to *East river*, W. by *Haarlem river*, or the County of *New-York*. Its form is defined by waters on 3 sides, and of course irregular, but its medial extent N. and S. may be 4 miles, and E. and W. about 5; with an area of 20 square miles—a large Township for *Westchester County*. It is a valuable tract of land, stony in general, with a large proportion of clayey loam, a soil that, with good husbandry, is rendered very productive. *Throg's Neck*, at the S.E. extremity, is connected with the main by a long causey or causeway, through a marshy tract of considerably extent. *West-Farms Post-Office*, lately established, is in the Village of *West-Farms*, pleasantly situated at the head of navigation on *Bronx creek*, 3 miles from its mouth in the *Sound*. This Village is 12 miles from *New-York*, on the main eastern post-road, and consists of about 50 houses, besides a school-house, and several manufactories. Among these a snuff-mill,

paper-mill, a grist, merchant, and barley-mill, a pottery of Delft ware, an extensive set of paint works, and an oil-mill, are noticed by my Correspondents; and all these works are said to employ about 200 persons. The Village contains between 3 and 400 inhabitants.—*West-Chester Village* is situated at the head of navigation on W. Chester creek, where is a bridge, and contains about 25 dwellings, an Episcopal church, and a Quaker meeting-house, besides a school-house, a grist-mill, and near 200 inhabitants. A bed of marble has lately been opened; and an extensive common, which had been of little use, is recently appropriated to the support of common schools. There are several manufactories in this Town—a snuff-mill, paper-mill, linseed oil-mill, a press for making castor-oil from the bean, and a paint manufactory. There are also 2 grain-mills, one of which is a tide-mill. There are 3 houses of worship; one for Quakers, one for Episcopalians, and one Dutch Lutheran;—there are 6 school-houses.—This Town has many elegant country-seats; and that of *Morrisania*, the residence of the Hon. Gouverneur Morris, is highly spoken of by travellers and other persons of taste. Its situation is very elegant, just in the S.W. angle of this Town, nearly opposite Hurl-Gate, 8 miles from New-York, commanding an extensive and picturesque view of the adjacent waters and surrounding country. In 1810, the whole population of this Town was 1969, when there were 105 electors, 215 taxable inhabitants, and the taxable property, as valued by the Assessors, amounted to \$737,385. In 1788, the whole State of New-York was divided into Counties and Towns, when a part of the present Town of West-Chester was erected into a Town called *Morrisania*, which division continued to 1791, when the latter was incorporated with West-Chester.—*Kingsbridge*, across Harlem river near the N. end of New-York Island, is just within the line, at the N. W. corner of this Town.

G.M., J.W., S.D. & J.B.G.

WESTFIELD, a Township of Richmond County, at the S. western extremity of Staten-Island, 3 1-2 miles S.W. of *Richmond Village*; bounded N. by Northfield, E. by Southfield, S. by Raritan Bay of the Atlantic, W. by Staten-Island Sound or the State of New-Jersey. In the S. W. is a ferry of 3 quarters of a mile to Amboy in New-Jersey. Prince's Bay, in

the S., so noted for oysters, is not enough known to mariners. Vessels bound for New-York, and headed by a N. E. storm, may put in here with perfect ease, and ride out the storm in safety. The roads are numerous, and at the head of Fresh kills in the N., is Gifford's lane. There is one church near the centre, and the land is under pretty good cultivation. Along the Fresh kills are meadows of considerable extent. The whole population of this Town in 1810, was 1444, with 139 electors. J.P.

WESTFORD, a Township of Otsego County, 8 miles S. E. of *Cooperstown*, erected from the N. W. part of *Worcester* in 1808; bounded N. by *Cherry-Valley*, E. by *Decatur*, S. by *Maryland*, W. by *Middlefield*. It has the N. branch of *Shenevas creek*, and some other small waters. The surface is broken by hills and vallies, but has much rich mold in the vallies, while the hills are fine for grazing, with many tracts of meadow land. The timber consists of maple, beech, ash, elm, basswood and pine, and the whole is abundantly irrigated by springs and brooks. There are 2 or 3 grain and saw-mills, and some other small works. In 1810, the whole population was 1215, with 73 electors, 177 taxable inhabitants, and \$78,318 of taxable property.

N.C.T., B.G. & E.P.

WESTMORELAND, a Post-Township of Oneida County, 10 miles W. of *Utica*, 8 S. of *Rome*, and 107 miles from Albany; bounded N. by *Rome*, E. by *Whites-town*, S. by *Paris*, W. by *Vernon* and *Verona*. Its waters are small; and it only extends to *Oriskany creek* for a few miles on the E., having also *Deane's* and *Sucker brooks*, very small mill-streams. The surface is very level, rather deficient of water, but the soil is very rich and fertile. This Town was first settled by *James Deane, Esq.*, an interpreter among the *Oneida Indians*, who gave him a tract of land in this Town of two miles square. It has the *Seneca turnpike* across the S. part, and some other roads. The northern part is comparatively unimproved, but the S. has much of farming opulence. The land is held by right of soil. There is a church for *Congregationalists*, with a settled preacher, and a competent number of common schools. In 1818, the population was 1135, and the senatorial electors 141. *Hampton Post-Office* is in this Town, 11 miles from *Whitesborough*.

N.C.T. & B.W.

WESTERN, a Township of Oneida County, 20 miles from Utica, and 8 N. of *Rome*; bounded N. by Boonville, E. by Steuben, S. by Floyd and Rome, W. by Lee, which was erected from the W. part in 1811. It is watered by small head branches of Mohawk river, and has plenty of mill-seats. The soil, surface and products, similar to Steuben and the adjoining Towns. The population in 1810, 2416, and there were 275 senatorial electors. The lands are very productive and well cultivated. The inhabitants enjoy much wealth, and are principally clad in dress of household manufacture. There are no great leading roads, but the common Town roads are sufficiently numerous. Lee, erected from the W. part, now includes a considerable share of the above population, but what part, I am not accurately informed. See **LEE**.

N.C.T.

WELLS, a Township of Montgomery County, erected in 1805 from the N. part of Northampton and Mayfield, 20 to 70 miles a little E. of N. from *Johnstown*; bounded N. by Franklin County, E. by Essex, Washington, and a small part of Saratoga County; S. by Northampton and Mayfield, W. by Johnstown. It is about 55 miles long, and 8 miles wide. The Sacandaga waters the S. part, the sources of the Hudson spread over the northern part, which also sends some waters through Racket river to the St. Lawrence in St. Lawrence County. The country is rough and mountainous, the soil light, sandy and barren. It has numerous small lakes and ponds, which abound with trout and other cold blooded fish, fine for food as for sport for the angler. Its extensive forests are clothed with evergreens of pine, hemlock, spruce, larch or tamarack, and abound with marshes of dwarf shrubbery, cranberry bushes and high sedge-grass.—This extensive tract was first made the abode of a family in 1792. There are some tracts of deciduous trees, such as ash, maple, beech, elm, basswood, but these are speckled with hemlock. Pezecke lake bears the name of an Indian, and Lake Pleasant is a pleasant lake, with a fine beach of white sand.

W.W., J.W. & J.M.

WHITEHALL, (formerly called Skenesborough,) a Post-Township of Washington County, at the head of Lake Champlain, about 65 miles N. easterly from Albany. Its medial length is about 10 miles N. and S., and 7 wide; bounded

Northerly by E. Bay and Poultney river, being the boundary line between New-York and Vermont; E. by Hampton, S. by Granville and Fort-Anne, (formerly Westfield,) W. by S. Bay, Fort-Anne and the Town of Putnam. The Town of Whitehall was first erected in 1788, with its present boundaries. The soil is principally a stiff clay, and most natural to grass. Wood creek and Pawlet river unite in this Town, and afford some good mill-seats, and considerable facilities of trade and boat navigation. The under stratum of rocks seem principally shistic, though marble is found, and limestone. Iron-ore has been found, but no mine of it is yet wrought; and some few grains of silver-ore have been found. A small mineral spring, not unusual in slate-stone countries, has been lately found, and is probably a weak chalybeate, with sulphuretted hydrogen.—Whitehall has one Congregational meeting-house, one Presbyterian, one Baptist and a congregation of Methodists, with a competent number of common schools. There are 2 grist-mills, 5 saw-mills, one fulling-mill and one carding-machine.

WHITEHALL, an incorporated Post-Village, at the N. end, has considerable trade, and is situated principally on the W. bank of Wood creek, at its entrance into Lake Champlain, 71 miles N. easterly from Albany. It contains about 56 houses, 2 or 3 retail stores, 2 or 3 mills, and 5 store-houses for the accommodation of the trade on the Lake. The situation is low, and on almost solid rock, with a very thin covering of earth.—Situated at the head of the navigation of Lake Champlain, whence sloops of 40 to 80 tons descend to St. John's, a distance of 150 miles, this Landing naturally concentrates the trade of a considerable extent of surrounding country. In February, 1812, I found 7 sloops lying at this place, 5 of which were owned here, and of 39 to 80 tons burthen. About $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the Village, a handsome Presbyterian church has been erected, from the donation of John Williams, Esq., of Salem, who gave also an adjoining Parsonage of 60 acres of land, to the society. The usual time of a trip, to and from St. John's, 10 days. From Whitehall to Ticonderoga is 25 miles; Chimney Point, 15; Burlington, 60; Plattsburgh, 12; equal to 112 miles;—and from Plattsburgh to St. John's, in Lower-Canada, is 43 miles. The whole population, by the Census of 1810, 2110, with 178 electors. N.C.

WHITESTOWN, the principal Town, and half shire of the County of Oneida, situated on the Mohawk river, 95 miles N. westerly from Albany, including Utica, &c., and has 3 Post-Offices: bounded Northerly by the Mohawk, Easterly by Herkimer County, Southerly by Paris, Westerly by Westmoreland and Rome. The form is very irregular, and the area about equal to 40 square miles. If we trace the progressive population of this Town minutely, we shall find much to excite our admiration. In January, 1785, Mr. Hugh White,* from

** Since the above was written, the death of this venerable man has been announced in the papers. The following obituary notice, with accompanying remarks, appeared in the Utica Patriot on that event, and they are so pertinent, and of such importance, that I insert them here.*

"Died, at Whitestown, on the 16th, 1812, HUGH WHITE, Esq., aged 80 years: and on the 18th inst. his funeral was attended by his numerous descendants and connexions, and an unusual concourse of the most aged and respectable inhabitants of this County.

The death of this venerable man excites many interesting reflections. He may justly be considered as the Patriarch who first led the children of New-England into the wilderness; and it may be truly said, that he has lived to see and enjoy the promised land.

In the year 1784 he removed with his family from Middletown, in Connecticut, to Sedaghuate, (now Whitesborough Village;) which, till then, had been the gloomy abode of wild beasts and savage men.

Judge WHITE was the first who dared to overleap the German settlements on the Mohawk; and to encounter the hardships, privations and dangers of the western wilds.

During the first four years after his establishment at Sedaghuate, the progress of settlements around him was slow and discouraging. In 1788 the Town of Germanflats was divided; and a new Town established, which, in honor of this enterprising man, was named "Whitestown."

Whitestown then contained less than 200 inhabitants; and included all that part of the State of New-York which now consists of the Counties of Oneida, Lewis, Jefferson, St. Lawrence, Madison, Chenango, Broome, Tioga, Cortlandt, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Ontario, Steuben, Allegany, Genesee, Niagara, Catarau-

Connecticut, with a young family, became the first settler. At that period, little was known of the value and fertility of the western wilds of this state; and industry and enterprize were depressed by individual and national poverty. For the first 5 or 6 years, the increase of population was slow, and of little promise. But at about the expiration of that period, the spirit of emigration appeared in the Eastern States, which has since swelled to a torrent; and thousands and thousands who now enjoy the rich bounties of nature in the western country, are indebted to this source for their many blessings. No people on earth possess the means of a greater share of individual happiness than those;—nor can a competency, derived from any other employment, confer so much happiness, as that of the industrious agriculturalist, in a genial climate, blest with a fertile soil and a good government;—such is the constitution of man and society, when collectively considered. Let civilians theorise as they may, it is in such scenes, and under such circumstances, that man assumes his proper dignity in the scale of being; and, possessed of such means

agus, and Chataugua, which Counties, according to the Census of 1810, now contain two hundred and eighty thousand three hundred and nineteen inhabitants.

This astonishing and unparalleled progress of settlements, has not been effected by colonies sent out and supported by the power and wealth of government. The whole has been accomplished by the voluntary efforts of individual enterprize and industry.

This wonderful transition, by which (in the space of 28 years) this immense wilderness has been converted into fruitful fields; seems like the illusions of a dream, even to those who have witnessed its progress.

The native forests have given place to village seminaries of learning, and temples for christian worship; and the arts and refinements of civilized society, have rapidly succeeded the footsteps of the wandering savage.

It is justly due to the deceased to state, that throughout his long journey of life, his character for integrity was not only unquestioned, but proverbial; and so long as history shall retain a memorial of the first settlement of this country, the name of Hugh White will be remembered with veneration and respect.

▲ NEIGHBOR.

of independence, expands his mind, and diffuses happiness by reciprocation. In 1788, the Town of German Flats was divided, and a new Town erected, which was named Whitestown, in honor of Mr. White. In 1791, Herkimer County was erected from Montgomery, including this part of the country; and several new Towns formed of this by subdivisions. In 1798, the County of Oneida was erected, by a subdivision of Herkimer, and Whitestown included within this County. Successive subdivisions have at length restricted the limits of Whitestown to about a medial of 5 miles by 8. It is situated immediately on the great thoroughfare between Albany and the Western Lakes: between Canada and the principal commercial sea-ports of the American States on the Atlantic Ocean. In addition to the Mohawk, which washes its northern boundary, the Oriskany and Sadahqueda creeks run northerly into the Mohawk, affording a great abundance of the best sites for hydraulic works, and extensive and fertile alluvial flats. Indeed, says a Correspondent, these streams are almost literally covered with mills, through their whole extent in this Town. This Town contains 3 large Post-Villages; *Utica*, incorporated, *Whitesborough* and *New-Hartford*, separately described, which see.—*Utica*, on the site of old Fort Schuyler, contains 300 houses, and a population of 1700 souls. It is the commercial capital of the great Western District, and the central point of all the great avenues of communication. *Whitesborough*, the next in magnitude, is less commercial, but excels in beauty and elegance. The Courts for Oneida County are held alternately here and at Rome. Here are 100 houses, on a street of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, and about 600 souls. *New-Hartford*, is the finest farming Village, and has its full share of trade, industry and useful arts. Whitestown, including these Villages, stands unrivalled in the United States, in wealth, population, trade and improvements, among inland Towns of so recent settlement: and none in this State, of the same area, presents so great a population. There are 7 principal churches; 1 Episcopal, 3 Presbyterian, 2 Baptist, in one of which the service is performed in the Welsh language, and one of Welsh Independents; beside some smaller houses dedicated to the same purpose. There are 3 grammar-schools, one in each Village, and common school-houses and schools in

convenient abundance. The manufacturing spirit has taken deep root in this Town. A cotton manufactory, on the Sadahqueda, has 512 spindles, (soon to be extended to 1000,) and employs 200 families in picking cotton, &c., and 60 persons in the factory. This establishment belongs to the Oneida manufacturing society, incorporated; who connect also with it a machine shop, trip-hammer, and accommodations for bleaching and dying. The New-Hartford association has been organized with a capital of \$200,000; a third Company, with a capital of \$300,000, has commenced an establishment for a cotton and woollen factory, on the Oriskany, on a very large scale. Connected with this, is an association for the propagation of valuable sheep; and a flock of 500 already collected, among which are many merinoes, of different grades of blood. Six hundred acres of land, on the banks of the Mohawk, are appropriated to this purpose, and named Mount Merino. A fourth company is also formed, with a capital of \$20,000, for weaving, dying, and finishing cloths. The numerous turnpikes and roads that centre in this Town, with the navigation of the Mohawk, &c., give great facility of communication, and indicate the growing importance of the place. This Town is considerably embellished in appearance, by many elegant seats of men of opulence, and elegant private mansions.—The population of Whitestown, by the Census of 1810, 4912; and there are 533 senatorial electors. Two miles W. of New-Hartford, is a pleasant collection of about 30 houses, called *Middle Settlement*.

T.R.G., C.S., E.M. & M.H.

WHITE-PLAINS, a Post-Township and half-shire Town of Westchester County, 30 miles from New-York, 140 S. of Albany, 6 miles E. of the Hudson, and 14 S. of *Bedford*, the other half-shire Town; bounded Northerly by North-Castle, Easterly by Harrison, Southerly by Scarsdale, W. by Greensburgh. Bronx creek runs S. along the W. line, and Mamaroneck creek along the E., forming the boundary toward Harrison.—These streams supply mill-seats, and the land is of a good quality for farming and well cultivated. The whole area of this Town may be 8 1-2 square miles; its population in 1810, was 693, with 68 electors, 109 taxable inhabitants, and \$185,004 of taxable property. The *Village of White-Plains* is pleasantly situ-

ated on a fine plain 3-4 mile E. of Bronx creek, and contains a court-house, prison, and a handsome collection of houses. The surface is broken by a range of hills from the S., but they only diversify with a pleasing variety of soil and position, and the lands are duly distributed into portions for meadow, pasture and tillage. The Historic events connected with the name of White-Plains, will long live in the pages of American history; and the autumn of 1776 was made memorable by a bloody battle on these plains, October 28, as well as by a series of disasters of the most portentous import.

S.D.&N.T.

WILLSBOROUGH, a Post-Township of Essex County, with a Post-Office, 530 miles from Washington, erected in 1788, then in Clinton County and very extensive; several Towns have been since erected from it. In 1799, on the erection of Essex from a part of Clinton County, the Courts were ordered to be held in this Town; the Block-house being constituted a court-house and jail for the new County. It is bounded N. by Chesterfield, E. by Lake Champlain, or the State of Vermont; S. by Essex, W. by Lewis. The land along the Lake is level and pretty productive. A small mill-stream affords many sites for water works; and iron-ore, of the best quality, is found in great abundance. There are 57 senatorial electors, and the taxable property is valued at \$74,241. The population, 663. There is one distillery, a forge for making bar-iron, an anchor shop, a carding-machine and a clothiery, besides a considerable number of grain and saw-mills.

B.D.P.&S.F.

WILLIAMSON, a Township of Ontario County, 20 miles N. a little E. of *Canandaigua*, and 206 miles from Albany; bounded N. on Lake Ontario, E. by Sodus and Lyons, S. by Palmyra, W. by Ontario. It has *Pulteneyville Post-Office*, and comprises Townships No. 13 and 14 in the 2d Range of Phelps and Gorham's purchase; being 10 miles N. and S., by 5 E. and W. The land is of a good quality, and it has some small mill-streams that run N. to Lake Ontario, toward which the land has a general descent. This Town has its name from Col. Williamson, the former agent of the Pulteney estate, as has the Post-Office from that family, who own a large share of the wild lands of this County. There is a road from Canandaigua to Sodus bay

that leads through the S. E. part of this Town. In 1810, the whole population was 1139, when there were 55 senatorial electors. The cloth made in families amounted to 13,000 yards in 1810. A red oxyd of iron is found in this Town, which is a good pigment for a paint, perfectly resembling the Spanish brown of commerce. It is in the form of fine dust, with small nucleous pebbles that seem an ore of iron, for which it is usually gathered.

N.T., D.T. & J.C.S.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a Post-Township of Oneida County, erected in 1805, from a part of Mexico, and consists of the 5th and 6th Townships of Scriba's Patent, each Township being six miles square. It is bounded on the N. by Redfield and Richland, E. by Camden and Florence, S. by Constantia, W. by Mexico and Richland. This is yet a newly settled Town, and contains about 90 senatorial electors. The soil is good, mostly a strong loam, better adapted for grass than grain. The streams of water are small, though it furnish the sources of the W. branch of Fish creek, which becomes a good mill-stream, and has many excellent sites for mills.—Roads are opened in various directions, and the State road leads through its centre, from Rotterdam to Mexico.—There are several small ponds, but none worthy of notice; and there are no other public buildings than a few school-houses. The population in 1810, 562, and 82 senatorial electors. The Post-Office was established in 1812.

G.G.C. & T.C.

WILLINCK, a large Township at the S. end of Niagara County, erected in 1808, 15 miles S. of *Buffalo*, and 315 W. of Albany; bounded N. by Buffalo and Clarence, E. by Genesee County, S. by Cataraugus creek or the County of Cataraugus and a small corner of Chatauqua County, Westerly by Lake Erie or the British possessions in Canada. It is very extensive, and comprises about 18 Townships of the Holland Company lands. Buffalo creek, with several branches, spreads over the N. and E., in the S. is Cataraugus which receives many small branches from the S. part, and the centre is watered by the Caughquaga and several smaller streams that run into Lake Erie. The land is of various qualities, much of it very rich and valuable, and some but indifferent or very poor. Its general character may be that of a good country for farming. The N.

W. corner is about 3 miles from the Village of Buffalo. Roads are much wanted, and the general character of the inhabitants for enterprize and perseverance, together with the acknowledged importance of improved roads in this quarter, may seem to promise them soon. A Post-Office is said to have been recently established at the mouth of Cataraugus creek in the S. W.; but whether in this County or that of Chatauqua I do not learn. It is said here is a good harbor, and a village of 20 houses. In 1810, the whole population of Windham was 2028, when there were 260 senatorial electors.

J.W., N.T. & S.G.

WINDHAM, a large Post-Township of Greene County, comprising all that part of this County on the S. and W. of the summit of the Catsbergs or Catskill mountains: bounded Northerly by Durham, Cairo and Catskill, E. by the northern angle of Ulster County, S. by Ulster and a part of Delaware Counties, W. by Delaware County. It has a Post-Office of the same name, and is about 24 miles in length; its medial width may be 12 miles. The surface is mountainous or hilly throughout, but has much good pasture lands that yield dairy of superior excellence. The Schoharie creek rises in the S.E. part of this Town, and spreads over the central part, to the N. W. corner, where it enters Schoharie County. This stream has abundance of mill-seats, and several small branches, the largest of which is Batavia creek, on which are mills also. It sends some small brooks into Esopus creek, and supplies the source of Papachton branch of the Delaware river. Along these streams are some alluvial lands, rich and fertile. It has some turnpikes, and that to Cairo is most used. Another one has been granted by the Legislature from Catskill Village to Delhi, in Delaware County, and opened about 15 miles, extending into the S. part of Windham, but it is doubtful if it be soon completed. This road crosses the Catsbergs at a surprising altitude, noticed under Mountains, p. 9,* which attracts the notice of numerous parties in summer. The view from this mountain is inexpressibly grand, and well merits the attention of those who delight to contemplate the stupendous scenery of nature. The high fall of the Kaaterskill is about a half mile from this

road, near the summit of the mountain, and 12 miles from Catskill. The stream arises from 2 small ponds, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile apart, and runs gently 2 miles, where it breaks over a rocky precipice of 310 feet perpendicular height. The W. part of Windham is about 35 miles W. from Catskill, its principal market. The population 3965, senatorial electors 267; and the taxable property 301,236 dollars. Batavia and Greenland, are two small villages, known, however, to the inhabitants by these names.

J.P., J.H. & N.C.T.

WINDSOR, a large Township in the S. E. corner of Broome County, erected in 1807, from the E. part of Chenango; situated 15 miles E. of Chenango; bounded N. by Chenango County, E. by Delaware County, S. by the State of Pennsylvania, W. by Chenango. Its extent is nearly equal to 15 miles square, and it has 2 Post-Offices, *Oquago P. O.*, 16 miles E. of Chenango Point, 120 miles from Albany; and *Colesville P. O.*, 125 miles from Albany. The Susquehanna river runs centrally South across this Town into Pennsylvania, where it makes the *Great Bend*, and curves W. till it again enters this State just at the S. W. corner of this Town, in which its whole course may have been about 16 miles. In 1810, there were 11 saw-mills, 7 grain-mills, a fulling-mill, and carding-machine.—There were also 8 school-houses, and 1 house of worship, with a whole population of 1960 souls, 138 electors, and near 300 families. Windsor has the Great Bend turnpike, a turnpike also from Jericho in Chenango County, and many other roads. The Village of *Oquago* is centrally situated, on the W. side of the Susquehanna river, 16 miles E. of Chenango Point, 14 miles W. of Deposit at the Cook-house in Delaware County, and 120 miles from Albany. It has a Post-Office and about 40 houses on a street of about 2 miles in length. *Colesville* is in the N. part of the Town, where is a settlement so called. The uplands are stony, but produce good pasture, and the vallies are warm and productive. In the E. part of this Town, on what are called the Randolph hills, around *Oquago*, are fine and extensive groves of locust, so valuable in ship-building; great quantities of which are carried to Deposit on the Delaware, and thence descend that river in rafts to Philadelphia. The Randolph hills locust has a high reputation, and may be found in many of the principal sea-ports to the eastward of Phila-

* See also page 78, † Or *Oquaga*.

delphia. This tract abounds with mill-seats.

W.R., E.C., & C.P.

WOODSTOCK, a Post-Township of Ulster County, 14 miles N. W. of Kingston, bounded N. by Greene County, S. by Hurley, W. by Shandaken. This Town is mountainous or hilly, and much of the land is yet in a state of nature. The whole population in 1810, was 950, when there were 68 electors, and 52 looms in families which made 12,000 yards of cloth for common clothing. The Ulster and Delaware turnpike leads W. into Delaware County, and there is also a short turnpike from the glass factories in this Town to Saugerties on the Hudson. There are 2 churches; a Lutheran, and Dutch Reformed. The land is held by lease for three lives. There are two glass factories in this Town, a bloomery, and some mills. The Catsbergs of Greene County, are here assuming their mountain character, and soon mount to a lofty altitude on the North, as if indignant that the inconsiderable streams of Ulster County should have worn their way to the Hudson through these ancient ridges of the Apalachian mountains.—The inhabitants are reserving coal-mines in all their transfers of land, and suppose that they have found sure indications of that valuable fossil; but I do not learn that any coal has yet been found.

C.T.

WOLCOTT, a Township at the N. end of Seneca County, organized in 1810, from the N. end of Junius, including Williamson and that part of Sterling which lies in Seneca County; bounded N. by Lake Ontario, E. by Cayuga County, S. by Galen in the Town of Junius, W. by Ontario County. Its extent is about 12 miles square. The E. part of Sodus bay, and the whole of Port bay, are in this Town. At the head of Port bay is a fine saline or salt spring, first improved in 1809. The small streams that rise here and run N. into the Lake are very numerous. The soil is principally a light loam, and the deciduous woods are intermixed with hemlock. In 1810, the population was 480, and there were 59 senatorial electors. It is about 200 miles from Albany, and 20 N. of Seneca falls.

I.C.

WORCESTER, a Township of Otsego County, 13 miles S. E. of Cooperstown; bounded N. by Decatur, Easterly by Schoharie County, Southerly by Charlotte creek or Delaware County, W. by

Maryland. It is a hilly Township, with deep and rich vallies of mold, and is a good country for grazing. Besides Charlotte creek, which forms its southern boundary, it has Shenevas creek running parallel with that, and on which are several saw and grain-mills. And along this are also some valuable flats. In 1810, the whole population was 1140, with 87 senatorial electors, 213 taxable inhabitants, and 74,402 dollars of taxable property. Worcester was erected into a Town on the organization of this County in 1801, and embraced the whole tract now divided into Worcester, Maryland, Westford, and Decatur, which were organized in 1808.

N.C.T., B.G., & E.P.

WADING-RIVER, VILLAGE, see RIVER-HEAD.

WALLABOGT, Wallaboght, or Wallabout, (for it is so variously written,) is a local name for a part of the Town of Brooklyn lying N. E. of the Village, which it takes from a small bay called Wallabogt by the early Dutch inhabitants.* In this bay or cove was stationed the Jersey, a British prison-ship, in the time of the American war for Independence, on board of which it is said 10,000 prisoners of war perished. Its ruins are now buried under the public wharves. But this place is now principally remarkable, as being the site of the United States' Navy-Yard and public store-houses, erected on a strip of land purchased by the United States for these purposes. The situation is perfectly well adapted for an establishment of this nature; and there are now erected two large and convenient wharves, and 4 brick stores 4 stories in height, besides a large wooden house lately erected for the use of the Commandant of the Yard, at an expense of about 20,000 dollars. The whole is inclosed by a stout fence, and is placed under the care of a Lieut. Commandant, who constantly resides here, and keeps a guard of marines for the safety of the public property. The keel of a 74 gun-ship, laid in 1799, is still in a state of preservation. In digging for the public works, the bleaching

* Tradition asserts that this name is from the Dutch words Wuallen, for Walloons, and Bogt, for cove; it is therefore Walloon-cove. The Walloons were Dutch Protestants of French extraction from the river Waal in the Netherlands, who were the first inhabitants here, and whose descendants still remain.

bones of the sufferers on board the Jersey were exposed to view in such quantities as to excite much interest. And in May, 1808, they were collected and decently interred at a little distance, where it is intended to erect a suitable monument. The spot is designated at present by a small house, surrounded by a triangular paling, painted black.

C.J.D.

WALLKILL,* a fine stream that rises in the N. of New-Jersey, and runs N. Easterly across the W. part of Orange and the S. E. corner of Ulster Counties in this State, to the Hudson near Kingston. Its whole course may be near 80 miles, 65 of which are in this State, beginning at the Drowned Lands in Orange County, through which it runs. In this distance, it receives a great number of branches, the largest of which are *Rondoutkill*, from the W. side of the Shawangunk mountains, and *Shawangunk kill*, from the E. side, both valuable streams for mills, and each about 30 miles in length.

P.E.E.

WAPPINGER'S CREEK, Post-Office, see **POUGHKEEPSIE**.

WAPPINGER'S CREEK, rises in North-East, Dutchess County, and runs S. W. to the Hudson, 8 miles below the Village of Poughkeepsie. It receives several branches that water the rich farming Towns of Stanford, Washington and Clinton, besides forming the boundary between Poughkeepsie and Fishkill. Its whole course may be about 33 miles, in which it supplies many valuable mill-seats.

WARDSBRIDGE, P.O., see **MONTGOMERY**.

WASHINGTON, VILLAGE, see **WATERVILLT**.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, see page 110; **WEST-CHESTER COUNTY**, 112.

WATERFORD, a populous and compact incorporated Post-Village in the S. E. corner of **HALFMOON**, Saratoga County, on the W. bank of the Hudson, 10 miles N. of Albany, and 4 N. of Troy. It is handsomely seated on a fine level surface, and on the point of land formed by the junction of the upper sprout or delta of the Mohawk with the Hudson, and is the most populous Town in the County, and has by far the most trade. Here is a toll-bridge across the Hudson, to

the upper part of **Lansingburgh** on the opposite shore; and near here is also a toll-bridge across the Mohawk, below, and in full view of the Cahoos, the great Falls of that river. This is on the main N. road from Albany, which leads through Waterford. In a few instances, a moderate degree of the swell occasioned by the tides in the Hudson has been perceived at Waterford, which was formerly called **Halfmoon-Point**. The Hudson, however, can hardly be called navigable to this place at present, and its trade is principally carried on in flat-bottomed boats, scow-built, and rigged with sails. Great efforts are making to improve the navigation, which may probably be effected in time, as the object shall increase in magnitude, with the increase of population. The Village is handsomely laid out, on 5 E. and W. streets, intersected by others at right angles. There are now 190 houses and stores, a large proportion of which are of brick, 2 houses of worship, and some other buildings. There are 3 schools, one on the Lancaster plan, and in one the languages are taught, with the higher branches of polite and classical literature. A large and elegant new building is about to be erected by the Trustees of the Village, for the accommodation of these schools. Just at the point, a rolling dam is thrown across the Mohawk, which supplies some mills; and Waterford is well situated for a manufacturing Town. Since the above was written, I learn that a wharf of 320 yards in length was constructed in 1812, at great expense and labor, together with a canal channel, extending along it to the channel of the Hudson. The wharf leads from the Point into the Hudson on an angle of about 45°, inclining downwards. This will probably prove of some considerable advantage, but the only way to remove these difficulties at once, is by turning the course of the lower sprouts of the Mohawk. See **LANSINGBURGH**.

A.B., J.S., & S.G.

WATERVILLE, a small Village in **STAMFORD**, Delaware County.

WATERVILLE, a thriving little village, principally in the Town of **Sangerfield**, **Oneida County**. It contains 41 dwellings, several mills, stores, shops, &c., and about 300 souls. It has a Baptist meeting-house, and a school-house.

O.N.

WEEBOTUCK, a branch of the Housatonic river of Connecticut, rises in the Oblong, a part of **Northeast Town**, of

* If I am correctly informed, this name was originally written *Waal-kill*, in allusion to the river *Waal* in Europe, from which came some of the early inhabitants who settled on the borders of this stream.

Duchess County, and runs S. through *Amenia*, and across the N. E. corner of *Dover* into Connecticut, where it enters the *Housatonic* just at the line of the State. It receives several branches, and its whole course may be about 33 miles.

WENSCOAT, see EASTHAMPTON.

WEST-CAYUGA Village, see JUNIUS.

WEST CREEK, and natural Canal there, see INDIAN RIVER and LE RAY.

W. CANADA CREEK, the largest northern branch of the *Mohawk*, which enters that river at the *German Flats*, 6 miles above the *Little Falls*, and about 3 quarters of a mile below the Village of *Herkimer*. It is a rapid stream, and its sources among the highlands and extensive evergreen swamps of the northern continuation of the *Catsberg* hills, are interlocked with those of the *Black river*, which runs northward into *Lake Ontario*. From its source it runs westward for about 25 miles, within the Co. of *Herkimer*, till it reach the County of *Oneida* and forms its eastern boundary, curving S., then S. E., and leaves that boundary after about 12 miles, and runs centrally through *Herkimer Co.* to the *Mohawk*. Its whole course is about 60 miles. Rising in the wild tracts of evergreen swamps that abound in this quarter, its course is little known till it arrive near the confines of *Oneida County*; here it meets a range of hills through which it has worn a devious course, passes several falls, and emerges into a better country, timbered with deciduous forest trees. The road from the *Little Falls* to *Lewis County*, passes this stream at a beautiful fall of great height, immediately below which is a bridge of 90 feet span. This fall is a mass of cascades, of unequal height, and all combined, forms one of the most picturesque views I ever beheld. About 2 miles below is another fall, of about 100 feet within a few rods. This is said to surpass the upper one in height and in sublimity. See *TRENTON*. From this Fall to the *Mohawk* are many rapids and falls, its whole course being through the hilly country described as a continuation of the *Catsbergs*, or *Catskill hills*. A large wooden bridge has been erected across this creek, near its mouth.

L.G.

WEST-FARMS, P.O., see WEST-CHESTER.

WEST HAMPTON, P.O., see SOUTHAMPTON.

WEST-POINT, a military post on the W. bank of the *Hudson*, in its passage through the *Highlands*, in the Township of *Cornwall*, *Orange County*, which see. During the Revolutionary war, this Point was strongly fortified, and deemed one of the most important fortresses in America. The plain that forms the bank of the river is elevated 176 feet, and *Fort Putnam*, a short distance in its rear, 561 feet. Military men have pronounced this a most important post, but its works are now little more than heaps of ruins, and it is much to be wished there may not soon be occasion to rebuild them. A military academy is established here under the auspices of the general government, with liberal endowments; and there are some few soldiers also. See *MOUNTAINS*, page 9, and *ORANGE COUNTY*, page 92; and for a detailed account of the above institution, see the *American Medical and Philosophical Register* for July, 1812, page 107.

P.P., & S.L.M.

WEST PULTENEY, see *RIGA*, as also for *E. PULTENEY*.

WHITESBOROUGH, a flourishing Post-Village of *Whitestown*, *Oneida County*, 4 miles N. W. of *Utica*. Here is the Post-Office called *Whitestown*, 97 miles from *Albany*. The Courts for *Oneida County* are held alternately in this Village and at *Rome*. The court-house is a handsome brick building, admired for the elegance and convenience of its design and execution. The Village of *Whitesborough* extends about 1 3-4 mile in length, on a principal street, and has 100 houses, 2 churches—1 Baptist and 1 Presbyterian; a court-house, jail, several stores, inns, mechanics' shops, and several large factories. It is also embellished by some elegant private mansions, and Mr. *Breese's* seat is spoken of as one of the handsomest in the State. The luxuriant productiveness of its gardens, fruit-nurseries, and orchards, is not excelled by those of any Village in the State; and form a common theme of delight with travellers. See *WHITES-TOWN*.

T.R.G. & C.S.

WHITE LAKE, P.O., see *BETHEL*.

WESTVILLE, P.O., see *BERKSHIRE*.

WHITEFACE MOUNTAIN, one of the highest points of the mountains of *Essex Co.*, commands a very extensive prospect of

the surrounding country. See JAY—and GIANT OF THE VALLEY.

WILLIAMSBURGH, see BUSHWICK.

WILLIAMSVILLE, P.O., see BUFFALO.

WITTEMBERG, see RHINEBECK.

WOOD CREEK, of Lake Champlain, rises in Kingsbury, and runs N. by Fort Anne village, to the head of Lake Champlain at Whitehall Landing, formerly Skenesborough. Its whole course may be 23 miles, and it receives several branches, one of which is *Pawlet river* from Vermont, across the N. E. of Granville, uniting with Wood Creek near the centre of the Town of Whitehall.

WOOD CREEK, of Oneida Lake, is connected with the Mohawk by the canal at Rome, through which the navigation is extended to the Oneida Lake. This stream receives several branches; and *Fish Creek*, which enters it from the N. near its mouth, is longer and larger than itself.

WYNANT'S KILL, a small stream of Rensselaer County that enters the Hudson in the Township of Troy, about 2 miles S. of Poesten kill. Its whole course may be 15 miles, and it has excellent mill-seats near the Hudson, on which are erected extensive and valuable water-works, for which see TROY.



Y.

YONKERS, a Post-Township of W. Chester County, on the E. bank of the Hudson, immediately above New-York Island, 20 miles N. of New-York, 140 S. of Albany, and 10 S. W. of *White-Plains*; bounded N. by Greensburgh, E. by E. Chester and a small angle of West-Chester, or by Bronx creek; S by W. Chester and New-York City and County, W. by the Hudson. It extends near 8 miles along the Hudson, and has a medial width of near three miles. Saw-mill creek enters the Hudson near the centre of the W. line, at the little village of

Philipsburgh; and Bronx creek has also a branch across the N. E. corner that affords mill seats, of which there are abundance. The surface is considerably broken, but the lands are well cultivated and pretty productive. The heights of Fordham, with Tetard's hill, Boar hill, and the N. part of Valentine's hill, names well known in the Revolutionary war, are in this Town, as are the ruins of Fort Independence. The road to Albany lies along the bank of the Hudson, where are many fine views and handsome sites for country seats. In 1810, the whole population of this Town was 1365, with 93 electors, 204 taxable inhabitants; and the taxable property, as valued by the Assessors, amounted to 428,232 dollars.

J.W., S.D., & N.C.T.

YORK, or YORKTOWN, a Township of West-Chester County, 45 miles N. of New-York, 120 S. of Albany, and 8 N. W. of *Bedford*; bounded N. by Dutchess County, E. by Somers and New-Castle, S. by New-Castle, W. by Cortlandt. Its length N. and S. 10 miles, and it is nearly 4 miles wide. The N. is broken by the hills of the southern border of the Highlands, and the general surface is hilly, though its hills are of a moderate height in the South. A branch of Peckskill creek in the N., of Croton creek in the W., together with Croton creek that crosses the S. end, supply abundance of mill-seats. The soil is generally productive, and well distributed into arable, pasture and meadow lands. Much of it is stony; and previous to the late introduction of gypsum as a manure, many farms were nearly exhausted by constant tillage. In 1810, there were 269 taxable inhabitants, 142 electors, 1924 persons in all; and the taxable property was valued at \$63,843.

S.D., & N.T.

YELLOW-HOOK, see BROOKLYN.

YOUNGSTOWN, an inconsiderable settlement, called a village, in Cambria, Niagara County, 1 mile from Fort Niagara, and 6 from Lewiston, containing about 6 or 8 houses.

J.H.

APPENDIX.

SINCE this work was written, and while it has been in the press, several changes have been made in the civil divisions of this State. Two new Counties have been erected, and a considerable number of new Towns or Townships: the Counties, at too late a date, for insertion in this work, as were the most of the Towns also. And though their population may, in most instances, be pretty nearly conjectured, yet I have deemed it best to decline every such attempt, except in the cases of the Counties; leaving to actual enumeration, what that only can accomplish. A list is added here, with some few remarks.

PUTNAM COUNTY, was erected in June, 1812, from the S. end of Dutchess County. It is formed of the Towns of Philips or Philipstown, Carmel, Frederick, Patterson and South-East. Courts are at present held in the Baptist meeting-house, in the Town of Carmel; and this County sends 1 member to the House of Assembly. The following, therefore, taken from Dutchess County, page 73, forms its

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE. July, 1813.

Towns.	Pop. 1810.	Elect.	Remarks.
CARMEL,	2020	—153—	26 m. S. E. from Poughkeepsie. Part of the Highlands.
Frederick,	1811	—98—	20 m. S. E. from Pough.; part of Highlands; iron-ore.
Patterson, P.O.	1446	—110—	Patterson V., or Fredericksburgh, 22 m. S. E. from P.
Philips, P.O.	3129	—165—	Anthony's Nose; Fort Constitution; the Highlands.
Southeast, P.O.	1887	—161—	118 m. from Albany; 31 S. E. from Poughkeepsie.

3 10,293 687

The Supervisors are directed to raise the necessary monies, in the usual way, for erecting the County buildings, for which purpose they are authorised by law to raise a sum not exceeding 6000 dollars. Commissioners are also named in the law for erecting the County, who are to designate the site of the court-house and prison, and to superintend the building thereof. For the Topographical details, see the above Towns.

WARREN COUNTY, was erected from the N. W. extremity of Washington County, March 12, 1813. It comprises the Towns of Bolton, Caldwell, Chester, Hague, Johnsburgh, Luzerne, Queensbury, and Thurman, the last of which is divided into 2 Towns, called Athol and Warrenburgh. The name of Thurman is therefore extinct in this County, except as a Post-Office, which is in the Town of Warrenburgh. According to the present civil divisions of Warren County, the following

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE. July, 1813.

Towns.	P. Off.	Pop. S. Elect.	Remarks.
athol,		443*	—20*—erect. 1813 from part of Thurman. Pop. &c., unknown.
Bolton,		726	—30—N.W. bay and Narrows, 14 m. fr. Caldwell, 76 fr. Alb.
CALDWELL, P.O.,		560	—63—Old Forts Wm. Hen. & Geo: Caldwell V., 62 m. fr. A.
Chester, P.O.,		937	—120—Rockbridge, Quaker m. h.; 90 m. from Albany.
Hague,		398	—21—Rogers's Rock; Brant L.; 22 m. N. E. of Caldwell.
Johnsburgh,		651	—82—N.W. corner of County; 23 miles N.W. of Caldwell.
Luzerne,		1015	—85—formerly Fairfield; 7 m. S.W. from Caldwell.
Queensbury,	1—	1948	—197—Glenville, 30 houses, P.O., and Glen's Falls.
Warrenburgh,	1—	887*	—41*—Thurman P.O., on Scroon river, 7 m. from Caldwell.

3 1465 659

Courts are to be held, until further provision by law, in the Village of Caldwell, at the Lake George Coffee House. For the description of this County, its soil, products, &c. see the above Towns.

* The population of these Towns is unknown. That of Thurman was 1330 in 1810, with 61 senatorial electors. In 1813, Athol had 27 senatorial electors, and Warrenburgh 47. Agreeable to these data, Athol may contain about 443 persons of the whole population, and Warrenburgh 887: and the senatorial electors may then stand as in the table.

The following Towns have been erected, in the years 1812 and 1813, and the several changes which follow.

Alexander, in the County of Genesee.	Le Roy, alt. fr. Bellona, '13, Genesee.
Athol, - - - - - Warren.	Lexington, { Al. fr. New-Goshen, Mar. 1813. } Greene.
Bangor, - - - - - Franklin.	Malone, alt. fr. Ezrville, Franklin.
Bellona, alt. to Le Roy, '13, Genesee.	London, - - - - - Ontario.
Bergen, - - - - - Genesee.	Middlebury, - - - - - Genesee.
Bethany, - - - - - Genesee.	New-Goshen, { alt. to Lexington. } Greene.
Columbia, - - - - - Herkimer.	er. Jan. 27, 1813. }
Concord, - - - - - Niagara.	New-Haven, - - - - - Oneida.
Conhocton, - - - - - Steuben.	Pembroke, - - - - - Genesee.
Eastern, - - - - - Chenango.	Perrinton, - - - - - Ontario.
Eden, - - - - - Niagara.	Porter, - - - - - Niagara.
Ellicott, - - - - - Chatauqua.	Portland, - - - - - Chatauqua.
Galen, - - - - - Seneca.	Redhook, - - - - - Dutchess.
Gates, alt. fr. N. Ampton, Genesee.	Ridgeway, - - - - - Genesee.
Gerry, - - - - - Chatauqua.	Rossie, - - - - - St. Lawrence.
Greenland, - - - - - Greene.	Sand Lake, - - - - - Rensselaer.
Groveland, - - - - - Ontario.	Schlosser, - - - - - Niagara.
Hamburgh, - - - - - Niagara.	Sterling, - - - - - Cayuga.
Hanover, - - - - - Chatauqua.	Sweden, - - - - - Genesee.
Hartland, - - - - - Niagara.	Victor, - - - - - Ontario.
Howard, - - - - - Steuben.	Warrenburgh, - - - - - Warren.
Ischua, - - - - - Cataaugus.	Wilna, - - - - - Jefferson.
Jersey, - - - - - Steuben.	
Lake Pleasant, - - - - - Montgomery	

WOLCOTT, at the N. end of Seneca County, was annexed to Cayuga County in 1812; and there have been several changes in the boundaries and Towns, though none of very material importance.

ERRATA.

Several important errors, that have escaped correction, demand some notice here. In a work of such multifarious description, most readers are aware that some errors are to be expected; and will, it is hoped, cheerfully make the following corrections with the pen. Literal and the less important errors, are necessarily omitted.

Page 13, 14th line from the bottom, for Fahrenheit, read latitude.

In the article GOVERNMENT, &c., pages 25 to 28, a learned Judge has observed some errors, which will be corrected in a second Edition; as will some also that occur under UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK, p. 43.

The following occur in the general Descriptions of Counties, and are principal corrected in the Topographical Descriptions.

Page 67, Union Springs p.o., is in Aurelius, instead of Scipio: and Aurora has a p.o.

72, add p.o. to Roxbury.—p. 73, Carmel is S. E. from Poughkeepsie.

76, French mills p.o. is 235, instead of 135 m. from Alb: add e in Chateaugay.

77, Braddock's bay is in Gates, instead of Parma.—p. 79 add p.o. to Norway.

84, Johnstown is 42 miles from Albany.—p. 90, last line, (in a few copies,) for Albany, read Assembly.

92, After Blooming-Grove, add 1, under Post-Offices; and after Salisbury V., add p.o.;—last line but one, for 3 h., read 30 h.

94, Plainfield is 81 miles from Albany.—p. 97, 4th line from bottom, for General, read State.

99, to correct the Table for Ballston and Milton, see the Towns.

100, sixth line from the top, for 290, read 190.

107, White Lake p.o. is in Bethel, which see, with Thompson.



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